A TEXTBOOK

ON

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
SCRANTON, PA.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

19292

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A KEY

TO ALL THE

QUESTIONS AND EXAMPLES

CONTAINED IN THE

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING VOLUMES.

The Keys that follow have been divided into sections corresponding to the Examination Questions to which they refer, and have been given corresponding section numbers. The answers and solutions have been numbered to correspond with the questions. When the answer to a question involves a repetition of statements given in the Instruction Paper, the reader has been referred to a numbered article, the reading of which will enable him to answer the question himself.

To be of the greatest benefit, the Keys should be used sparingly. They should be used much in the same manner as a pupil would go to a teacher for instruction with regard to answering some example he was unable to solve. If used in this manner, the Keys will be of great help and assistance to the student, and will be a source of encouragement to him in studying the various papers composing the Course.

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ARITHMETIC.

(SECTIONS 1–3.)

(QUESTIONS 1–75.)

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(1) See Art. **1.**

(2) See Art. **3.**

(3) See Arts. **5** and **6.**

(4) See Arts. **10** and **11.**

(5) 980 = Nine hundred eighty.

605 = Six hundred five.

28,284 = Twenty-eight thousand, two hundred eighty-four.

9,006,042 = Nine million, six thousand and forty-two.

850,317,002 = Eight hundred fifty million, three hundred seventeen thousand and two.

700,004 = Seven hundred thousand and four.

(6) Seven thousand six hundred = 7,600.

Eighty-one thousand four hundred two = 81,402.

Five million, four thousand and seven = 5,004,007.

One hundred and eight million, ten thousand and one = 108,010,001.

Eighteen million and six = 18,000,006.

Thirty thousand and ten = 30,010.

(7) In adding whole numbers, place the numbers to be added directly under each other so that the extreme right-hand figures will stand in the same column, regardless of the position of those at the left. Add the first column of figures at the extreme right, which equals 19 units, or 1 ten and 9 units. We place 9 units under the units column, and reserve 1 ten for the column

```
  3290
   504
865403
  2074
    81
     7
------
871359   Ans.
```

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of tens. $1+8+7+9=25$ tens, or 2 hundreds and 5 tens. Place 5 tens under the tens column, and reserve 2 hundreds for the hundreds column. $2+4+5+2=13$ hundreds, or 1 thousand and 3 hundreds. Place 3 hundreds under the hundreds column, and reserve the 1 thousand for the thousands column. $1+2+5+3=11$ thousands, or 1 ten-thousand and 1 thousand. Place the 1 thousand in the column of thousands, and reserve the 1 ten-thousand for the column of ten-thousands. $1+6=7$ ten-thousands. Place this seven ten-thousands in the ten-thousands column. There is but one figure 8 in the hundreds of thousands place in the numbers to be added, so it is placed in the hundreds of thousands column of the sum.

A simpler (though less scientific) explanation of the same problem is the following: $7+1+4+3+4+0=19$; write the nine and reserve the 1. $1+8+7+0+0+9=25$; write the 5 and reserve the 2. $2+0+4+5+2=13$; write the 3 and reserve the 1. $1+2+5+3=11$; write the 1 and reserve 1. $1+6=7$; write the 7. Bring down the 8 to its place in the sum.

(8)

$$\begin{array}{r} 709 \\ 8304725 \\ 391 \\ 100302 \\ 300 \\ 909 \\ \hline 8407336 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(9) (*a*) In subtracting whole numbers, place the subtrahend or smaller number under the minuend or larger number, so that the right-hand figures stand directly under each other. Begin *at the right* to subtract. We can not subtract 8 units from 2 units, so we take 1 ten from the 6 tens and add it to the 2 units. As 1 *ten* = 10 *units*, we have 10 units + 2 units = 12 units. Then, 8 units from 12 units leaves 4 units. We took 1 ten from 6 tens, so

only 5 tens remain. 3 tens from 5 tens leaves 2 tens. In the hundreds column we have 3 hundreds from 9 hundreds leaves 6 hundreds. We can not subtract 3 thousands from 0 thousands, so we take 1 ten-thousand from 5 ten-thousands and add it to the 0 thousands. 1 *ten-thousand* = 10 *thousands*, and 10 thousands + 0 thousands = 10 thousands. Subtracting, we have 3 thousands from 10 thousands leaves 7 thousands. We took 1 ten-thousand from 5 ten-thousands and have 4 ten-thousands remaining. Since there are no ten-thousands in the subtrahend, the 4 in the ten-thousands column in the minuend is brought down into the same column in the remainder, because 0 from 4 leaves 4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 50962 \\ 3338 \\ \hline 47624 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(*b*) $$\begin{array}{r} 15339 \\ 10001 \\ \hline 5338 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(10) (*a*) $$\begin{array}{r} 70968 \\ 32975 \\ \hline 37993 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(*b*) $$\begin{array}{r} 100000 \\ 98735 \\ \hline 1265 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(11) We have given the minuend or greater number (1,004) and the difference or remainder (49). Placing these in the usual form of subtraction we have $\begin{array}{r} 1004 \\ \text{——} \\ \hline 49 \end{array}$ in which the dash (——) represents the number sought. This number is evidently *less* than 1,004 by the difference 49, hence, 1,004 − 49 = 955, the smaller number. For the sum of the two numbers we then have $\begin{array}{rl} 1004 & \textit{larger} \\ 955 & \textit{smaller} \\ \hline 1959 & \textit{sum.} \end{array}$ Ans.

Or, this problem may be solved as follows: If the greater of two numbers is 1,004, and the difference between them is 49, then it is evident that the smaller number must be equal to the difference between the greater number (1,004)

and the difference (49); or, $1,004 - 49 = 955$, the smaller number. Since the greater number equals 1,004 and the smaller number equals 955, their sum equals $1,004 + 955 = 1,959$ sum. Ans.

(12) The numbers connected by the plus (+) sign must first be added. Performing these operations we have

5962	3874
8471	2039
9023	5913 *sum.*
23456 *sum.*	

Subtracting the smaller number (5,913) from the greater (23,456) we have

23456
5913
17543 *difference.* Ans.

(13) $44675 = amount willed to his son.
$26380 = amount willed to his daughter.
$71055 = amount willed to his two children.
$125000 = amount willed to his wife and two children.
$71055 = amount willed to his two children.
$53945 = amount willed to his wife. Ans.

(14) In the multiplication of whole numbers, place the multiplier under the multiplicand, and multiply each term of the multiplicand by each term of the multiplier, writing the right-hand figure of each product obtained under the term of the multiplier which produces it.

(*a*)
526387
7
3684709 Ans.

7×7 units $= 49$ units, or 4 tens and 9 units. We write the 9 units and reserve the 4 tens. 7 times 8 tens $= 56$ tens; 56 tens + 4 tens reserved $= 60$ tens or 6 hundreds and 0 tens. Write the 0 tens and reserve the 6 hundreds. 7×3 hundreds $= 21$ hundreds; 21 + 6 hundreds reserved $= 27$ hundreds, or 2 thousands and 7 hundreds. Write the 7 hundreds and reserve

the 2 thousands. 7×6 thousands $= 42$ thousands; $42 + 2$ thousands reserved $= 44$ thousands or 4 ten-thousands and 4 thousands. Write the 4 thousands and reserve the 4 ten-thousands. 7×2 ten-thousands $= 14$ ten-thousands; $14 + 4$ ten-thousands reserved $= 18$ ten-thousands, or 1 hundred-thousand and 8 ten-thousands. Write the 8 ten-thousands and reserve the 1 hundred-thousand. 7×5 hundred-thousands $= 35$ hundred-thousands; $35 + 1$ hundred-thousand reserved $= 36$ hundred-thousands. Since there are no more figures in the multiplicand to be multiplied, we write the 36 hundred-thousands in the product. This completes the multiplication.

A simpler (though less scientific) explanation of the same problem is the following:

7 times $7 = 49$; write the 9 and reserve the 4. 7 times $8 = 56$; $56 + 4$ reserved $= 60$; write the 0 and reserve the 6. 7 times $3 = 21$; $21 + 6$ reserved $= 27$; write the 7 and reserve the 2. $7 \times 6 = 42$; $42 + 2$ reserved $= 44$; write the 4 and reserve 4. $7 \times 2 = 14$; $14 + 4$ reserved $= 18$; write the 8 and reserve the 1. $7 \times 5 = 35$; $35 + 1$ reserved $= 36$; write the 36.

In this case the multiplier is 17 *units*, or 1 *ten* and 7 *units*, so that the product is obtained by adding two partial products, namely, $7 \times$ 700,298 and $10 \times 700{,}298$. The actual operation is performed as follows:

(*b*)

$$\begin{array}{r} 700298 \\ \underline{\qquad 17} \\ 4902086 \\ 700298 \\ \hline 11905066 \end{array}$$

Ans.

7 times $8 = 56$; write the 6 and reserve the 5. 7 times $9 = 63$; $63 + 5$ reserved $= 68$; write the 8 and reserve the 6. 7 times $2 = 14$; $14 + 6$ reserved $= 20$; write the 0 and reserve the 2. 7 times $0 = 0$; $0 + 2$ reserved $= 2$; write the 2. 7 times $0 = 0$; $0 + 0$ reserved $= 0$; write the 0. 7 times $7 = 49$; $49 + 0$ reserved $= 49$; write the 49.

To multiply by the 1 ten we say 1 times $700298 = 700298$, and write 700298 under the first partial product, as shown, with the right-hand figure 8 under the multiplier 1. Add the two partial products; their sum equals the entire product.

(*c*) 217 Multiply any two of the numbers together
103 and multiply their product by the third
651 number.

2170
22351
67
156457
134106
1497517 Ans.

(15) If your watch ticks every second, then to find how many times it ticks in one week it is necessary to find the number of seconds in 1 week.

60 seconds = 1 minute.
60 minutes = 1 hour.
3600 seconds = 1 hour.
24 hours = 1 day.
14400
7200
86400 seconds = 1 day.
7 days = 1 week.
604800 seconds in 1 week or the number of times that
Ans. your watch ticks in 1 week.

(16) If a monthly publication contains 24 pages, a yearly
24 volume will contain 12×24 or 288 pages, since
12 there are 12 months in one year; and eight
288 yearly volumes will contain 8×288, or 2,304
8 pages.

2304 Ans.

(17) If an engine and boiler are worth $3,246, and the building is worth 3 times as much, plus $1,200, then the building is worth

$3246
3
9738
plus 1200
$10938 = value of building.

If the tools are worth twice as much as the building, plus $1,875, then the tools are worth

$10938
2
21876
plus 1875
$23751 = value of tools.

Value of building = $10938
Value of tools = 23751
$34689 = value of the building and tools. (*a*) Ans.

Value of engine and boiler = $ 3246
Value of building and tools = 34689
$37935 = value of the whole plant. (*b*) Ans.

(18) (*a*) $(72 \times 48 \times 28 \times 5) \div (96 \times 15 \times 7 \times 6)$.

Placing the numerator over the denominator the problem becomes

$$\frac{72 \times 48 \times 28 \times 5}{96 \times 15 \times 7 \times 6} = ?$$

The 5 in the *dividend* and 15 in the *divisor* are both *divisible* by 5, since 5 divided by 5 equals 1, and 15 divided by 5 equals 3. *Cross off* the 5 and write the 1 *over* it; also *cross off* the 15 and write the 3 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{72 \times 48 \times 28 \times \overset{1}{\cancel{5}}}{96 \times \underset{3}{\cancel{15}} \times 7 \times 6} =$$

The 5 and 15 are *not* to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be erased entirely and the 1 and 3 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 5 and 15 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{72 \times 48 \times 28 \times 1}{96 \times 3 \times 7 \times 6} =$$

72 in the *dividend* and 96 in the *divisor* are *divisible* by 12, since 72 divided by 12 equals 6, and 96 divided by 12 equals 8. *Cross off* the 72 and write the 6 *over* it; also, *cross off* the 96 and write the 8 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{\overset{6}{\cancel{72}} \times 48 \times 28 \times 1}{\underset{8}{\cancel{96}} \times 3 \times 7 \times 6} =$$

The 72 and 96 are *not* to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be *erased* entirely and the 6 and 8 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 72 and 96 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{6 \times 48 \times 28 \times 1}{8 \times 3 \times 7 \times 6} =$$

Again, 28 in the *dividend* and 7 in the *divisor* are *divisible* by 7, since 28 divided by 7 equals 4, and 7 divided by 7 equals 1. *Cross off* the 28 and write the 4 *over* it; also, cross off the 7 and write the 1 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{6 \times 48 \times \overset{4}{\cancel{28}} \times 1}{8 \times 3 \times \underset{1}{\cancel{7}} \times 6} =$$

The 28 and 7 are *not* to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be *erased* entirely and the 4 and 1 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 28 and 7 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{6 \times 48 \times 4 \times 1}{8 \times 3 \times 1 \times 6} =$$

Again, 48 in the *dividend* and 6 in the *divisor* are *divisible* by 6, since 48 divided by 6 equals 8, and 6 divided by 6 equals 1. *Cross off* the 48 and write the 8 *over* it; also, cross off the 6 and write the 1 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{6 \times \overset{8}{\cancel{48}} \times 4 \times 1}{8 \times 3 \times 1 \times \underset{1}{\cancel{6}}} =$$

The 48 and 6 are *not* to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be *erased* entirely and the 8 and 1 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 48 and 6 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{6\times 8\times 4\times 1}{8\times 3\times 1\times 1}=$$

Again, 6 in the *dividend* and 3 in the *divisor* are *divisible* by 3, since 6 divided by 3 equals 2, and 3 divided by 3 equals 1. *Cross off* the 6 and write the 2 *over* it; also, cross off the 3 and write the 1 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{\overset{2}{\cancel{6}}\times 8\times 4\times 1}{8\times \underset{1}{\cancel{3}}\times 1\times 1}=$$

The 6 and 3 are *not* to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be *erased* entirely and the 2 and 1 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 6 and 3 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{2\times 8\times 4\times 1}{8\times 1\times 1\times 1}=$$

Canceling the 8 in the dividend and the 8 in the divisor, the result is

$$\frac{2\times \overset{1}{\cancel{8}}\times 4\times 1}{\underset{1}{\cancel{8}}\times 1\times 1\times 1}=\frac{2\times 1\times 4\times 1}{1\times 1\times 1\times 1}.$$

Since there are *no two remaining numbers* (one in the dividend and one in the divisor) *divisible* by *any number* except 1, without a remainder, it is *impossible* to cancel further.

Multiply all the *uncanceled numbers* in the *dividend* together, and divide their *product* by the *product* of all the *uncanceled* numbers in the divisor. The *result* will be the *quotient.* The *product* of all the *uncanceled numbers* in the *dividend* equals $2\times 1\times 4\times 1=8$; the product of all the *uncanceled* numbers in the *divisor* equals $1\times 1\times 1\times 1=1$.

Hence, $$\frac{2\times 1\times 4\times 1}{1\times 1\times 1\times 1}=\frac{8}{1}=8.$$ Ans.

Or, $$\frac{\overset{2}{\cancel{6}}\quad \cancel{8}\quad 4\quad 1}{\underset{8}{\cancel{72}}\times \underset{1}{\cancel{48}}\times \cancel{28}\times \cancel{5}}{\underset{1}{\cancel{96}}\times \underset{1}{\cancel{15}}\times \cancel{7}\times \cancel{6}}=\frac{8}{1}=8.$$ Ans.

(*b*) $(80 \times 60 \times 50 \times 16 \times 14) \div (70 \times 50 \times 24 \times 20)$.

Placing the numerator over the denominator, the problem becomes

$$\frac{80 \times 60 \times 50 \times 16 \times 14}{70 \times 50 \times 24 \times 20} = ?$$

The 50 in the *dividend* and 70 in the *divisor* are both *divisible* by 10, since 50 divided by 10 equals 5, and 70 divided by 10 equals 7. *Cross off* the 50 and write the 5 *over* it; also, *cross off* the 70 and write the 7 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{80 \times 60 \times \overset{5}{\cancel{50}} \times 16 \times 14}{\underset{7}{\cancel{70}} \times 50 \times 24 \times 20} =$$

The 50 and 70 are not to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be erased entirely and the 5 and 7 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 50 and 70 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{80 \times 60 \times 5 \times 16 \times 14}{7 \times 50 \times 24 \times 20} =$$

Also, 80 in the *dividend* and 20 in the *divisor* are *divisible* by 20, since 80 divided by 20 equals 4, and 20 divided by 20 equals 1. Cross off the 80 and write the 4 *over* it; also, cross off the 20 and write the 1 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{\overset{4}{\cancel{80}} \times 60 \times 5 \times 16 \times 14}{7 \times 50 \times 24 \times \underset{1}{\cancel{20}}} =$$

The 80 and 20 are *not* to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be erased entirely and the 4 and 1 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 80 and 20 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{4 \times 60 \times 5 \times 16 \times 14}{7 \times 50 \times 24 \times 1} =$$

Again, 16 in the *dividend* and 24 in the *divisor* are *divisible* by 8, since 16 divided by 8 equals 2, and 24 divided by 8 equals 3. *Cross off* the 16 and write the 2 *over* it; also cross off the 24 and write the 3 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{4 \times 60 \times 5 \times \overset{2}{\cancel{16}} \times 14}{7 \times 50 \times \underset{3}{\cancel{24}} \times 1} =$$

The 16 and 24 are not to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be erased entirely and the 2 and 3 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 16 and 24 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{4 \times 60 \times 5 \times 2 \times 14}{7 \times 50 \times 3 \times 1} =$$

Again, 60 in the *dividend* and 50 in the *divisor* are *divisible* by 10, since 60 divided by 10 equals 6, and 50 divided by 10 equals 5. *Cross off* the 60 and write the 6 *over* it; also, cross off the 50 and write the 5 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{4 \times \overset{6}{\cancel{60}} \times 5 \times 2 \times 14}{7 \times \underset{5}{\cancel{50}} \times 3 \times 1} =$$

The 60 and 50 are not to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be erased entirely and the 6 and 5 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 60 and 50 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{4 \times 6 \times 5 \times 2 \times 14}{7 \times 5 \times 3 \times 1} =$$

The 14 in the *dividend* and 7 in the *divisor* are *divisible* by 7, since 14 divided by 7 equals 2, and 7 divided by 7 equals 1. *Cross off* the 14 and write the 2 *over* it; also, cross off the 7 and write the 1 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{4 \times 6 \times 5 \times 2 \times \overset{2}{\cancel{14}}}{\underset{1}{\cancel{7}} \times 5 \times 3 \times 1} =$$

The 14 and 7 are not to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be erased entirely and the 2 and 1 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 14 and 7 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{4 \times 6 \times 5 \times 2 \times 2}{1 \times 5 \times 3 \times 1} =$$

The 5 in the *dividend* and 5 in the *divisor* are *divisible* by 5, since 5 divided by 5 equals 1. *Cross off* the 5 of the *dividend* and write the 1 *over* it; also, cross off the 5 of the *divisor* and write the 1 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{4\times 6\times \overset{1}{\cancel{5}}\times 2\times 2}{1\times \underset{1}{\cancel{5}}\times 3\times 1}=$$

The 5 in the *dividend* and 5 in the *divisor* are not to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be erased entirely and 1 and 1 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 5 and 5 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{4\times 6\times 1\times 2\times 2}{1\times 1\times 3\times 1}=$$

The 6 in the *dividend* and 3 in the *divisor* are *divisible* by 3, since 6 divided by 3 equals 2, and 3 divided by 3 equals 1. *Cross off* the 6 and place 2 *over* it; also, cross off the 3 and place 1 *under* it. Thus,

$$\frac{4\times \overset{2}{\cancel{6}}\times 1\times 2\times 2}{1\times 1\times \underset{1}{\cancel{3}}\times 1}=$$

The 6 and 3 are not to be considered any longer, and, in fact, may be erased entirely and 2 and 1 placed in their stead, and treated as if the 6 and 3 *never* existed. Thus,

$$\frac{4\times 2\times 1\times 2\times 2}{1\times 1\times 1\times 1}=\frac{32}{1}=32.\quad \text{Ans.}$$

Hence, $\dfrac{\overset{4}{\cancel{80}}\times \overset{2}{\cancel{60}}\times \overset{1}{\cancel{50}}\times \overset{2}{\cancel{16}}\times \overset{2}{\cancel{14}}}{\underset{1}{\cancel{70}}\times \underset{1}{\cancel{50}}\times \underset{1}{\cancel{24}}\times \underset{1}{\cancel{20}}}=\dfrac{4\times 2\times 1\times 2\times 2}{1\times 1\times 1\times 1}=\dfrac{32}{1}=32.$ Ans.

(19) 28 acres of land at \$133 an acre would cost $28\times \$133=\$3{,}724$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ \hline 1064 \\ 266 \\ \hline \$3724 \end{array}$$

If a mechanic earns \$1,500 a year and his expenses are \$968 per year, then he would save \$1500—\$968, or \$532 per year.

$$\begin{array}{r} 968 \\ \hline \$532 \end{array}$$

If he saves \$532 in 1 year, to save \$3,724 it would take as many years as \$532 is contained times in \$3,724, or 7 years.

$$\begin{array}{r} 532 \overline{)\,3724\,(\,7 \text{ years.} \quad \text{Ans.}} \\ 3724 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(20) If the freight train ran 365 miles in one week, and 3 times as far lacking 246 miles the next week, then it ran $(3 \times 365 \text{ miles}) - 246 \text{ miles}$, or 849 miles the second week. Thus,

$$\begin{array}{rl} & 365 \\ & \quad 3 \\ \hline & 1095 \\ & \quad 246 \\ \hline \textit{difference} & \quad 849 \text{ miles.} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{array}$$

(21) The distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is 354 miles. Since there are 5,280 feet in one mile, in 354 miles there are $354 \times 5{,}280$ feet, or 1,869,120 feet. If the driving wheel of the locomotive is 16 feet in circumference, then in going from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, a distance of 1,869,120 feet, it will make $1{,}869{,}120 \div 16$, or 116,820 revolutions.

$$\begin{array}{r} 16\overline{)1869120(116820 \text{ rev.} \quad \text{Ans.}} \\ 16 \\ \hline 26 \\ 16 \\ \hline 109 \\ 96 \\ \hline 131 \\ 128 \\ \hline 32 \\ 32 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

(22) (*a*)
```
576 ) 589824 ( 1024  Ans.
      576
     1382
     1152
     2304
     2304
```

(*b*)
```
43911 ) 369730620 ( 8420  Ans.
        351288
        184426
        175644
          87822
          87822
              0
```

(*c*)
```
505 ) 2527525 ( 5005  Ans.
      2525
         2525
         2525
```

(*d*)
```
1234) 4961794302 ( 4020903  Ans.
      4936
        2579
        2468
        11143
        11106
          3702
          3702
```

(23) The harness evidently cost the difference between \$444 and the amount which he paid for the horse and wagon.

Since \$264 + \$153 = \$417, the amount paid for the horse and wagon, \$444 − \$417 = \$27, the cost of the harness.

```
  $264          $444
   153           417
  ----          ----
  $417          $27   Ans.
```

(24) (*a*)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1024 \\ 576 \\ \hline 6144 \\ 7168 \\ 5120 \\ \hline 589824 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(*b*)

$$\begin{array}{r} 5005 \\ 505 \\ \hline 25025 \\ 250250 \\ \hline 2527525 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(*c*)

$$\begin{array}{r} 43911 \\ 8420 \\ \hline 878220 \\ 175644 \\ 351288 \\ \hline 369730620 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(25) Since there are 12 months in a year, the number of days the man works is $25 \times 12 = 300$ days. As he works 10 hours each day, the number of hours that he works in one year is $300 \times 10 = 3{,}000$ hours. Hence, he receives for his work $3{,}000 \times 30 = 90{,}000$ cents, or $90{,}000 \div 100 = \$900$. Ans.

(26) See Art. **71.**

(27) See Art. **77.**

(28) See Art. **73.**

(29) See Art. **73.**

(30) See Art. **75.**

(31) $\frac{13}{8}$ is an improper fraction, since its numerator 13 is greater than its denominator 8.

(32) $4\frac{1}{2}$; $14\frac{3}{10}$; $85\frac{4}{19}$.

(33) To reduce a fraction to its lowest terms means to change its form without changing its value. In order to do this, we must divide both numerator and denominator by the same number until we can no longer find any number (except 1) which will divide both of these terms without a remainder.

To reduce the fraction $\frac{4}{8}$ to its lowest terms we divide both numerator and denominator by 4, and obtain as a result the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$. Thus, $\frac{4 \div 4}{8 \div 4} = \frac{1}{2}$; similarly, $\frac{4 \div 4}{16 \div 4} = \frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{8 \div 4}{32 \div 4} = \frac{2 \div 2}{8 \div 2} = \frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{32 \div 8}{64 \div 8} = \frac{4 \div 4}{8 \div 4} = \frac{1}{2}$. Ans.

(34) When the denominator of any number is not expressed, it is understood to be 1, so that $\frac{6}{1}$ is the same as $6 \div 1$, or 6. To reduce $\frac{6}{1}$ to an improper fraction whose denominator is 4, we must multiply both numerator and denominator by some number which will make the denominator of 6 equal to 4. Since this denominator is 1, by multiplying both terms of $\frac{6}{1}$ by 4 we shall have $\frac{6 \times 4}{1 \times 4} = \frac{24}{4}$, which has the *same value* as 6, but has a *different form*. Ans.

(35) In order to reduce a mixed number to an improper fraction, we must *multiply the whole number by the denominator of the fraction* and *add the numerator of the fraction to that product.* This *result* is the *numerator of the improper fraction*, of which the *denominator is the denominator of the fractional part of the mixed number.*

$7\frac{7}{8}$ means the same as $7 + \frac{7}{8}$. In 1 there are $\frac{8}{8}$, hence in 7 there are $7 \times \frac{8}{8} = \frac{56}{8}$; $\frac{56}{8}$ plus the $\frac{7}{8}$ of the mixed number $= \frac{56}{8} + \frac{7}{8} = \frac{63}{8}$, which is the required improper fraction.

$$13\frac{5}{16} = \frac{(13 \times 16) + 5}{16} = \frac{213}{16}; \quad 10\frac{3}{4} = \frac{(10 \times 4) + 3}{4} = \frac{43}{4}.$$

(36) The value of a fraction is obtained by dividing the numerator by the denominator.

To obtain the value of the fraction $\frac{13}{2}$ we divide the numerator 13 by the denominator 2. 2 is contained in 13 six times, with 1 remaining. This 1 remaining is written over the denominator 2, thereby making the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, which is annexed to the whole number 6, and we obtain $6\frac{1}{2}$ as the mixed number. The reason for performing this operation is the following: In 1 there are $\frac{2}{2}$ (two halves), and in $\frac{13}{2}$ (thirteen halves) there are as many units (1) as 2 is contained times in 13, which is 6, and $\frac{1}{2}$ (one-half) unit remaining. Hence, $\frac{13}{12} = 6 + \frac{1}{2} = 6\frac{1}{2}$, the required mixed number. Ans. $\frac{17}{4} = 4\frac{1}{4}$. Ans. $\frac{69}{16} = 4\frac{5}{16}$. Ans. $\frac{16}{8} = 2$. Ans. $\frac{67}{64} = 1\frac{3}{64}$. Ans.

(37) In division of fractions, *invert the divisor* (or, in other words, turn it upside down) *and proceed as in multiplication.*

(*a*) $35 \div \frac{5}{16} = \frac{35}{1} \times \frac{16}{5} = \frac{35 \times 16}{1 \times 5} = \frac{560}{5} = 112$. Ans.

(*b*) $\frac{9}{16} \div 3 = \frac{9}{16} \div \frac{3}{1} = \frac{9}{16} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9 \times 1}{16 \times 3} = \frac{9}{48} = \frac{3}{16}$. Ans.

(*c*) $\frac{17}{2} \div 9 = \frac{17}{2} \div \frac{9}{1} = \frac{17}{2} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{17 \times 1}{2 \times 9} = \frac{17}{18}$. Ans.

(*d*) $\frac{113}{64} \div \frac{7}{16} = \frac{113}{64} \times \frac{16}{7} = \frac{113 \times 16}{64 \times 7} = \frac{1,808}{448} = \frac{452}{112} =$

$\frac{113}{28})113(4\frac{1}{28}$. Ans.

112

1

(*e*) $15\frac{3}{4} \div 4\frac{3}{8} = ?$ Before proceeding with the division, reduce both of the mixed numbers to improper fractions. Thus, $15\frac{3}{4} = \frac{(15 \times 4)+3}{4} = \frac{60+3}{4} = \frac{63}{4}$, and $4\frac{3}{8} = \frac{(4 \times 8)+3}{8} = \frac{32+3}{8} = \frac{35}{8}$. The problem is now $\frac{63}{4} \div \frac{35}{8} = ?$ As before, invert the divisor and multiply; $\frac{63}{4} \div \frac{35}{8} = \frac{63}{4} \times \frac{8}{35} = \frac{63 \times 8}{4 \times 35} = \frac{504}{140} = \frac{252}{70} = \frac{126}{35} = \frac{18}{5}$.

$$\frac{18}{5})\,18\,(3\frac{3}{5} \quad \text{Ans.}$$
$$\underline{15}$$
$$3$$

(38) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{1+2+5}{8} = \frac{8}{8} = 1.$ Ans.

When the *denominators* of the fractions to be added *are alike*, we know that the units are divided into the *same number of parts* (in this case *eighths*); we, therefore, *add the numerators* of the fractions to find the number of parts (eighths) taken or considered, thereby obtaining $\frac{8}{8}$ or 1 as the sum.

(39) When the *denominators* are *not alike* we know that the units are divided into *unequal parts*, so before adding them we must find a common denominator for the denominators of all the fractions. Reduce the fractions to fractions having this common denominator, add the numerators and write the sum over the common denominator.

In this case, the least common denominator, or the least number that will contain all the denominators, is 16; hence, we must reduce all these fractions to sixteenths and then add their numerators.

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{16} = ?$ To reduce the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$ to a fraction having 16 for a denominator, we must multiply both terms

of the fraction by some number which will make the denominator 16. This number evidently is 4, hence, $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{4}{16}$.

Similarly, both terms of the fraction $\frac{3}{8}$ must be multiplied by 2 to make the denominator 16, and we have $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{6}{16}$. The fractions now have a common denominator 16; hence, we find their sum by adding the numerators and placing their sum over the common denominator, thus: $\frac{4}{16} + \frac{6}{16} + \frac{5}{16} = \frac{4+6+5}{16} = \frac{15}{16}$. Ans.

(40) When mixed numbers and whole numbers are to be added, add the fractional parts of the mixed numbers separately, and if the resulting fraction is an improper fraction, reduce it to a whole or mixed number. Next, add all the whole numbers, including the one obtained from the addition of the fractional parts, and annex to their sum the fraction of the mixed number obtained from reducing the improper fraction.

$42 + 31\frac{5}{8} + 9\frac{7}{16} = ?$ Reducing $\frac{5}{8}$ to a fraction having a denominator of 16, we have $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{10}{16}$. Adding the two fractional parts of the mixed numbers we have $\frac{10}{16} + \frac{7}{16} = \frac{10+7}{16} = \frac{17}{16} = 1\frac{1}{16}$.

The problem now becomes $42 + 31 + 9 + 1\frac{1}{16} = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 31 \\ 9 \\ 1\frac{1}{16} \\ \hline 83\frac{1}{16} \end{array}$$

Adding all the whole numbers and the number obtained from adding the fractional parts of the mixed numbers, we obtain $83\frac{1}{16}$ as their sum. Ans.

(41) $29\frac{3}{4} + 50\frac{5}{8} + 41 + 69\frac{3}{16} = ?$ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 4}{4 \times 4} = \frac{12}{16}$.

$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{5 \times 2}{8 \times 2} = \frac{10}{16}$. $\frac{12}{16} + \frac{10}{16} + \frac{3}{16} = \frac{12 + 10 + 3}{16} = \frac{25}{16} = 1\frac{9}{16}$

The problem now becomes $29 + 50 + 41 + 69 + 1\frac{9}{16} = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \text{ square inches.} \\ 50 \text{ square inches.} \\ 41 \text{ square inches.} \\ 69 \text{ square inches.} \\ 1\frac{9}{16} \text{ square inches.} \\ \hline 190\frac{9}{16} \text{ square inches.} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{array}$$

(42) (*a*) $\dfrac{\frac{7}{3}}{\frac{3}{16}} = 7 \div \frac{3}{16} = 7 \times \frac{16}{3} = \frac{7 \times 16}{3} = \frac{112}{3} = 37\frac{1}{3}$. Ans.

The line between 7 and $\frac{3}{16}$ means that 7 is to be divided by $\frac{3}{16}$.

(*b*) $\dfrac{\frac{15}{32}}{\frac{5}{8}} = \frac{15}{32} \div \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{32} \times \frac{8}{5} = \frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{15}} \times \cancel{8}}{\underset{4}{\cancel{32}} \times \cancel{5}} = \frac{3}{4}$. Ans.

(*c*) $\dfrac{\frac{4+3}{2+6}}{5} = \frac{\frac{7}{8}}{5} = \frac{7}{8 \times 5} = \frac{7}{40}$. (See Art. **131.**) Ans.

(43) $\frac{7}{8}$ = value of the fraction, and 28 = the numerator. We find that 4 multiplied by 7 = 28, so multiplying 8, the denominator of the fraction, by 4, we have 32 for the required denominator, and $\frac{28}{32} = \frac{7}{8}$. Hence, 32 is the required denominator. Ans.

(44) (*a*) $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{7}{16} = ?$ When the *denominators* of fractions are *not alike* it is evident that the units are divided into *unequal parts*, therefore, before subtracting, *reduce the*

fractions to fractions having a common denominator. Then, *subtract the numerators, and place the remainder over the common denominator.*

$$\frac{7}{8}\times\frac{2}{2}=\frac{14}{16}. \quad \frac{14}{16}-\frac{7}{16}=\frac{14-7}{16}=\frac{7}{16}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $13-7\frac{7}{16}=?$ This problem may be solved in two ways:

First: $13=12\frac{16}{16}$, since $\frac{16}{16}=1$, and $12\frac{16}{16}=12+\frac{16}{16}=12+1=13$.

$12\frac{16}{16}$
$7\frac{7}{16}$
$5\frac{9}{16}$

We can now subtract the whole numbers separately, and the fractions separately, and obtain $12-7=5$ and $\frac{16}{16}-\frac{7}{16}=\frac{16-7}{16}=\frac{9}{16}$. $5+\frac{9}{16}=5\frac{9}{16}$. Ans.

Second: By reducing both numbers to improper fractions having a denominator of 16.

$$13=\frac{13}{1}=\frac{13\times16}{1\times16}=\frac{208}{16}. \quad 7\frac{7}{16}=\frac{(7\times16)+7}{16}=\frac{112+7}{16}=\frac{119}{16}.$$

Subtracting, we have $\frac{208}{16}-\frac{119}{16}=\frac{208-119}{16}=\frac{89}{16}$ and the same result that was obtained by the first method.

$\frac{89}{16}=16)89(5\frac{9}{16}$
$\underline{80}$
$\frac{9}{16}$

(*c*) $312\frac{9}{16}-229\frac{5}{32}=?$ We first reduce the fractions of the two mixed numbers to fractions having a common denominator. Doing this we have $\frac{9}{16}=\frac{9\times2}{16\times2}=\frac{18}{32}$. We can now subtract the whole numbers and fractions separately, and have $312-229=83$ and $\frac{18}{32}-\frac{5}{32}=\frac{18-5}{32}=\frac{13}{32}$.

$312\frac{18}{32}$
$229\frac{5}{32}$
$83\frac{13}{32}$

$83+\frac{13}{32}=83\frac{13}{32}$. Ans.

(45) The man evidently traveled $85\frac{5}{12}+78\frac{9}{15}+125\frac{17}{35}$ miles.

Adding the fractions separately in this case,

$$\frac{5}{12}+\frac{9}{15}+\frac{17}{35}=\frac{5}{12}+\frac{3}{5}+\frac{17}{35}=\frac{175+252+204}{420}=\frac{631}{420}=1\frac{211}{420}.$$

Adding the whole numbers and the mixed number representing the sum of the fractions, the sum is $289\frac{211}{420}$ miles. Ans.

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 78 \\ 125 \\ 1\frac{211}{420} \\ \hline 289\frac{211}{420} \end{array}$$

To find the least common denominator, we have

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 5 & 12,\ 5,\ 35 \\ 7 & 12,\ 1,\ 7 \\ \hline & 12,\ 1,\ 1, \text{ or } 5\times7\times12=420. \end{array}$$

(46) $573\frac{4}{5}$ tons. $\quad \frac{4}{5}=\frac{32}{40}$

$216\frac{5}{8}$ tons. $\quad \frac{5}{8}=\frac{25}{40}$

difference $357\frac{7}{40}$ tons. Ans. $\quad \frac{7}{40}=$ *difference.*

(47) Reducing $9\frac{1}{4}$ to an improper fraction, it becomes $\frac{37}{4}$. Multiplying $\frac{37}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{37}{4}\times\frac{3}{8}=\frac{111}{32}=3\frac{15}{32}$ dollars. Ans

(48) Referring to Arts. **114** and **116**,

$\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{11}$ of $\frac{19}{20}$ of 11 multiplied by $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of 45 =

$$\frac{\cancel{2}\times\cancel{3}\times7\times19\times\cancel{11}\times7\times5\times\overset{3}{\cancel{45}}}{\cancel{3}\times4\times\cancel{11}\times\underset{4}{\cancel{20}}\times1\times8\times\underset{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{6}}\times1}=\frac{7\times19\times7\times5\times3}{4\times4\times8}=\frac{13{,}965}{128}=$$

$109\frac{13}{128}$. Ans.

(49) $\frac{3}{4}$ of $16=\frac{3}{\cancel{4}}\times\frac{\overset{4}{\cancel{16}}}{1}=12$. $\quad 12\div\frac{2}{3}=\frac{\overset{6}{\cancel{12}}}{1}\times\frac{3}{\cancel{2}}=18$. Ans.

(50) $211\frac{1}{4}\times1\frac{7}{8}=\frac{845}{\cancel{4}}\times\frac{15}{8}$, reducing the mixed numbers

to improper fractions. $\frac{845}{4} \times \frac{15}{8} = \frac{12,675}{32}$ cents = amount paid for the lead. The number of pounds sold is evidently $\frac{12,675}{32} \div 2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{12,675}{32} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2,535}{16} = 158\frac{7}{16}$ pounds. The amount remaining is $211\frac{1}{4} - 158\frac{7}{16} = \frac{845}{4} - \frac{2,535}{16} = \frac{3,380}{16} - \frac{2,535}{16} = \frac{845}{16} = 52\frac{13}{16}$ pounds. Ans.

(51)

tenths.	hundredths.	thousandths.	ten-thousandths.	hundred-thousandths.	millionths.	
. 0	8					= *Eight* **hundredths.**
. 1	3	1				= *One hundred thirty-one* **thousandths.**
0	0	0	1			= *One* **ten-thousandth.**
0	0	0	0	2	7	= *Twenty-seven* **millionths.**
0	1	0	8			= *One hundred eight* **ten-thousandths.**

tenths.
hundredths.
thousandths.
ten-thousandths.

93.0 1 0 1 = Ninety-three, and *one hundred one* ***ten-thousandths***

In reading decimals, read the number just as you would if there were no ciphers before it. Then count from the decimal point towards the right, beginning with tenths, to as many places as there are figures, and the *name* of the last figure must be annexed to the previous reading of the figures to give the decimal reading. Thus, in the first example above, the simple reading of the figure is *eight*, and the name of its position in the decimal scale is **hundredths,** so that the decimal reading is *eight* **hundredths.** Similarly, the figures in the fourth example are ordinarily read *twenty-seven;* the name of the position of the figure 7 in the decimal scale is **millionths,** giving, therefore, the decimal reading as *twenty-seven* **millionths.**

If there should be a whole number before the decimal point, read it as you would read any whole number, and read the decimal as you would if the whole number were not there; or, read the whole number and then say, "and" so many hundredths, thousandths, or whatever it may be, as "ninety-three, *and* one hundred one ten thousandths."

(52) See Art. **139.**

(53) See Art. **153.**

(54) See Art. **160.**

(55) A fraction is one or more of the equal parts of a unit, and is expressed by a numerator and a denominator, while a decimal fraction is a number of *tenths*, *hundredths*, *thousandths*, etc., of a unit, and is expressed by placing a period (.), called a decimal point, to the left of the figures of the number, and omitting the denominator.

(56) See Art. **165.**

(57) To reduce the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ to a decimal, we annex one cipher to the numerator, which makes it 1.0. Dividing 1.0, the numerator, by 2, the denominator, gives a quotient of .5, the decimal point being placed before the *one* figure of the quotient, or .5, since only *one* cipher was annexed to the numerator. Ans.

$\frac{7}{8}$

8)7.000

.875 Ans.

$\frac{5}{32}$

32)5.00000(.15625 Ans.

32

180

160

200

192

80

64

160

160

Since $.65 = \frac{65}{100}$, then, $\frac{65}{100}$ must equal .65. Or, when the denominator is 10, 100, 1000, etc., point off as many places in the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator. Doing so, $\frac{65}{100} = .65$. Ans.

$\frac{125}{1000} = .125$. Ans.

(58) (*a*) This example, written in the form of a fraction, means that the numerator $(32.5 + .29 + 1.5)$ is to be divided by the denominator $(4.7 + 9)$. The operation is as follows:

$$\frac{32.5 + .29 + 1.5}{4\,7 + 9} = ?$$

32.5

\+ .29

\+ 1.5

13.7)34.29000(2.5029 Ans.

274

689

685

400

274

1260

1233

27

4.7

\+ 9.0

13.7

Since there are 5 decimal places in the dividend and 1 in the divisor, there are 5 − 1 or 4 places to be pointed off in the quotient. The fifth figure of the decimal is evidently less than 5.

(*b*) Here again the problem is to divide the numerator, which is $(1.283 \times \overline{8+5})$, by the denominator, which is **2.63**. The operation is as follows:

$$\frac{1.283 \times \overline{8+5}}{2.63} = ? \quad \overline{8+5} = 13.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.283 \\ \times \quad 13 \\ \hline 3849 \\ 1283 \\ \hline 2.63)\overline{16.679000}(6.3418 \text{ Ans.} \\ 1578 \\ \hline 899 \qquad\qquad 480 \\ 789 \qquad\qquad 263 \\ \hline 1100 \qquad\qquad 2170 \\ 1052 \qquad\qquad 2104 \\ \hline 480 \qquad\qquad 66 \end{array}$$

(*c*) $\dfrac{\overline{589+27} \times \overline{163-8}}{25+39} = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r} 589 \\ +\ 27 \\ \hline 616 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 25 \\ +39 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 163 \\ -\ \ 8 \\ \hline 155 \\ \times 616 \\ \hline 930 \\ 155 \\ 930 \\ \hline 64)95480.000(1491.875 \text{ Ans.} \\ 64 \\ \hline 314 \\ 256 \\ \hline 588 \\ 576 \\ \hline 120 \\ 64 \\ \hline 560 \\ 512 \\ \hline 480 \\ 448 \\ \hline 320 \\ 320 \end{array}$$

There are three decimal places in the quotient, since three ciphers were annexed to the dividend.

(*d*) $\dfrac{\overline{40.6 + 7.1} \times (3.029 - 1.874)}{6.27 + 8.53 - 8.01} = ?$

$$\begin{array}{rr} 40.6 & 3.029 \\ +\ 7.1 & -\ 1.874 \\ \hline 47.7 & 1.155 \\ & \times\ 47.7 \\ \hline 6.27 & 8085 \\ +\ 8.53 & 8085 \\ \hline 14.80 & 4620 \\ -\ 8.01 & \hline \\ \hline 6.79 & 6.79)55.093500(8.1139. \text{ Ans.} \\ & 5432 \\ & \hline \\ & 773 \\ & 679 \\ & \hline \\ & 945 \\ & 679 \\ & \hline \\ & 2660 \\ & 2037 \\ & \hline \\ & 6230 \\ & 6111 \\ & \hline \\ & 119 \end{array}$$

6 decimal places in the dividend − 2 decimal places in the divisor = 4 decimal places to be pointed off in the quotient.

(59) $.875 = \dfrac{875}{1{,}000} = \dfrac{175}{200} = \dfrac{7}{8}$ of a foot.

1 foot = 12 inches.

$$\frac{7}{8} \text{ of 1 foot} = \frac{7}{\cancel{8}_{2}} \times \frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{12}}}{1} = \frac{21}{2} = 10\frac{1}{2} \text{ inches.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(60) 12 inches = 1 foot.

$$\frac{3}{16} \text{ of an inch} = \frac{3}{16} \div 12 = \frac{\cancel{3}}{16} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{12}_{4}} = \frac{1}{64} \text{ of a foot.}$$

Point off 6 decimal places in the quotient, since we annexed six ciphers to the dividend, the divisor containing no decimal places; hence, $6 - 0 = 6$ places to be pointed off.

$\frac{1}{64}$) 1.000000 (.015625 Ans.
64
360
320
400
384
160
128
320
320

(61) If 1 cubic inch of water weighs .03617 of a pound, the weight of 1,500 cubic inches will be .03617 × 1,500 = 54.255 lb.

.03617 lb.
1500
1808500
3617
54.25500 lb. Ans.

(62) 72.6 feet of fencing at $.50 a foot would cost

72.6 × .50, or $36.30.
.50
$36.300

If, by selling a carload of coal at a profit of $1.65 per ton, I make $36.30, then there must be as many tons of coal in the car as 1.65 is contained times in 36.30, or 22 tons.

1.65) 36.30 (22 tons. Ans.
330
330
330

(63) 231) 17892.00000 (77.45454, or 77.4545 to four decimal places. Ans.

1617

1722
1617

1050
924

1260
1155

1050
924

1260
1155

1050

(64) $\dfrac{37.13 \times 2 \times .0952 \times 19 \times 19 \times 350}{33{,}000 \times 12 \times 4} =$

$\dfrac{37.13 \times .0952 \times 19 \times 19 \times 350}{1{,}000 \times 2} = \dfrac{446{,}618.947600}{1{,}000} =$

446.619 to three decimal places. Ans.

37.13 × .0952 = 7426, 18565, 33417 = 3.534776

19 × 19 = 171, 19, 361

361 × 350 = 18050, 1083, 126350

3.534776 × 126350 = 176738800, 10604328, 21208656, 7069552, 3534776 = 446618.947600

(65) See Art. **174.** Applying rule in Art. **175,**

(*a*) $.7928 \times \frac{64}{64} = \frac{50.7392}{64} = \frac{51}{64}$. Ans.

(*b*) $.1416 \times \frac{32}{32} = \frac{4.5312}{32} = \frac{5}{32}$. Ans.

(*c*) $.47915 \times \frac{16}{16} = \frac{7.6664}{16} = \frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$. Ans.

(66) In subtraction of decimals, *place the decimal points directly under each other*, and proceed as in the subtraction of whole numbers, placing the *decimal point in the remainder directly under the decimal points above.*

(*a*) 709.6300 − .8514 = 708.7786 Ans.

In the above example we proceed as follows: We can not subtract 4 ten-thousandths from 0 ten-thousandths, and, as there are no thousandths, we take 1 hundredth from the three hundredths. 1 *hundredth* = 10 *thousandths* = 100 *ten-thousandths.* 4 ten-thousandths from 100 ten-thousandths leaves 96 ten-thousandths. 96 ten-thousandths = 9 *thousandths* + 6 *ten-thousandths.* Write the 6 ten-thousandths in the ten-thousandths place in the remainder. The next figure in the subtrahend is 1 thousandth. This must be subtracted from the 9 thousandths which is a part of the 1 hundredth taken previously from the 3 hundredths. Subtracting, we have 1 thousandth from 9 thousandths leaves 8 thousandths, the 8 being written in its place in the remainder. Next we have to subtract 5 hundredths from 2 hundredths (1 hundredth having been taken from the 3 hundredths makes it but 2 hundredths now). Since we can not do this, we take 1 tenth from 6 tenths. 1 tenth (= 10 hundredths) + 2 hundredths = 12 hundredths. 5 hundredths from 12 hundredths leaves 7 hundredths. Write the 7 in the hundredths place in the remainder. Next we have to subtract 8 tenths from 5 tenths (5 tenths now, because 1 tenth was taken from the 6 tenths). Since this can not be done, we take 1 unit from the 9 units. 1 *unit* = 10 *tenths;* 10 tenths + 5 tenths = 15 tenths, and 8 tenths from 15 tenths leaves 7 tenths. Write the 7 in the tenths place in the remainder. In the minuend we now have 708 units (one unit having been taken away) and 0 units in the subtrahend. 0 units from 708 units leaves 708 units; hence, we write 708 in the remainder.

(*b*) 81.963 − 1.700 = 80.263 Ans.

(*c*) 18.00 − .18 = 17.82 Ans.

(*d*) 1.000 − .001 = .999 Ans.

(*e*) 872.1 − (.8721 + .008) = ? In this problem we are to subtract (.8721 + .008) from 872.1. First perform the operation as indicated by the sign between the decimals enclosed by the parenthesis.

```
 .8721
 .008
 .8801 sum.
```

Subtracting the sum (obtained by adding the decimals enclosed within the parenthesis) from the number 872.1 (as required by the minus sign before the parenthesis), we obtain the required remainder.

```
872.1000
  .8801
871.2199 Ans.
```

(*f*) (5.028 + .0073) − (6.704 − 2.38) = ? First perform the operations as indicated by the signs between the numbers enclosed by the parentheses. The first parenthesis shows that 5.028 and .0073 are to be added. This gives 5.0353 as their sum.

```
5.0280
 .0073
5.0353 sum.
```

```
6.704
2.380
4.324 difference.
```

The second parenthesis shows that 2.38 is to be subtracted from 6.704. The difference is found to be 4.324. The sign between the parentheses indicates that the quantities obtained by performing the above operations, are to be subtracted, namely, that 4.324 is to be subtracted from 5.0353. Performing this operation we obtain .7113 as the final result.

```
5.0353
4.324
 .7113 Ans.
```

(67) In subtracting a decimal from a fraction, or subtracting a fraction from a decimal, either reduce the fraction to a decimal before subtracting, or reduce the decimal to a fraction and then subtract.

(*a*) $\frac{7}{8} - .807 = ?$ $\frac{7}{8}$ reduced to a decimal becomes

```
 7/8 ) 7.000
       .875
```

```
.875
.807
068 Ans.
```

Subtracting .807 from .875 the remainder is .068, as shown.

(*b*) $.875 - \frac{3}{8} = ?$ Reducing .875 to a fraction we have $.875 = \frac{875}{1{,}000} = \frac{175}{200} = \frac{35}{40} = \frac{7}{8}$; hence, $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{7-3}{8} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$. Ans.

Or, by reducing $\frac{3}{8}$ to a decimal, $\frac{3}{8}\overline{)3.000}$ $\underline{.375}$ and then subtracting, we obtain $.875 - .375 = .5 = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$, the same answer as above.

$$\begin{array}{r} .875 \\ .375 \\ \hline .500 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(*c*) $\left(\frac{5}{32} + .435\right) - \left(\frac{21}{100} - .07\right) = ?$ We first perform the operations as indicated by the signs between the numbers enclosed by the parentheses. Reduce $\frac{5}{32}$ to a decimal and we obtain $\frac{5}{32} = .15625$ (see example 57).

Adding .15625 and .435,

$$\begin{array}{r} .15625 \\ .435 \\ \hline .59125 \end{array}$$ *sum*

$\frac{21}{100} = .21$; subtracting,

$$\begin{array}{r} .21 \\ .07 \\ \hline .14 \end{array}$$ *difference*

We are now prepared to perform the operation indicated by the minus sign between the parentheses, which is,

$$\begin{array}{r} .59125 \\ .14 \\ \hline .45125 \end{array}$$ *difference* Ans.

(*d*) This problem means that 33 millionths and 17 thousandths are to be added. Also, that 53 hundredths and 274 thousandths are to be added, and the smaller of these sums is to be subtracted from the larger sum. Thus, $(.53 + .274) - (.000033 + .017) = ?$

tenths.	hundredths.	thousandths.	ten-thousandths.	hundred thousandths.	millionths.	
.0	0	0	0	3	3	
.0	1	7				
.0	1	7	0	3	3	*sum.*

tenths.	hundredths.	thousandths.	
.5	3		
.2	7	4	
.8	0	4	*sum*

$$\begin{array}{rr} .804 & \textit{larger sum,} \\ .017033 & \textit{smaller sum,} \\ \hline .786967 & \textit{difference} \end{array}$$ Ans.

(68) In addition of decimals the *decimal points must be placed directly under each other*, so that *tenths* will come *under tenths*, *hundredths under hundredths*, *thousandths under thousandths*, etc. The addition is then performed as in whole numbers, *the decimal point of the sum being placed directly under the decimal points above.*

.125
.7
.089
.4005
.9
.000027
2.214527 Ans.

(69)

927.416
8.274
372.6
62.07938
1370.36938 **Ans.**

(70)

tenths.	hundredths.	thousandths.	ten-thousandths.	hundred-thousandths.	millionths.
.0	1	7			
.2					
.0	0	0	0	4	7
.2	1	7	0	4	7 = Ans.

(71) (*a*)

.107
.013
321
107
.001391 Ans.

There are 3 decimal places in the multiplicand and 3 in the multiplier; hence, there are 3 + 3 or 6 decimal places in the product. Since the product contains but four figures, we prefix two ciphers in order to obtain the necessary six decimal places.

(*b*)

203
2.03
609
4060
412.09
.203
123627
824180
83.65427 Ans.

There are two decimal places in the multiplier and none in the multiplicand; hence, there are 2 + 0 or two decimal places in the first product.

Since there are 2 decimal places in the multiplicand and 3 decimal places in the multiplier, there are 3 + 2 or 5 decimal places in the second product.

(*c*) First perform the operations indicated by the signs between the numbers enclosed by the parenthesis, and then perform whatever may be required by the sign before the parenthesis.

Multiply together the numbers 2.7 and 31.85.

The parenthesis shows that .316 is to be taken from 3.16.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.160 \\ .316 \\ \hline 2.844 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 31.85 \\ 2.7 \\ \hline 22295 \\ 6370 \\ \hline 85.995 \end{array}$$

The product obtained by the first operation is now multiplied by the remainder obtained by performing the operation indicated by the signs within the parenthesis.

$$\begin{array}{r} 85.995 \\ 2.844 \\ \hline .343980 \\ 343980 \\ 687960 \\ 171990 \\ \hline 244.569780 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(*d*) $(107.8 + 6.541 - 31.96) \times 1.742 = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r} 107.8 \\ + \quad 6.541 \\ \hline 114.341 \\ - \quad 31.96 \\ \hline 82.381 \\ \times \quad 1.742 \\ \hline 164762 \\ 329524 \\ 576667 \\ 82381 \\ \hline 143.507702 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(72) (*a*) $\left(\frac{7}{16} - .13\right) \times \overline{.625 + \frac{5}{8}} = ?$

First perform the operation indicated by the parenthesis.

$\frac{7}{16} = \frac{7}{16}$) 7.0000 (.4375

64

60

48

120

112

80

80

We point off four decimal places since we annexed four ciphers.

.4375

.13

.3075

Subtracting, we obtain

The vinculum has the same meaning as the parenthesis; hence, we perform the operation indicated by it. We point off three decimal places, since three ciphers were annexed to the 5.

$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$) 5.000

.625

Adding the terms included by the vinculum, we obtain

.625

.625

1.250

The final operation is to perform the work indicated by the sign between the parenthesis and the vinculum, thus,

.3075

1.25

15375

6150

3075

.384375 Ans.

(*b*) $\left(\frac{19}{32} \times .21\right) - \left(.02 \times \frac{3}{16}\right) = ?$

$.21 = \frac{21}{100}$. $\frac{19}{32} \times \frac{21}{100} = \frac{399}{3200}$. $.02 = \frac{2}{100}$. $\frac{2}{100} \times \frac{3}{16} = \frac{6}{1600} = \frac{3}{800}$.

$\frac{3}{800} = \frac{3}{800} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{12}{3200}$. $\frac{399}{3200} - \frac{12}{3200} = \frac{399 - 12}{3200} = \frac{387}{3200}$.

Reducing $\frac{387}{3200}$ to a decimal, we obtain

$\frac{387}{3200}$) 387.0000000 (.1209375 Ans.

3200

6700

6400

30000

28800

12000

9600

24000

22400

16000

16000

Point off seven decimal places, since seven ciphers were annexed to the dividend.

(*c*) $\left(\frac{13}{4} + .013 - 2.17\right) \times \overline{13\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{5}{16}} = ?$

$\frac{13}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$) 13.00 (3.25

Point off two decimal places, since two ciphers were annexed to the dividend.

3.25

+ .013

3.263

− 2.17

1.093

$\frac{5}{16}$ reduced to a decimal is .3125, since

$\frac{5}{16}$) 5.0000 (.3125

48

20

16

40

32

80

80

Point off four decimal places, since four ciphers were annexed to the dividend.

Then, $7\frac{5}{16} = 7.3125$, and $13\frac{1}{4} = 13.25$, since $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$) 1.00 (.25

$$\begin{array}{r} 13.25 \\ -\ 7.31125 \\ \hline 5.9375 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 5.9375 \\ \times\ 1.093 \\ \hline 178125 \\ 534375 \\ 593750 \\ \hline 6.4896875 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(73) (*a*) $.875 \div \frac{1}{2} = .875 \div .5 \left(\text{since } \frac{1}{2} = .5\right) = 1.75$. Ans.

Another way of solving this is to reduce .875 to its equivalent common fraction and then divide.

$.875 = \frac{7}{8}$, since $.875 = \frac{875}{1{,}000} = \frac{175}{200} = \frac{35}{40} = \frac{7}{8}$; then, $\frac{7}{8} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{\cancel{8}_{4}} \times \frac{\cancel{2}}{1} = \frac{7}{4} = 1\frac{3}{4}$. Since $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4)\,3.00\,(.75}$, $1\frac{3}{4} = 1.75$,

$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ \hline 20 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$

the same answer as above.

(*b*) $\frac{7}{8} \div .5 = \frac{7}{8} \div \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{since } .5 = \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{7}{\cancel{8}_{4}} \times \frac{\cancel{2}}{1} = \frac{7}{4} = 1\frac{3}{4}$, or 1.75. Ans.

This can also be solved by reducing $\frac{7}{8}$ to its equivalent decimal and dividing by .5; $\frac{7}{8} = .875$; $.875 \div .5 = 1.75$. Since there are three decimal places in the dividend and one in the divisor, there are $3 - 1$, or 2 decimal places in the quotient.

(*c*) $\frac{.375 \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{5}{16} - .125} = ?$ We shall solve this problem by first reducing the decimals to their equivalent common fractions.

$.375 = \frac{375}{1{,}000} = \frac{75}{200} = \frac{15}{40} = \frac{3}{8}$. $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{32}$, or the value of the numerator of the fraction.

$.125 = \frac{125}{1{,}000} = \frac{25}{200} = \frac{1}{8}$. Reducing $\frac{1}{8}$ to sixteenths, we have $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{16}$. Then, $\frac{5}{16} - \frac{2}{16} = \frac{3}{16}$, or the value of the de-

nominator of the fraction. The problem is now reduced to

$$\frac{\frac{3}{32}}{\frac{3}{16}} = ? \quad \frac{\frac{3}{32}}{\frac{3}{16}} = \frac{3}{32} \div \frac{3}{16} = \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{32}_{2}} \times \frac{\cancel{16}}{\cancel{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } .5. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(74) $\dfrac{1.25 \times 20 \times 3}{87 + (11 \times 8)} = ?$ In this problem $1.25 \times 20 \times 3$ constitutes the numerator of the complex fraction.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.25 \\ \times \quad 20 \\ \hline 25.00 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$

Multiplying the factors of the numerator together, we find their product to be 75.

The fraction $\dfrac{87 + (11 \times 8)}{459 + 32}$ constitutes the denominator of the complex fraction. The value of the numerator of this fraction equals $87 + 88 = 175$.

The numerator is combined as though it were written $87 + (11 \times 8)$, and its result is

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 8 \text{ times} \\ \hline 88 \\ +87 \\ \hline 175 \end{array}$$

The value of the denominator of this fraction is equal to $459 + 32 = 491$. The problem then becomes

$$\frac{\frac{75}{175}}{491} = \frac{75}{1} \div \frac{175}{491} = \frac{75}{1} \times \frac{491}{175} = \frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{75}} \times 491}{\cancel{175}_{7}} = \frac{1,473}{7} = 210\frac{3}{7}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(75) 1 plus .001 = 1.001. .01 plus .000001 = .010001. And 1.001 − .010001 =

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.001 \\ .010001 \\ \hline .990999 \end{array} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

ARITHMETIC.

(SECTION 4.)

(QUESTIONS 76–117.)

---

(76) A certain per cent. of a number means so many hundredths of that number.

25% of 8,428 lb. means 25 hundredths of 8,428 lb. Hence, 25% of 8,428 lb. = .25 × 8,428 lb. = 2,107 lb. Ans.

(77) Here \$100 is the base and 1% = .01 is the rate. Then, .01 × \$100 = \$1. Ans.

(78) $\frac{1}{2}$% means one-half of one per cent. Since 1% is .01, $\frac{1}{2}$% is .005, for, $2\overline{)}.010$. And .005 × \$35,000 = \$175. Ans.

(79) Here 50 is the base, 2 is the percentage, and it is required to find the rate. Applying rule, Art. **193,**

rate = percentage ÷ base;
rate = 2 ÷ 50 = .04 or 4%. Ans.

(80) By Art. **193,** rate = percentage ÷ base.*
As percentage = 10 and base = 10, we have rate = 10 ÷ 10 = 1 = 100%. Hence, 10 is 100% of 10. Ans.

(81) (*a*) Rate = percentage ÷ by base. Art. **193.**
As percentage = \$176.54 and base = \$2,522, we have

rate = 176.54 ÷ 2,522 = .07 = 7%. Ans.

$$2522\overline{)}176.54$$
$$.07$$

---

* Remember that an expression of this form means that the first term is to be *divided by* the second term. Thus, as above, it means percentage *divided by* base.

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(*b*) Base = percentage ÷ rate. Art. **192.**

As percentage = 16.96 and rate = 8% = .08, we have

base = 16.96 ÷ .08 = 212. Ans.

$$.08\overline{)16.96}\quad 212$$

(*c*) Amount is the sum of the base and percentage; hence the percentage = amount minus the base.

Amount = 216.7025 and base = 213.5; hence, percentage = 216.7025 − 213.5 = 3.2025.

Rate = percentage ÷ base. Art. **193.**

Therefore, rate = 3.2025 ÷ 213.5 = .015 = 1½%. Ans.

$$213.5\overline{)3.2025}\ (.015 = 1\tfrac{1}{2}\%$$

2135

10675

10675

(*d*) The difference is the remainder found by subtracting the percentage from the base; hence, base − the difference = the percentage. Base = 207 and difference = 201.825, hence percentage = 207 − 201.825 = 5.175.

Rate = percentage ÷ base. Art. **193.**

Therefore, rate = 5.175 ÷ 207 = .025 = $.02\frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}\%$. Ans.

$$207\overline{)5.175}\ (.025$$

414

1035

1035

(82) In this problem $5,500 is the amount, since it equals what he paid for the farm + what he gained; 15% is the rate, and the cost (to be found) is the base. Applying rule, Art. **197,**

base = amount ÷ (1 + rate); hence,

base = $5,500 ÷ (1 + .15) = $4,782.61. Ans.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1.15\overline{)5500.0000}\,(\,4782.61 \\
460 \\
\hline
900 \\
805 \\
\hline
950 \\
920 \\
\hline
300 \\
230 \\
\hline
700 \\
690 \\
\hline
100 \\
115
\end{array}
$$

The example can also be solved as follows: 100% = cost; if he gained 15%, then 100 + 15 = 115% = $5,500, the selling price.

If 115% = $5,500, $1\% = \frac{1}{115}$ of $5,500 = $47.8261, and 100%, or the cost, = 100 × $47.8261 = $4,782.61. Ans.

(83) 24 % of $950 = .24 × 950 = $228

$12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of $950 = .125 × 950 = 118.75

17 % of $950 = .17 × 950 = 161.50

$53\frac{1}{2}\%$ of $950 = $508.25

The total amount of his yearly expenses, then, is $508.25, hence his savings are $950 − $508.25 = $441.75. Ans.

Or, as above, $24\% + 12\frac{1}{2}\% + 17\% = 53\frac{1}{2}\%$, the total percentage of expenditures; hence, $100\% - 53\frac{1}{2}\% = 46\frac{1}{2}\%$ = per cent. saved. And $950 × .465 = $441.75 = his yearly savings. Ans.

(84) The percentage is 961.38, and the rate is $37\frac{1}{2}$. By Art. **192,**

Base = percentage ÷ rate

= 961.38 ÷ .375 = 2,563.68, the number. Ans.

Another method of solving is the following:

If $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of a number is 961.38, then $.37\frac{1}{2}$ times the number = 961.38 and the number = $961.38 \div .37\frac{1}{2}$, which, as above = 2,563.68. Ans.

```
.375)961.38000(2563.68
     750
     ---
     2113
     1875
     ----
      2388
      2250
      ----
       1380
       1125
       ----
        2550
        2250
        ----
         3000
         3000
         ----
```

(85) Here \$1,125 is 30% of some number; hence, \$1,125 = the percentage, 30% = the rate, and the required number is the base. Applying rule, Art. **192,**

Base = percentage ÷ rate = \$1,125 ÷ .30 = \$3,750.

Since \$3,750 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the property, one of the fourths is $\frac{1}{3}$ of \$3,750 = \$1,250, and $\frac{4}{4}$ or the entire property, is 4 × \$1,250 = \$5,000. Ans.

(86) Here \$4,810 is the difference and 35% the rate. By Art. **198,**

Base = difference ÷ (1 − rate)
= \$4,810 ÷ (1 − .35) = \$4,810 ÷ .65 = \$7,400. Ans.

```
.65)4810.00(7400
    455
    ---
     260
     260
     ---
      00
```

```
1.00
 .35
 ---
 .65
```

Solution can also be effected as follows: 100% = the sum diminished by 35%, then (1 − .35) = .65, which is \$4,810.

If $65\% = \$4{,}810$, $1\% = \frac{1}{65}$ of $4{,}810 = \$74$, and $100\% = 100 \times \$74 = \$7{,}400$. Ans.

(87) In this example the sales on Monday amounted to \$197.55, which was $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the sales for the entire week; i. e., we have given the percentage, \$197.55, and the rate, $12\frac{1}{2}\%$, and the required number (or the amount of sales for the week) equals the base. By Art. **192,**

Base = percentage ÷ rate = \$197.55 ÷ .125;

or,

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.125\overline{)197.5500(1580.4} \quad \text{Ans.} \\
125 \\
\hline
725 \\
625 \\
\hline
1005 \\
1000 \\
\hline
500 \\
500 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Therefore, base = \$1,580.40, which also equals the sales for the week.

(88) 16.5 miles = $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the entire length of the road. We wish to find the *entire* length.

16.5 miles is the percentage, $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ is the rate, and the entire length will be the base. By Art. **192,**

Base = percentage ÷ rate = $16.5 \div .12\frac{1}{2}$.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.125\overline{)16.500(132} \text{ miles.} \quad \text{Ans.} \\
125 \\
\hline
400 \\
375 \\
\hline
250 \\
250 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

(89) Here we have given the difference, or \$35, and the rate, or 60%, to find the base. We use the rule in Art. **198,**

Base = difference ÷ (1 − rate)

= \$35 ÷ (1 − .60) = \$35 ÷ .40 = \$87.50. Ans.

.40)35.000(87.5

320

300

280

200

200

Or, 100% = whole debt; 100% − 60% = 40% = \$35.

If 40% = \$35, then 1% = $\frac{1}{40}$ of \$35 = $\frac{35}{40}$, and 100% = $\frac{35}{40} \times 100$ = \$87.50. Ans.

(90) 28 rd. 4 yd. 2 ft. 10 in. to inches.

$\times \quad 5\frac{1}{2}$

154

$+ \quad 4$

158 yards

$\times \quad 3$

474

$+ \quad 2$

476 feet

$\times \quad 12$

5712

$+ \quad 10$

5722 inches. Ans.

Since there are $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards in one rod, in 28 rods there are $28 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ or 154 yards; 154 yards plus 4 yards = 158 yards. There are 3 feet in one yard; therefore, in 158 yards there are 3×158 or 474 feet; 474 feet + 2 feet = 476 feet. There are 12 inches in one foot, and in 476 feet there are 12×476 or 5,712 inches; 5,712 inches + 10 inches = 5,722 inches. Ans.

(91)

12) 5722 inches.

3) 476 + 10 inches.

$5\frac{1}{2}$) 158 + 2 feet.

28 + 4 yards.

Ans. = 28 rd. 4 yd. 2 ft. 10 in.

EXPLANATION.—There are 12 inches in 1 foot; hence, in 5,722 inches there are as many feet as 12 is contained times in 5,722 inches, or 476 ft. and 10 inches remaining. Write these 10 inches as a remainder. There are 3 feet in 1 yard; hence, in 476 feet there are as many yards as 3 is contained times in 476 feet, or 158 yards and 2 feet remaining. There are $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards in one rod; hence, in 158 yards there are 28 rods and 4 yards remaining. Then, in 5,722 inches there are 28 rd. 4 yd. 2 ft. 10 in.

(92)

$$\begin{array}{rl} 5 & \text{weeks } 3.5 \text{ days.} \\ \times\ 7 & \\ \hline 35 & \text{days in 5 weeks.} \\ +\ 3.5 & \\ \hline 38.5 & \text{days.} \end{array}$$

Then, we find how many seconds there are in 38.5 days.

$$\begin{array}{rl} 38.5 & \text{days} \\ \times\ 24 & \text{hours in one day.} \\ \hline 1540 & \\ 770 & \\ \hline 924.0 & \text{hours in 38.5 days.} \\ \times\ 60 & \text{minutes in one hour.} \\ \hline 55440 & \text{minutes in 38.5 days.} \\ \times\ 60 & \text{seconds in one minute.} \\ \hline 3326400 & \text{seconds in 38.5 days. Ans.} \end{array}$$

(93) Since there are 24 gr. in 1 pwt., in 13,750 gr. there are as many pennyweights as 24 is contained times in 13,750, or 572 pwt. and 22 gr. remaining. Since there are 20 pwt. in 1 oz., in 572 pwt. there are as many ounces as 20 is contained times in 572, or 28 oz. and 12 pwt. remaining.

Since there are 12 oz. in 1 lb. (Troy), in 28 oz. there are as many pounds as 12 is contained times in 28, or 2 lb. and 4 oz. remaining. We now have the pounds and ounces required by the problem; therefore, in 13,750 gr. there are 2 lb. 4 oz. 12 pwt. 22 gr.

24) 13750 gr.
20) 572 pwt. + 22 gr.
12) 28 oz. + 12 pwt.
2 lb. + 4 oz.

Ans. = 2 lb. 4 oz. 12 pwt. 22 gr.

(94) 100) 4763254 li.
80) 47632 + 54 li.
595 + 32 ch.

Ans. = 595 mi. 32 ch. 54 li.

EXPLANATION.—There are 100 li. in one chain; hence, in 4,763,254 li. there are as many chains as 100 is contained times in 4,763,254 li., or 47,632 ch. and 54 li. remaining. Write the 54 li. as a remainder. There are 80 ch. in one mile; hence, in 47,632 ch. there are as many miles as 80 is contained times in 47,632 ch., or 595 miles and 32 ch. remaining. Then, in 4,763,254 li. there are 595 mi. 32 ch. 54 li.

(95) 1728) 764325 cu. in.
27) 442 + 549 cu. in.
16 cu. yd. + 10 cu. ft.

Ans. = 16 cu. yd. 10 cu. ft. 549 cu. in.

EXPLANATION.—There are 1,728 cu. in. in one cubic foot; hence, in 764,325 cu. in. there are as many cubic feet as 1,728 is contained times in 764,325, or 442 cu. ft. and 549 cu. in. remaining. Write the 549 cu. in. as a remainder. There are 27 cu. ft. in one cubic yard; hence, in 442 cu. ft. there are as many cubic yards as 27 is contained times in 442 cu. ft., or 16 cu. yd. and 10 cu. ft. remaining. Then, in 764,325 cu. in. there are 16 cu. yd. 10 cu. ft. 549 cu. in.

(96) We must arrange the different terms in columns, taking care to have like denominations in the same column.

	rd.	yd.	ft.	in.	
	2	2	2	3	
		4	1	9	
			2	7	
	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	
or	3	2	2	1	Ans.

EXPLANATION.—We begin to add at the right-hand column. $7 + 9 + 3 = 19$ in.; as 12 in. make one foot, 19 in. $=$ 1 ft. and 7 in. Place the 7 in. in the inches column, and reserve the 1 ft. to add to the next column.

1 (reserved) $+ 2 + 1 + 2 = 6$ ft. Since 3 ft. make 1 yard, 6 ft. $= 2$ yd. and 0 ft. remaining. Place the cipher in the column of feet and reserve the 2 yd. for the next column.

2 (reserved) $+ 4 + 2 = 8$ yd. Since $5\frac{1}{2}$ yd. $= 1$ rod, 8 yd. $=$ 1 rd. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yd. Place $2\frac{1}{2}$ yd. in the yards column, and reserve 1 rd. for the next column; 1 (reserved) $+ 2 = 3$ rd.

Ans. $=$ 3 rd. $2\frac{1}{2}$ yd. 0 ft. 7 in.
or, 3 rd. 2 yd. 1 ft. 13 in.
or, 3 rd. 2 yd. 2 ft. 1 in. Ans.

(97) We write the compound numbers so that the units of the same denomination shall stand in the same column. Beginning to add with the lowest denomination, we find that the sum of the gills is $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$. Since there are 4 gi. in 1 pint, in 6 gi. there are as many pints as 4 is contained times in 6, or 1 pt. and 2 gi. We place 2 gi. under the gills column and reserve the 1 pt. for the pints column; the sum of the pints is 1 (reserved) $+ 5 + 1 + 1 = 8$. Since there are 2 pt. in 1 quart, in 8 pt. there are as many quarts as 2 is contained times in 8, or 4 qt. and 0 pt. We place the cipher under the column of pints and reserve the 4 for the quarts column. The sum of the quarts is 4 (reserved) $+ 8 + 3 = 15$. Since there are 4 qt. in 1 gallon, in 15 qt. there are as many gallons as 4 is contained times in 15, or 3 gal. and 3 qt. remaining. We now place the 3 under the quarts column and reserve the 3 gal. for the gallons column. The sum of the gallons column is 3 (reserved) $+ 4 + 6 + 3 = 16$ gal. Since we can not reduce 16 gal. to any higher denomination, we have 16 gal. 3 qt. 0 pt. and 2 gi. for the answer.

gal.	qt.	pt.	gi.
3	3	1	3
6	0	1	2
4	0	0	1
	8	5	0
16 gal.	3 qt.	0 pt.	2 gi.

(98) Reduce the grains, pennyweights, and ounces to higher denominations.

24) 240 gr. 20) 125 pwt. 12) 50 oz.

10 pwt. 6 oz. 5 pwt. 4 lb. 2 oz.

Then, 3 lb. + 4 lb. 2 oz. + 6 oz. 5 pwt. + 10 pwt. =

lb.	oz.	pwt.
3		
4	2	
	6	5
		10
7 lb.	8 oz.	15 pwt. Ans.

(99) Since "seconds" is the lowest denomination in this problem, we find their sum first, which is 11 + 29 + 25 + 30 + 12, or 107 seconds. Since there are 60 seconds in 1 minute, in 107″ there are as many minutes as 60 is contained times in 107, or 1 minute and 47 seconds remaining. We place the 47 under the seconds column and reserve the 1 for the minutes column. The sum of the minutes is 1 (reserved) + 17 + 26 + 19 + 16, or 79. Since there are 60 minutes in 1 degree, in 79 minutes there are as many degrees as 60 is contained times in 79, or 1 degree and 19 minutes remaining. We place the 19 under the minutes column and reserve the 1 degree for the degrees column. The sum of the degrees is 1 (reserved) + 10 + 20 + 13 + 11, or 55 degrees. Since we can not reduce 55 degrees to any higher denominations, we have 55° 19′ 47″ for the answer.

deg.	min.	sec.
11	16	12
13	19	30
20	0	25
0	26	29
10	17	11
55°	19′	47″

(100) Since "inches" is the lowest denomination in this problem, we find their sum first, which is 11 + 8 + 6, or 25 inches. Since there are 12 inches in 1 foot, in 25 inches there are as many feet as 12 is contained times in 25, or 2 feet and 1 inch remaining. Place the 1 inch under the inches column, and reserve the 2 feet to add to the column

of feet. The sum of the feet is 2 feet (reserved) + 2 + 1 = 5 feet. Since there are 3 feet in 1 yard, in 5 feet there are as many yards as 3 is contained times in 5 feet, or 1 yard and 2 feet remaining. Place the 2 feet under the column of feet, and reserve the 1 yard to add to the column of yards. The sum of the yards is 1 yard (reserved) + 4 + 5 = 10 yards. Since there are $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards in 1 rod, in 10 yards there are as many rods as $5\frac{1}{2}$ is contained times in 10, or 1 rod and $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards remaining. Place the $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards under the column of yards, and reserve the 1 rod for the column of rods. The sum of the rods is 1 (reserved) + 304 + 215 + 130 = 650 rods. Place 650 rods under the column of rods. Therefore, the sum is 650 rd. $4\frac{1}{2}$ yd. 2 ft. 1 in. Or, since $\frac{1}{2}$ a yard = 1 ft. 6 in., and since there are 320 rods in 1 mile, the sum may be expressed as 2 mi. 10 rd. 5 yd. 0 ft. 7 in. Ans.

	rd.	yd.	ft.	in.
	130	5	1	6
	215	0	2	8
	304	4	0	11
	650	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	1
mi.				
or, 2	10	5	0	7 Ans.

(101) Since "square links" is the lowest denomination in this problem, we find their sum first, which is 21 + 23 + 16 + 18 + 23 + 21, or 122 square links. Place 122 square links under the column of square links. The sum of the square rods is 2 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3, or 14 square rods. Place 14 square rods under the column of square rods. The sum of the square chains is 323 square chains. Since there are 10 square chains in 1 acre, in 323 square chains there are as many acres as 10 is

A.	sq. ch.	sq. rd.	sq. li.
21	67	3	21
28	78	2	23
47	6	2	18
56	59	2	16
25	38	3	23
46	75	2	21
255	3	14	122

contained times in 323 square chains, or 32 acres and 3 square chains remaining. Place 3 square chains under the column of square chains, and reserve the 32 acres to add to the column of acres. The sum of the acres is 32 acres (reserved) + 46 + 25 + 56 + 47 + 28 + 21, or 255 acres. Place 255 acres under the column of acres. Therefore, the sum is 255 A. 3 sq. ch. 14 sq. rd. 122 sq. li. Ans.

(102) Before we can subtract 300 ft. from 20 rd. 2 yd. 2 ft. and 9 in., we must reduce the 300 ft. to higher denominations.

Since there are 3 feet in 1 yard, in 300 feet there are as many yards as 3 is contained times in 300, or 100 yards. There are $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards in 1 rod, hence in 100 yards there are as many rods as $5\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{11}{2}$ is contained times in $100 = 18\frac{2}{11}$ rods.

$$100 \div \frac{11}{2} = 100 \times \frac{2}{11} = \frac{100 \times 2}{11} = \frac{200}{11}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \overline{)\,200\,(\,18\tfrac{2}{11}\text{ rd.}} \\ \underline{11} \\ 90 \\ \underline{88} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

Since there are $5\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{11}{2}$ yards in 1 rod, in $\frac{2}{11}$ rods there are $\frac{2}{11} \times \frac{11}{2}$, or one yard, so we find that 300 feet equals 18 rods and 1 yard. The problem now is as follows: From 20 rd. 2 yd. 2 ft. and 9 in. take 18 rd. and 1 yd.

We place the smaller number under the larger one, so that units of the same denomination fall in the same column. Beginning with the lowest denomination, we see that 0 inches from 9 inches leaves 9 inches. Going to the next higher denomination, we see that 0 feet from 2 feet leaves 2 feet. Subtracting 1 yard from 2

rd.	yd.	ft.	in.
20	2	2	9
18	1	0	0
2	1	2	9

yards, we have 1 yard remaining, and 18 rods from 20 rods leaves 2 rods. Therefore, the difference is 2 rd. 1 yd. 2 ft. 9 in. Ans.

(103)

A.	sq. rd.	sq. yd.
114	80	25
75	70	30
39	9	$25\frac{1}{4}$ Ans.

EXPLANATION.—Place the subtrahend under the minuend so that like denominations are under each other. Then begin at the right with the lowest denomination. We can not subtract 30 from 25, so we take one square rod ($= 30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards) from 80 square rods, leaving 79 square rods; adding $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards to 25 square yards, we have $55\frac{1}{4}$ square yards; subtracting 30 from $55\frac{1}{4}$ square yards leaves $25\frac{1}{4}$ square yards; we now subtract 70 square rods from 79 square rods, which leaves 9 square rods; next, we subtract 75 acres from 114 acres, which leaves 39 acres, which we place under the column of acres.

(104) If 10 gal. 2 qt. and 1 pt. of molasses are sold from a hogshead at one time, and 26 gal. 3 qt. are sold at another time, then the total amount of molasses sold equals 10 gal. 2 qt. 1 pt. plus 26 gal. 3 qt.

Since the pint is the lowest denomination, we add the pints first, which equal $0 + 1$, or 1 pint. We can not reduce 1 pint to any higher denomination, so we place it under the pint column. The number of quarts is $3 + 2$, or 5. Since there are 4 quarts in 1 gallon, in 5 quarts there are as many gallons as 4 is contained times in 5, or 1 gallon and 1 quart remaining. We place the 1 quart under the quart column, and reserve the 1 gallon to add to the column of

gal.	qt.	pt.
10	2	1
26	3	0
37 gal.	1 qt.	1 pt.

gallons. The number of gallons equals 1 (reserved) + 26 + 10, or 37 gallons.

If 37 gal. 1 qt. and 1 pt. are sold from a hogshead of molasses (63 gal.), there remains the difference between 63 gal. and 37 gal. 1 qt. 1 pt., or 25 gal. 2 qt. and 1 pt.

63 gal. is the same as 62 gal. 3 qt. 2 pt., since 1 gal. equals 4 qt. and 1 qt. = 2 pt.

Beginning with the lowest denomination, 1 pt. from the 2 pt. 1 pint from 2 pints leaves 1 pint. One quart from 3 quarts leaves 2 quarts, and 37 gallons from 62 gallons leaves 25 gallons. Therefore, there are 25 gal. 2 qt. and 1 pt. of molasses remaining in the hogshead. Ans.

gal.	qt.	pt.
62	3	2
37	1	1
25	2	1

(105) If a person were born June 19, 1850, in order to find how old he would be on Aug. 3, 1892, subtract the earlier date from the later date.

On August 3, 7 mo. and 3 da. have elapsed from the beginning of the year, and on June 19, 5 mo. and 19 da.

Beginning with the lowest denomination, we find that 19 days can not be taken from 3 days, so we take 1 month from 7 months. The 1 month which we took equals 30 days, for in all cases 30 days are allowed to a month. Adding 30 days to the 3 days, we have 33 days; subtracting 19 days from 33 days, we have 14 days remaining. Since we borrowed 1 month from the months column, we have 7 — 1, or 6 months remaining; subtracting 5 months from 6 months, we have 1 month remaining. 1850 from 1892 leaves 42 years. Therefore, he would be 42 years 1 month and 14 days old. Ans.

yr.	mo.	da.
1892	7	3
1850	5	19
42	1	14

(106) If a note given Aug. 5, 1890, were paid June 3, 1892, in order to find the length of time it was due, subtract the earlier date from the later date.

Beginning with the lowest denomination, we find that 5 can not be subtracted from 3, so we take a unit from the next

yr.	mo.	da.
1892	5	3
1890	7	5
1	9	28

higher denomination, which is months. The 1 month which we take equals 30 days. Adding the 30 days to the 3 days, we have 33 days. 5 days from 33 days leaves 28 days. Since we took 1 month from the months column, only 4 months remain. 7 months cannot be taken from 4 months, so we take 1 year from the years column, which equals 12 months. 12 months + 4 months = 16 months. 7 months from 16 months = 9 months. Since we took 1 year from the years column, we have 1892 — 1, or 1891 remaining. 1890 from 1891 leaves 1 year. Hence, the note ran 1 year 9 months and 28 days. Ans.

(107) Write the number of the year, month, day, hour, and minute of the earlier date under the year, month, day, hour, and minute of the later date, and subtract.

22 minutes before 8 o'clock is the same as 38 minutes after 7 o'clock. 7 o'clock P. M. is 19 hours from the beginning of the day, as there are 12 hours in the morning and 7 in the afternoon. December is 11 months from the beginning of the year.

10 o'clock A. M. is 10 hours from the beginning of the day. July is 6 months from the beginning of the year. The minuend would be the later date, or 1,888 years, 11 months, 11 days, 19 hours, and 38 minutes.

The subtrahend would be the earlier date, or 1,883 years, 6 months, 3 days, 10 hours, and 16 minutes.

Subtracting, we have

yr.	mo.	da.	hr.	min.
1888	11	11	19	38
1883	6	3	10	16
5	5	8	9	22

or, 5 yr. 5 mo. 8 da. 9 hr. and 22 min. Ans.

16 minutes subtracted from 38 minutes leaves 22 minutes; 10 hours from 19 hours leaves 9 hours; 3 days from 11 days leaves 8 days; 6 months subtracted from 11 months leaves 5 months; 1,883 from 1,888 leaves 5 years.

(108) In multiplication of denominate numbers, we place the multiplier under the lowest denomination of the multiplicand, as

17 ft.	3 in.
	51
879 ft.	9 in.

and begin at the right to multiply. $51 \times 3 = 153$ in. As there are 12 inches in 1 foot, in 153 in. there are as many feet as 12 is contained times in 153, or 12 feet and 9 inches remaining. Place the 9 inches under the inches, and reserve the 12 feet. 51×17 ft. $= 867$ ft. 867 ft. $+ 12$ ft. (reserved) $= 879$ ft.

879 feet can be reduced to higher denominations by dividing by 3 feet to find the number of yards, and by $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards to find the number of rods.

$$3\overline{)879} \text{ ft. } 9 \text{ in.}$$
$$5.5\overline{)293} \text{ yd.}$$
$$53 \text{ rd. } 1\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ yd.}$$

Then, answer $= 53$ rd. $1\frac{1}{2}$ yd. 0 ft. 9 in.; or 53 rd. 1 yd. 2 ft. 3 in.

(109)

	qt.	pt.	gi.	
	3	1	3	
			4.7	
	18.2 qt.	0	.1	
or,	18 qt.	0 pt.	1.7 gi.	
or, 4 gal.	2 qt.	0 pt.	1.7 gi.	Ans.

Place the multiplier under the lowest denomination of the multiplicand, and proceed to multiply. 4.7×3 gi. $= 14.1$ gi. As 4 gi. $= 1$ pt., there are as many pints in 14.1 gi. as 4 is contained times in $14.1 = 3.5$ pt. and .1 gi. over. Place .1 under gills and carry the 3.5 pt. forward. 4.7×1 pt. $= 4.7$ pt.; $4.7 + 3.5$ pt. $= 8.2$ pt. As 2 pt. $= 1$ qt., there are as many quarts in 8.2 pt. as 2 is contained times in $8.2 = 4.1$ qt. and no pints over. Place a cipher under the pints, and carry the 4.1 qt. to the next product. 4.7×3 qt. $= 14.1$; $14.1 + 4.1 = 18.2$ qt. The answer now is 18.2 qt. 0 pt. .1

gi. Reducing the fractional part of a quart, we have 18 qt. 0 pt. 1.7 gi. (.2 qt. = .2 × 8 = 1.6 gi.; 1.6 + .1 gi. = 1.7 gi.). Then, we can reduce 18 qt. to gallons (18 ÷ 4 = 4 gal. and 2 qt.) = 4 gal. 2 qt. 1.7 gi. Ans.

The answer may be obtained in another and much easier way by reducing all to gills, multiplying by 4.7, and then changing back to quarts and pints. Thus,

3 qt.
× 2 pt.
6 pt.
+ 1 pt.
7 pt.
× 4 gi.
28 gi.
+ 3 gi.
31 gi.

3 qt. 1 pt. 3 gi. = 31 gi.
31 gi. × 4.7 = 145.7 gi.

4)145.7 gi.
2)36 pt. + 1.7 gi.
18 qt. + 0 pt.

Ans. = 18 qt. 1.7 gi.;
or, 4 gal. 2 qt. 1.7 gi.

(110) (3 lb. 10 oz. 13 pwt. 12 gr.) × 1.5 = ?

3 lb. 10 oz. 13 pwt. 12 gr.
× 12
36 oz.
+ 10
46 oz.
× 20
920 pwt.
+ 13
933 pwt.
× 24
22392 gr.
+ 12
22404 gr.

22,404 gr. × 1.5 = 33,606 gr.

24)33606 gr.
20)1400 pwt. + 6 gr.
12)70 oz. + 0 pwt.
5 lb. + 10 oz.

Since there are 24 gr. in 1 pwt., in 33,606 gr. there are as many pwt. as 24 is contained times in 33,606, or 1,400 pwt. and 6 gr. remaining. This gives us the number of grains in the answer. We now reduce 1,400 pwt. to higher denominations. Since there are 20 pwt. in 1 oz., in 1,400 pwt. there are as many ounces as 20 is contained times in 1,400, or 70 oz. and 0 pwt. remaining; therefore, there are 0 pwt. in the answer. We reduce 70 oz. to higher denominations. Since there are 12 oz. in 1 lb., in 70 oz. there are as many pounds as 12 is contained times in 70, or 5 lb. and 10 oz. remaining. We can not reduce 5 lb. to any higher denominations. Therefore, our answer is 5 lb. 10 oz. 6 gr.

Another but more complicated way of working this problem is as follows:

lb.	oz.	pwt.	gr.	
3	10	13	12	
			1.5	
4.5	15	19.5	18	
or, 4	21	19	30	
or, 5	10	0	6	Ans.

To get rid of the decimal in the pounds, reduce .5 of a pound to ounces. Since 1 lb. = 12 oz., .5 of a pound equals .5 lb. × 12 = 6 oz. 6 oz. + 15 oz. = 21 oz. We now have 4 lb. 21 oz. 19.5 pwt. and 18 gr., but we still have a decimal in the column of pwt., so we reduce .5 pwt. to grains to get rid of it. Since 1 pwt. = 24 gr., .5 pwt. = .5 pwt. × 24 = 12 gr. 12 gr. + 18 gr. = 30 gr. We now have 4 lb. 21 oz. 19 pwt. and 30 gr. Since there are 24 gr. in 1 pwt., in 30 gr. there is 1 pwt. and 6 gr. remaining. Place 6 gr. under the column of grains and add 1 pwt. to the pwt. column. Adding 1 pwt., we have 19 + 1 = 20 pwt. Since there are 20 pwt. in 1 oz., we have 1 oz. and 0 pwt. remaining. Write the 0 pwt. under the pwt. column, and reserve the 1 oz. to the oz. column. 21 oz. + 1 oz. = 22 oz. Since there are 12 oz. in 1 lb., in 22 oz. there is 1 lb. and 10 oz. remaining. Write the 10 oz. under the ounce column, and reserve the 1 lb. to add to the lb. column. 4 lb. + 1 lb. (reserved) = 5 lb. Hence, the answer equals 5 lb. 10 oz. 6 gr.

(111) If each barrel of apples contains 2 bu. 3 pk. and 6 qt., then 9 bbl. will contain 9 × (2 bu. 3 pk. 6 qt.).

We write the multiplier under the lowest denomination of the multiplicand, which is quarts in this problem. 9 times 6 qt. equals 54 qt. There are 8 qt. in 1 pk., and in 54 qt. there are as many pecks as 8 is contained times in 54, or 6 pk. and 6 qt. We write the 6 qt. under the column of quarts, and reserve the 6 pk. to add to the product of the pecks. 9 times 3 pk. equals 27 pk.; 27 pk. plus the 6 pk. reserved equals 33 pk. Since there are 4 pk. in 1 bu., in 33 pk. there are as many bushels as 4 is contained times in 33, or 8 bu. and 1 pk. remaining. We write the 1 pk. under the column of pecks, and reserve the 8 bu. for the product of the bushels. 9 times 2 bu. plus the 8 bu. reserved equals 26 bu. Therefore, we find that 9 bbl. contain 26 bu. 1 pk. 6 qt. of apples. Ans.

bu.	pk.	qt.
2	3	6
		9
18	27	54
or, 26	1	6

(112) (7 T. 15 cwt. 10.5 lb.) × 1.7 = ? When the multiplier is a decimal, instead of multiplying the denominate numbers as in the case when the multiplier is a whole number, it is much easier to reduce the denominate numbers to the lowest denomination given; then, multiply that result by the decimal, and, lastly, reduce the product to higher denominations. Although the correct answer can be obtained by working examples involving decimals in the manner as in the last example, it is much more complicated than this method.

7 T. 15 cwt. 10.5 lb.

× 20

140 cwt.

15

155 cwt.

× 100

15500 lb.

10.5

15510.5 lb.

15,510.5 lb. × 1.7 = 26,367.85 lb.

There are 100 lb. in 1 cwt., and in 26,367.85 lb. there are as many cwt. as 100 is contained times in 26,367.85, which equals 263 cwt. and 67.85 lb. remaining. Since we have the number of pounds for our answer, we reduce 263 cwt. to higher denominations

100) 26367.85 lb.
20) 263 cwt. + 67.85 lb.
13 T. + 3 cwt.

There are 20 cwt. in 1 ton, and in 263 cwt. there are as many tons as 20 is contained times in 263, or 13 tons and 3 cwt. remaining. Since we cannot reduce 13 tons any higher, our answer is 13 T. 3 cwt. 67.85 lb. Or, since .85 lb. = .85 lb. × 16 = 13.6 oz., the answer may be written 13 T. 3 cwt. 67 lb. 13.6 oz.

(113) 7) 358 A. 57 sq. rd. 6 sq. yd. 2 sq. ft.
51 A. 31 sq. rd. 0 sq. yd. 8 sq. ft. Ans.

We begin with the highest denomination, and divide each term in succession by 7.

7 is contained in 358 A. 51 times and 1 A. remaining. We write the 51 A. under the 358 A. and reduce the remaining 1 A. to square rods = 160 sq. rd.; 160 sq. rd. + the 57 sq. rd. in the dividend = 217 sq. rd. 7 is contained in 217 sq. rd. 31 times and 0 sq. rd. remaining. 7 is not contained in 6 sq. yd., so we write 0 under the sq. yd. and reduce 6 sq. yd. to square feet. 9 sq. ft. × 6 = 54 sq. ft. 54 sq. ft. + 2 sq. ft. in the dividend = 56 sq. ft. 7 is contained in 56 sq. ft. 8 times. We write 8 under the 2 sq. ft. in the dividend.

(114) 12) 282 bu. 3 pk. 1 qt. 1 pt.
23 bu. 2 pk. 2 qt. ¼ pt. Ans.

12 is contained in 282 bu. 23 times and 6 bu. remaining. We write 23 bu. under the 282 bu. in the dividend, and reduce the remaining 6 bu. to pecks = 24 pk. + the 3 pk. in the dividend = 27 pk. 12 is contained in 27 pk. 2 times and 3 pk. remaining. We write 2 pk. under the 3 pk. in the dividend, and reduce the remaining 3 pk. to quarts. 3 pk. = 24 qt.; 24 qt. + the 1 qt. in the dividend = 25 qt. 12 is contained in 25 qt. 2 times and 1 qt. remaining. We write

2 qt. under the 1 qt. in the dividend, and reduce 1 qt. to pints = 2 pt. + the 1 pt. in the dividend = 3 pt. $3 \div 12 = \frac{3}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ pt.

(115) We must first reduce 23 miles to feet before we can divide by 30 feet. 1 mi. contains 5,280 ft.; hence, 23 mi. contain $5{,}280 \times 23 = 121{,}440$ ft.

121,440 ft. ÷ 30 ft. = 4,048 rails for 1 side of the track.

The number of rails for 2 sides of the track = $2 \times 4{,}048$, or 8,096 rails. Ans.

(116) In this case where both dividend and divisor are compound, reduce each to the lowest denomination mentioned in either and then divide as in simple numbers.

1 bu. 1 pk. 7 qt.	356 bu. 3 pk. 5 qt.
× 4	× 4
4 pk.	1424 pk.
+ 1	+ 3
5 pk.	1427 pk.
× 8	× 8
40 qt.	11416 qt.
+ 7	+ 5
47 qt.	11421 qt.

47) 11421 (243
94
202
188
141
141

11,421 qt. ÷ 47 qt. = 243 boxes Ans.

(117) We must first reduce 16 square miles to acres.

In 1 sq. mi. there are 640 A., and in 16 sq. mi. there are 16×640 A. = 10,240 A.

62) 10240 A.

165 A. 25 sq.rd. 24 sq.yd. 3 sq.ft. 80+sq. in. Ans.

62 is contained in 10,240 A. 165 times and 10 A. remaining. We write 165 A. under the 10,240 A. in the dividend and reduce 10 A. to sq. rd. In 1 A. there are 160 sq. rd., and in 10 A. there are $10 \times 160 = 1{,}600$ sq. rd. 62 is contained in 1,600 sq. rd. 25 times and 50 sq. rd. remaining. We write 25 sq. rd. in the quotient and reduce 50 sq. rd. to sq. yd. In 1 sq. rd. there are $30\frac{1}{4}$ sq. yd., and in 50 sq. rd. there are 50 times $30\frac{1}{4}$ sq. yd. $= 1{,}512\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yd. 62 is contained in $1{,}512\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yd. 24 times and $24\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yd. remaining. In 1 sq. yd. there are 9 sq. ft., and in $24\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yd. there are $24\frac{1}{2} \times 9 = 220\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. 62 is contained in $220\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. 3 times and $34\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. remaining. We write 3 sq. ft. in the quotient and reduce $34\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. to sq. in. In 1 sq. ft. there are 144 sq. in., and in $34\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. there are $34\frac{1}{2} \times 144 = 4{,}968$ sq. in. 62 is contained in 4,968 sq. in. 80 times and 8 sq. in. remaining.

We write 80 sq. in. in the quotient.

It should be borne in mind that it is only for the purpose of illustrating the method that this problem is carried out to square inches. It is not customary to reduce any lower than square rods in calculating the area of a farm.

ARITHMETIC.

(SECTION 5.)

(QUESTIONS 118–133.)

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(118) To square a number, we must multiply the number by itself once, that is, use the number twice as a factor. Thus, the second power of 108 is $108 \times 108 = 11{,}664$. Ans.

$$\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 108 \\ \hline 864 \\ 1080 \\ \hline 11664 \end{array}$$

(119) $9^5 = 9 \times 9 \times 9 \times 9 \times 9 = 59{,}049$. Ans.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 9 \\ \hline 81 \\ 9 \\ \hline 729 \\ 9 \\ \hline 6561 \\ 9 \\ \hline 59049 \end{array}$$

(120) (*a*) $.0133^3 = .0133 \times .0133 \times .0133 = .000002352637$. Ans.

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Since there are four decimal places in the multiplicand and 4 in the multiplier, we must point off $4 + 4 = 8$ decimal places in the product; but as there are only 5 figures in the product, we prefix three ciphers to form the eight necessary decimal places in the first product.

```
   .0133
   .0133
   -----
     399
    399
   133
  -------
  .00017689
```

Since there are 8 decimal places in the multiplicand and 4 in the multiplier, we must point off $8 + 4 = 12$ decimal places in the product; but as there are only 7 figures in the product, we prefix 5 ciphers to make the 12 necessary decimal places in the final product.

```
   .0133
   -----
    53067
   53067
  17689
  ---------
  .000002352637
```

(121) Evolution is the reverse of involution. In involution we find the *power* of a number by multiplying the number by itself one or more times, while in evolution we find the *number* or *root* which was multiplied by itself one or more times to make the power.

(122) $\sqrt{90} = ?$ The root is evidently 9 plus an interminable decimal. Trying 9 for one factor, the other is $90 \div 9 = 10$, and the first approximation is $\frac{9 + 10}{2} = 9.5$. $90 \div 9.5 = 9.473+$, and the second approximation is $\frac{9.5 + 9.473}{2} = 9.486+$, or 9.49 to three figures. Using 9.49 for one factor, the other is $90 \div 9.49 = 9.48366+$, and the third approximation is $\frac{9.49 + 9.48366}{2} = 9.48683$ or $9.4868+$ to five figures. Ans.

This solution may be shortened by using the table and applying the method described in Art. **281** to find the first three significant figures of the root. Referring to the table, the first two significant figures of the root are 9.4; the first difference is $90.25 - 88.36 = 1.89$; the second difference is

$90 - 88.36 = 1.64$; $1.64 \div 1.89 = .86+$. Hence, the first three figures are 9.48.

(123) To find any power of a mixed number, first reduce it to an improper fraction, and then multiply the numerators together for the numerator of the answer, and multiply the denominators together for the denominator of the answer.

$$\left(3\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{15}{4} \times \frac{15}{4} \times \frac{15}{4} = \frac{15 \times 15 \times 15}{4 \times 4 \times 4} = \frac{3.375}{64} = 52\frac{47}{64}$$

$= 52.734375$. Ans.

$$3\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 4 + 3}{4} = \frac{12 + 3}{4} = \frac{15}{4}.$$

```
  15                64)3375(52 47/64
  15                   320
  ---                  ---
  75                   175
 15                    128
 ---                   ---
 225                    47
  15
 ---
1125
225
---
3375
```

```
64)47.000000(.734375
   448
   ---
    220
    192
    ---
     280
     256
     ---
      240
      192
      ---
       480
       448
       ---
        320
        320
        ---
```

Since six ciphers were annexed to the dividend, six decimal places must be pointed off in the quotient.

(124) $\sqrt[3]{92,416} = ?$ Pointing off into periods, the result is 92'416. Since 92 lies between $4^3 = 64$ and $5^3 = 125$, the root is 4+. Trying 4 for one of the two equal factors, the third factor is $92 \div 4^2 = 92 \div 16 = 5.75$. Trying 5 for one of the two equal factors, the third factor is $92 \div 5^2 = 92 \div 25 = 3.68$. Difference between 4 and 5.75 is 1.75, and between 5 and 3.68 is 1.32; hence, use 5, the first approximation being $\frac{2 \times 5 + 3.68}{3} = 4.56$, or 4.6 to two figures.

Using 46 for one of the two equal factors, the third factor is $92416 \div 46^2 = 92416 \div 2116 = 43.67+$, and the second approximation is $\frac{2 \times 46 + 43.67}{3} = 45.22+$, or 45.2 to three figures.

Using 45.2 for one of the two equal factors, the third factor is $92416 \div 45.2^2 = 92416 \div 2043.04 = 45.2345+$, and the third approximation is $\frac{2 \times 45.2 + 45.2345+}{3} = 45.2115+$, or 45.212— to five figures. Ans.

The first three significant figures may also be found by the aid of the table and the method described in Art. **282.**

In order to obtain two figures of the root from the table, we place a decimal point between the first and second significant periods; the result is 92.416. Referring to the table, the first two figures of the root are 4.5; the first difference is $97.336 - 91.125 = 6.211$; the second difference is $92.416 - 91.125 = 1.291$; $1.291 \div 6.211 = .20+$. Therefore, $\sqrt[3]{92.416} = 4.52$ and $\sqrt[3]{92,416} = 45.2$ to three significant figures.

(125) $\sqrt{502,681} = ?$ Pointing off into periods, we have 50'26'81. The first figure of the root is evidently 7, since $7^2 = 49$ and $8^2 = 64$. The two factors then are 7, and $50 \div 7 = 7.14+$. The first approximation is $\frac{7 + 7.14+}{2} = 7.07+$, or 7.1 to two figures. To find the second approximation, we use the first two periods and drop the decimal point in the first

approximation. One factor is then 71 and the other $5026 \div 71 = 70.78+$. The second approximation is therefore $\frac{71 + 70.78}{2} = 70.89$, or 70.9 to three figures. Using 709 for one factor, the other is $502681 \div 709 = 709$. Hence, the number is a perfect power and the root is 709. Ans.

Using the table and placing a decimal point between the first and second periods so that we may obtain two figures of the root from the table, the number becomes $\sqrt{50.2681}$ or to four figures, $\sqrt{50.27}$. Referring to the table, the first two figures of the root are 7.0; the first difference is $50.41 - 49.00 = 1.41$; the second difference is $50.27 - 49.00 = 1.27$; $1.27 \div 1.41 = .9+$. Therefore, $\sqrt{502,681} = 709$ to three figures.

(126) $$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{64}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{27}}{\sqrt[3]{64}} = \frac{3}{4}.$$ Ans.

(127) $4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64.$

$$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2.$$

$$4^3 - \sqrt[3]{8} = 64 - 2 = 62.$$ Ans.

(128) Since $\frac{3}{8} = .375$, $\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{8}} = \sqrt[3]{.375}$. Moving the decimal point three places to the right, the number becomes 375. Since 375 lies between $7^3 = 343$ and $8^3 = 512$, the root is 7+. Trying 7 for one of the two equal factors, the third factor is $375 \div 7^2 = 375 \div 49 = 7.65+$, and the first approximation is $\frac{2 \times 7 + 7.65}{3} = 7.21+$, or 7.2 to two figures. As the difference between the equal and unequal factors is very slight, it is not necessary to try 8.

Using 7.2 for one of the two equal factors, the third factor is $375 \div 7.2^2 = 375 \div 51.84 = 7.233+$, and the second approximation is $\frac{2 \times 7.2 + 7.233}{3} = 7.211+$, or 7.21 to three figures.

Using 7.21 for one of the two equal factors, the third factor is $375 \div 7.21^2 = 375 \div 51.9841 = 7.21374+$, and the third approximation is $\frac{2 \times 7.21 + 7.21374}{3} = 7.21124+$, or

7.2112+ to five figures. Since the number is entirely decimal, the root is wholly decimal; hence, locating the decimal point, the $\sqrt[3]{.375} = .72112+$. Ans.

By aid of the table, the first three figures are determined as follows: Move the decimal point three places to the right so it will fall between the first period 375 and the cipher period that follows.

Referring to the table, the first two figures of the root are 7.2; the first difference is $389.017 - 373.248 = 15.769$; the second difference is $375.000 - 373.248 = 1.752$; $1.752 \div 15.769 = .11+$, or .1 to one figure. Hence, the first three figures are 7.21, or the $\sqrt[3]{.375} = .721$. The fourth and fifth figures are then determined as previously indicated.

(129) $\sqrt{.3364} = ?$

Moving the decimal point two places to the right, so that the first period may be integral, the result is 33.64. The first two factors are evidently 5 and $33 \div 5 = 6.6$, and the first approximation is $\frac{5 + 6.6}{2} = 5.8$. $33.64 \div 5.8 = 5.8$. Hence, the given number is a perfect power, and as it is wholly decimal, $\sqrt{.3364} = .58$. Ans.

(130) $\sqrt{3.1416} = ?$

Pointing off, we obtain 3.14'16. The first two significant figures are 3.1. It is evident that the first figure of the root is 1, since $1^2 = 1$ and $2^2 = 4$. Using 1 as one factor, the other is $3.1 \div 1 = 3.1$, and the first approximation is $\frac{1 + 3.1}{2} = 2.05$. Had 2 been used as one factor, the other would have been $3.1 \div 2 = 1.55$, and the first approximation would have been $\frac{2 + 1.55}{2} = 1.77+$, or 1.8 to two figures. In the first case, the difference between the two factors is $3.1 - 1 = 2.1$; in the second case, the difference is $2 - 1.55 = .45$. As the factors are more nearly equal in the second case than in the first, it is evident that 1.8 is more nearly equal to the correct value of the root than 2.05 is; hence, 1 8 will be used for the first approximation.

For the second approximation, use the first two periods and 1.8 for one factor, the other factor is $3.14 \div 1.8 = 1.74+$; hence, the second approximation $= \frac{1.8 + 1.74}{2} = 1.77$. Using 1.77 for one factor, the other is $3.1416 \div 1.77 = 1.77491+$. The third approximation is $\frac{1.77 + 1.77491}{2} = 1.772455$, or 1.7725— to five figures. Ans.

Using the table to find the first three figures, the first two figures of the root are 1.7; the first difference is $3.24 - 2.89 = .35$; the second difference is $3.14 - 2.89 = .25$; $.25 \div .35 = .71+$. Therefore, $\sqrt{3.1416} = 1.77$ to three significant figures.

(131) Since some number multiplied by itself equals 114.9184, then the number is $\sqrt{114.9184}$. Pointing off into periods and placing the decimal point between the first and second periods, we have 1.14'91'84. Considering the first two figures, it is evident that the first figure of the root is 1. Using 1 as one factor, the other is $1.1 \div 1 = 1.1$, and the first approximation is $\frac{1 + 1.1}{2} = 1.05$, or 1.1 to two figures. Using the first three figures and 1.1 for one factor, the other factor is $1.15 \div 1.1 = 1.045+$, and the second approximation is $\frac{1.1 + 1.045}{2} = 1.072+$, or 1.07 to three figures. Using 1.07 for one factor, the other is $1.149184 \div 1.07 = 1.074003+$, and the third approximation is $\frac{1.07 + 1.074003}{2} = 1.072001+$, or 1.0720 to five figures. Noticing that the square of the last significant figure is $2^2 = 4$, which corresponds to the last figure of the given number, and that the fifth and sixth figures of the third approximation are ciphers, we suspect that the given number is a perfect power. We find such to be the case on squaring 1.072. Since there are two periods in the integral part of the number, there are two figures in the integral part of the root, and $\sqrt{114.9184} = 10.72$. Ans.

Using the table to find the first three figures of the root, the first two figures of the root are 1.0; the first difference

is $1.21 - 1.00 = .21$; the second difference is $1.15 - 1.00 = .15$; $.15 \div .21 = .7$. Therefore, the first three figures are 10.7.

(132) $\sqrt{3,486,784} = ?$

Pointing off into periods, we have 3'48'67'84. Placing a decimal point between the first and second periods and using the first two figures, we obtain 3.5. Considering 2 as one factor, the other is $3.5 \div 2 = 1.75$, and the first approximation is $\frac{2+1.75}{2} = 1.87+$, or 1.9 to two figures. For the second approximation, we use the first two periods and 19 for one factor, the other factor being $349 \div 19 = 18.37+$. We used 349 instead of 348 because the fourth figure was 6, and the number correct to three figures is 349. The second approximation is $\frac{19+18.37}{2} = 18.68+$, or 18.7 to three figures. $34868 \div 187 = 186.459+$; $\frac{187 + 186.459}{2} = 186.729+$, or 1867.3— to five figures. Ans.

In order to obtain three figures from the table, we place the decimal point between the first and second periods, and use the first two periods only; that is, we find the value of $\sqrt{3.49}$. Referring to the table, the first two figures of the root are 1.8; the first difference is $3.61 - 3.24 = .37$; the second difference is $3.49 - 3.24 = .25$; $.25 \div .37 = .67+$, or .7 to one figure. Therefore, $\sqrt{3,486,784} = 187$ to three significant figures.

The fourth and fifth figures may be found as previously indicated.

(133) $\sqrt{.00041209} = ?$

Pointing off into periods, the result is .00'04'12'09. Placing the decimal point between the first and second periods of the significant part of the number, we obtain 4.1 for the first two figures. The first factor is evidently 2 and the second factor $4.1 \div 2 = 2.05$. The first approximation is $\frac{2+2.05}{2} = 2.02+$, or 2.0 to two figures. Using 20 for one factor, the other is

$412 \div 20 = 20.6$, and the second approximation is $\frac{20 + 20.6}{2}$ $= 20.3$.

Using 203 for one factor, the other is $41209 \div 203 = 203$. Hence the number is a perfect power and the significant figures of the root are 203. There being one full cipher period following the decimal point, the root is .0203. Ans.

Using the table, we find that the first two figures of the root are 2.0; the first difference is $4.41 - 4.00 = .41$; the second difference is $4.12 - 4.00 = .12$; $.12 \div .41 = .3$, nearly. Therefore, $\sqrt{.00041209} = .0203$ to three significant figures.

ARITHMETIC.

(SECTION 6.)

(QUESTIONS 143–167.)

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(143) $11.7 : 13 :: 20 : x.$ The product of the means equals the product of the extremes.

$11.7\,x = 13 \times 20$

$11.7\,x = 260$

$$x = \frac{260}{11.7}$$

$11.7\overline{)\,260.000\,(\,22.22+}$ Ans.

234

260

234

260

234

260

234

26

(144) (*a*) $20 + 7 : 10 + 8 :: 3 : x.$

$27 : 18 :: 3 : x$

$27\,x = 18 \times 3$

$27\,x = 54$

$x = \frac{54}{27} = 2.$ **Ans.**

(*b*) $12^2 : 100^2 :: 4 : x.$

$144 : 10{,}000 :: 4 : x$

$144\,x = 10{,}000 \times 4$

$144\,x = 40{,}000$

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$$x = \frac{40{,}000}{144}$$

144) 40000.0 (277.7 + Ans.

288

1120

1008

1120

1008

1120

1008

112

(145) (*a*) $\frac{4}{x} = \frac{7}{21}$, is equivalent to $4 : x :: 7 : 21$. The product of the means equals the product of the extremes. Hence,

$$7x = 4 \times 21$$
$$7x = 84$$
$$x = \frac{84}{7} \text{ or } 12. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) In like manner,

$$\frac{x}{24} = \frac{8}{16} \text{ is equivalent to } x : 24 :: 8 : 16$$
$$16x = 24 \times 8$$
$$16x = 192$$
$$x = \frac{192}{16} = 12. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{x}{100}$ is equivalent to $2 : 10 :: x : 100$.

$$10x = 2 \times 100$$
$$10x = 200$$
$$x = \frac{200}{10} = 20. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*d*) $\frac{15}{45} = \frac{60}{x}$ is equivalent to $15 : 45 :: 60 : x$.

$15x = 45 \times 60$

$15x = 2{,}700$

$x = \frac{2{,}700}{15} = 180.$ Ans.

(*e*) $\frac{10}{150} = \frac{x}{600}$ is equivalent to $10 : 150 :: x : 600$.

$150x = 10 \times 600$

$150x = 6{,}000$

$x = \frac{6{,}000}{150} = 40.$ Ans.

(146) $x : 5 :: 27 : 12.5$.

$$12.5 \overline{)135.0} \quad 5$$
$$125$$
$$\overline{100}$$
$$\overline{125}$$

$10\frac{4}{5}$ Ans.

$\frac{100}{125} = \frac{4}{5}$

(147) $45 : 60 :: x : 24$

$60x = 45 \times 24$

$60x = 1{,}080$

$x = \frac{1{,}080}{60} = 18.$ Ans.

(148) $x : 35 :: 4 : 7.$

$7x = 35 \times 4$

$7x = 140$

$x = \frac{140}{7} = 20.$ Ans.

(149) $9 : x :: 6 : 24.$

$6x = 9 \times 24$

$6x = 216$

$x = \frac{216}{6} = 36.$ Ans

(150)

$\sqrt[3]{1{,}000} : \sqrt[3]{1{,}331} :: 27 : x.$

$10 : 11 :: 27 : x.$

$10x = 297.$

$x = \frac{297}{10} = 29.7.$ Ans.

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\quad$ $\frac{1}{30}$ $\quad$ $\frac{1}{31}$

$\sqrt[3]{1{,}000} = 10.$

$\sqrt[3]{1{,}331} = 11.$

$1 \quad 2 \quad 300 \quad 31 \quad 331$

$1'331 \,(11$

1

$\overline{331}$

$\underline{331}$

(151) $64 : 81 = 21^2 : x^2.$

Extracting the square root of each term of any proportion does not change its value, so we find that $\sqrt{64} : \sqrt{81} = \sqrt{21^2} : \sqrt{x^2}$ is the same as

$8 : 9 = 21 : x$

$8x = 189$

$x = 23.625.$ Ans.

(152) $7 + 8 : 7 = 30 : x$ is equivalent to

$15 : 7 = 30 : x.$

$15x = 7 \times 30$

$15x = 210$

$x = \frac{210}{15} = 14.$ Ans.

(153) 2 ft. 5 in. = 29 in.; 2 ft. 7 in. = 31 in. Stating as a direct proportion, $29 : 31 = 2{,}480 : x$. Now, it is easy to see that x will be greater than 2,480. But x should be less than 2,480, since, when a man lengthens his steps, the number of steps required for the same distance is less; hence, the proportion is an inverse one, and

$$29 : 31 = x : 2{,}480,$$
$$\text{or,} \quad 31x = 71{,}920;$$
$$\text{whence,} \quad x = 71{,}920 \div 31 = 2{,}320 \text{ steps.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(154) This is evidently a direct proportion. 1 hr. 36 min. = 96 min.; 15 hr. = 900 min. Hence,

$$96 : 900 = 12 : x,$$
$$\text{or,} \quad 96x = 10{,}800;$$
$$\text{whence,} \quad x = 10{,}800 \div 96 = 112.5 \text{ mi.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(155) This is also a direct proportion; hence,

$$27.63 : 29.4 = .76 : x,$$
$$\text{or,} \quad 27.63x = 29.4 \times .76 = 22.344;$$
$$\text{whence,} \quad x = 22.344 \div 27.63 = .808 + \text{lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(156) 2 gal. 3 qt. 1 pt. = 23 pt.; 5 gal. 3 qt. = 46 pt. Hence,

$$23 : 46 = 5 : x,$$
$$\text{or,} \quad 23x = 46 \times 5 = 230;$$
$$\text{whence,} \quad x = 230 \div 23 = 10 \text{ days.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(157) Stating as a direct proportion, and squaring the distances, as directed by the statement of the example, $6^2 : 12^2 = 24 : x$. Inverting the second couplet, since this is an inverse proportion,

$$6^2 : 12^2 = x : 24.$$

Dividing both terms of the first couplet (see Art. **310**) by 6

$$1^2 : 2^2 = x : 24; \text{ or } 1 : 4 = x : 24;$$
$$\text{whence, } 4x = 24, \text{ or } x = 6 \text{ degrees.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(158) Taking the dimensions as the causes,

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 12 & 15 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \\ \hline\end{array} = 12 \Big| \; x, \text{ whence, } 2x = 75, \text{ or, } x = \$37.50. \text{ Ans.}$$

(159) 2 hr. = 120 min.; 14 hr. 28 min. = 868 min.

Hence, $120 : 868 = 100 : x$,

or, $120x = 86{,}800$;

whence, $x = 723\frac{1}{3}$ gal. Ans.

(160) Taking the dimensions as the causes,

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline 14 & 2 & \\ 28 & 20 & \\ 2 & & = 798 \\ 12 & 17 & 57 \\ 10 & 6 & \\ \hline\end{array} \Big| \; x, \text{ whence, } 2x = 17 \times 57 = 969,$$

or, $x = 484\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. Ans

(161) 8 hr. 40 min. = 520 min. Hence,

$$444 : 1{,}060 = 520 : x,$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{1{,}060 \times \overset{130}{\cancel{520}}}{\underset{111}{\cancel{444}}} = \frac{137{,}800}{111} = 1{,}241.44+ \text{ min.} = 20 \text{ hr. } 41.44+ \text{ min. Ans.}$$

(162) 1 min. = 60 sec. Hence,

$$5\tfrac{1}{2} : 60 = 6{,}160 : x,$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{60 \times 6{,}160}{5.5} = 67{,}200 \text{ ft. Ans.}$$

(163) Writing the statement as a direct proportion, $8 : 10 = 5 : x$, it is easy to see that x will be greater than 5; but, it should be smaller, since by working longer hours, fewer men will be required to do the same work. Hence, the proportion is inverse. Inverting the second couplet,

$$8 : 10 = x : 5,$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{\overset{4}{\cancel{8}} \times 5}{\underset{2}{\cancel{10}}} = 4 \text{ men. Ans.}$$

(164) Taking the times as the causes,

$$\begin{array}{|cc|c|} 20 & 25 & 14 \\ & 5 & 70 \\ & = 540 & 630 \\ 10 & x \quad 27 & \\ 2 & 3 & \end{array}$$

; whence, $3x = 2 \times 14 = 28$, or $x = 9\frac{1}{3}$ hr. Ans.

(165) Taking the horsepowers as the effects, we have for the known causes in example 4, Art. **349,** 14^2, 500, and 48, and for the known effect 112 horsepower. Hence,

$$\begin{array}{|cc|} 14^2 & 30^2 \\ 500 & 660 = 112 \\ 48 & 42 \end{array} \quad x, \text{ or } \begin{array}{|cc|} & 9 \\ 14 & 900 \\ 196 & 22 \\ 5 & 110 \\ 500 & 660 = 112 \\ 6 & 3 \quad 8 \\ 48 & 42 \end{array} \quad x;$$

whence, $x = 9 \times 22 \times 3 = 594$ horsepower. Ans.

(166) First find the volume of the cylinder in cubic inches, as in the example, Art. **345.** The volume, multiplied by the weight of one cubic inch (.261 lb.), will evidently be the weight of the cylinder. Hence,

$$\begin{array}{|cc|} 10^2 & 12^2 \\ 20 & 60 \end{array} = 1{,}570.8 \quad x, \text{ or } \begin{array}{|cc|} & 144 \\ 100 & 3 \quad = 1{,}570.8 \\ 20 & 60 \end{array} \quad x;$$

whence, $x = \dfrac{144 \times 3 \times 1{,}570.8}{100} = 6{,}785.856$ cu. in. Therefore,

weight of cylinder $= 6{,}785.856 \times .261 = 1{,}771.11$ lb. Ans.

(167) Referring to the example in Art. **348,**

$$\begin{array}{|cc|} 15 & 40 \\ & \\ 20^3 & 18^3 = 187 \\ 10 & 12 \end{array} \quad x, \text{ or } \begin{array}{|cc|} & 4 \\ 5 & 40 \\ 15 & \\ 100 & \\ 400 & 324 = 187 \\ 10 & 4 \\ & 12 \end{array} \quad x;$$

whence, $x = \dfrac{324 \times 4 \times 187}{500} = 484.7$ lb. Ans.

NOTICE.

The present set of answers on the subject of Arithmetic are less in number than were contained in the former edition. As a consequence, there is a slight break in the page numbers between the last page of the answers on Arithmetic and the paper following.

ALGEBRA.

(QUESTIONS 168–217.)

(168) $-\dfrac{c-(a-b)}{c+(a+b)}=\dfrac{(a-b)-c}{c+(a+b)}$. Ans. (Art. **482.**)

(169) (*a*) Factoring each expression (Art. **457**), we have $9x^4+12x^2y^2+4y^4=(3x^2+2y^2)(3x^2+2y^2)=(3x^2+2y^2)^2$.

(*b*) $49a^4-154a^2b^2+121b^4=(7a^2-11b^2)(7a^2-11b^2)=(7a^2-11b^2)^2$. Ans.

(*c*) $64x^2y^2+64xy+16=16(2xy+1)^2$. Ans.

(170) (*a*) Arrange the dividend according to the decreasing powers of x and divide. Thus,

$3x-1\,)\,9x^3+3x^2+x-1\,(\,3x^2+2x+1$ **Ans.**

$9x^3-3x^2$

$6x^2+x$

$6x^2-2x$

$3x-1$

$3x-1$

(Art. **444.**)

(*b*) $a-b\,)\,a^3-2ab^2+b^3\,(\,a^2+ab-b^2$ **Ans.**

a^3-a^2b

a^2b-2ab^2

a^2b-ab^2

$-ab^2+b^3$

$-ab^2+b^3$

(Art. **444.**)

(*c*) Arranging the terms of the dividend according to the decreasing powers of x, we have

$7x-3\,)\,7x^3-24x^2+58x-21\,(\,x^2-3x+7$ **Ans.**

$7x^3-3x^2$

$-21x^2+58x$

$-21x^2+9x$

$49x-21$

$49x-21$

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(171) See Arts. **352** and **353.**

(172) (*a*) In the expression $4x^3y - 12x^3y^2 + 8xy^4$, it is evident that each term contains the common factor $4xy$. Dividing the expression by $4xy$, we obtain $x^2 - 3x^2y + 2y^3$ for a quotient. The two factors, therefore, are $4xy$ and $x^2 - 3x^2y + 2y^3$. Hence, by Art. **452,**

$$4x^3y - 12x^3y^2 + 8xy^4 = 4xy(x^2 - 3x^2y + 2y^3). \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) The expression $(x^4 - y^4)$ when factored, equals $(x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2)$. (Art. **463.**) But, according to Art. **463,** $x^2 - y^2$ may be further resolved into the factors $(x + y)(x - y)$.

Hence, $(x^4 - y^4) = (x^2 + y^2)(x + y)(x - y)$. Ans.

(*c*) $8x^3 - 27y^3$. See Art. **466.** The cube root of the first term is $2x$, and of the second term is $3y$, the sign of the second term being $-$. Hence, the first factor of $8x^3 - 27y^3$ is $2x - 3y$. The second factor we find to be $4x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2$, by division. Hence, the factors are $2x - 3y$ and $4x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2$.

(173) Arranging the terms according to the decreasing powers of m.

$$\begin{array}{l}
3m^3 + 10m^2n + 10mn^2 + 3n^3 \\
3m^4n - 5m^3n^2 + 5m^2n^3 - mn^4 \\
\hline
9m^7n + 30m^6n^2 + 30m^5n^3 + 9m^4n^4 \\
\quad - 15m^6n^2 - 50m^5n^3 - 50m^4n^4 - 15m^3n^5 \\
\qquad + 15m^5n^3 + 50m^4n^4 + 50m^3n^5 + 15m^2n^6 \\
\qquad\quad - 3m^4n^4 - 10m^3n^5 - 10m^2n^6 - 3mn^7 \\
\hline
9m^7n + 15m^6n^2 - 5m^5n^3 + 6m^4n^4 + 25m^3n^5 + 5m^2n^6 - 3mn^7
\end{array}$$

Ans.

(174) $(2a^2bc^3)^4 = 16a^8b^4c^{12}$. Ans.

$(-3a^2b^2c)^5 = -243a^{10}b^{10}c^5$. Ans.

$(-7m^3nx^2y^4)^2 = 49m^6n^2x^4y^8$. Ans.

(175) (*a*) $4a^2 - b^2$ factored $= (2a + b)(2a - b)$. Ans.

(*b*) $16x^{10} - 1$ factored $= (4x^5 + 1)(4x^5 - 1)$. (Art. **463.**) Ans.

(*c*) $16x^6 - 8x^4y^2 + x^2y^4$, when factored =

$(4x^3 - xy^2)(4x^3 - xy^2)$. (Art. **457**, Rule.)

But, $(4x^3 - xy^2) = x(2x + y)(2x - y)$. (Arts. **452** and **463.**)

Hence, $16x^6 - 8x^4y^2 + x^2y^4 = x^2(2x + y)(2x + y)(2x - y)(2x - y)$. Ans.

(176) $4a^6 - 12a^5x + 5a^4x^2 + 6a^3x^3 + a^2x^4 \,|\, 2a^3 - 3a^2x - ax^2$ Ans.

$4a^6$

$4a^3 - 3a^2x \;\big|\; -12a^5x + 5a^4x^2$

$\qquad\qquad\quad -12a^5x + 9a^4x^2$

$4a^3 - 6a^2x - ax^2 \;\big|\; -4a^4x^2 + 6a^3x^3 + a^2x^4$

$\qquad\qquad\quad\;\; -4a^4x^2 + 6a^3x^3 + a^2x^4$

(177) (*a*) $6a^4b^4 + a^3b^3 - 7a^2b^3 + 2abc + 3.$

(*b*) $3 + 2abc + a^3b^2 - 7a^2b^3 + 6a^4b^4.$

(*c*) $1 + ax + a^2 + 2a^3$. Written like this, the a in the second term is understood as having 1 for an exponent; hence, if we represent the first term by a^0, in value it will be equal to 1, since $a^0 = 1$. (Art. **439.**) Therefore, 1 should be written as the first term when arranged according to the increasing powers of a.

(178) $\sqrt[4]{16a^{12}b^4c^8} = \pm 2a^3bc^2$. Ans. (Art. **521.**)

$\sqrt[5]{-32a^{15}} = -2a^3$. Ans.

$\sqrt[8]{-1,728a^6d^{12}x^3y^9} = -12a^2d^4xy^3$. Ans.

(179) (*a*) $(a - 2x + 4y) - (3z + 2b - c)$. Ans. (Art. **408.**)

(*b*) $-3b - 4c + d - (2f - 3e)$ becomes $-[3b + 4c - d + (2f - 3e)]$ when placed in brackets preceded by a minus sign. Ans. (Art. **408.**)

(*c*) The subtraction of one expression or quantity from another, when none of the terms are alike, can be represented only by combining the subtrahend with the minuend by means of the sign —.

In this case, where we are to subtract $2b-(3c+2d)-a$ from x, the result will be indicated by $x-[2b-(3c+2d)-a.]$ Ans. (Art. **408.**)

(180) (*a*)
$$\begin{array}{l} 2x^3+2x^2+2x-2 \\ \quad x\ -1 \\ \hline 2x^4+2x^3+2x^2-2x \\ \quad -2x^3-2x^2-2x+2 \\ \hline 2x^4\qquad\qquad -4x+2 \end{array}$$ Ans.

(*b*)
$$\begin{array}{l} x^2-4ax+c \\ 2x+a \\ \hline 2x^3-8ax^2+2cx \\ \quad ax^2\qquad -4a^2x+ac \\ \hline 2x^3-7ax^2+2cx-4a^2x+ac \end{array}$$ Ans.

(*c*)
$$\begin{array}{l} -a^3+3a^2b-2b^3 \\ 5a^2+9ab \\ \hline -5a^5+15a^4b-10a^2b^3 \\ \quad -9a^4b\qquad +27a^3b^3-18ab^4 \\ \hline -5a^5+6a^4b-10a^2b^3+27a^3b^3-18ab^4 \end{array}$$

Arranging the terms according to the decreasing powers of a, we have $-5a^5+6a^4b+27a^3b^3-10a^2b^3-18ab^4$. Ans.

(181) (*a*)
$$\begin{array}{r} 4xyz \\ -3xyz \\ -5xyz \\ 6xyz \\ -9xyz \\ 3xyz \\ \hline -4xyz \end{array}$$ Ans.

The sum of the coefficients of the positive terms we find to be $+13$, since $(+3)+(+6)+(+4)=(+13)$.

When no sign is given before a quantity the $+$ sign must always be understood. The sum of the coefficients of the negative terms we find to be -17 since $(-9)+(-5)+(-3)=(-17)$. Subtracting the *lesser* sum from the *greater*, and prefixing the sign of the greater sum $(-)$ (Art. **390,** rule II), we have $(+13)+(-17)=-4$. Since the terms are all alike, we have only to annex the common symbols xyz to -4, thereby obtaining $-4xyz$ for the result or sum.

(*b*)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3a^2 + 2ab + 4b^2 \\ 5a^2 - 8ab + b^2 \\ -a^2 + 5ab - b^2 \\ 18a^2 - 20ab - 19b^2 \\ 14a^2 - 3ab + 20b^2 \\ \hline 39a^2 - 24ab + 5b^2 \end{array}$$ Ans.

When adding polynomials, always place like terms under each other. (Art. **393.**)

The coefficient of a^2 in the result will be 39, since $(+14)+(+18)+(-1)+(+5)+(+3)=39$. When the coefficient of a term is not written, 1 is always understood to be its coefficient. (Art. **359.**) The coefficient of ab will be -24, since $(-3)+(-20)+(+5)+(-8)+(+2)=-24$. The coefficient of b^2 will be $(+20)+(-19)+(-1)+(+1)+(+4)=+5$. Hence, the result or sum is $39a^2-24ab+5b^2$.

(*c*)
$$\begin{array}{r} 4mn + 3ab - 4c \\ +2mn - 4ab \qquad + 3x + 3m^2 - 4p \\ \hline 6mn - ab - 4c + 3x + 3m^2 - 4p \end{array}$$ Ans.

(182) The reciprocal of 3.1416 is $\frac{1}{3.1416} = .3183+$. Ans.

Reciprocal of $.7854 = \frac{1}{.7854} = 1.273+$. Ans.

Of $\frac{1}{64.32} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{64.32}} = 1 \times \frac{64.32}{1} = 64.32$. Ans.
(See Art. **481.**)

(183) (*a*) $\frac{x}{x-y} + \frac{x-y}{y-x}$. If the denominator of the second fraction were written $x-y$, instead of $y-x$, then $x-y$ would be the common denominator.

By Art. **482,** the signs of the denominator and the sign before the fraction $\frac{x-y}{y-x}$ may be changed, giving $-\frac{x-y}{x-y}$. We now have

$$\frac{x}{x-y} - \frac{x-y}{x-y} = \frac{x-x+y}{x-y} = \frac{y}{x-y}.$$ Ans.

(*b*) $\frac{x^2}{x^2-1} + \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{x}{1-x}$. If we write the denominator of the third fraction $x-1$ instead of $1-x$, x^2-1 will then be the common denominator.

By Art. **482,** the signs of the denominator and the sign before the fraction may be changed, thereby giving $\frac{x}{x-1}$. We now have

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2-1}+\frac{x}{x+1}+\frac{x}{x-1}=\frac{x^2+x(x-1)+x(x+1)}{x^2-1}=$$

$$\frac{x^2+x^2-x+x^2+x}{x^2-1}=\frac{3x^2}{x^2-1}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $\frac{3a-4b}{7}-\frac{2a-b+c}{3}+\frac{13a-4c}{12}$, when reduced to a common denominator

$$=\frac{12(3a-4b)-28(2a-b+c)+7(13a-4c)}{84}.$$

Expanding the terms and removing the parentheses, we have

$$\frac{36a-48b-56a+28b-28c+91a-28c}{84}.$$

Combining like terms in the numerator, we have as the result,

$$\frac{71a-20b-56c}{84}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(184) (*a*) $45x^7y^{10}-90x^5y^7-360x^4y^8=45x^4y^7(x^3y^3-2x-8y)$. Ans. (Art. **452.**)

(*b*) $a^2b^2+2abcd+c^2d^2=(ab+cd)^2$. Ans. (Art. **457.**)

(*c*) $(a+b)^2-(c-d)^2=(a+b+c-d)\,(a+b-c+d)$. Ans. (Art. **463.**)

(185) (*a*) If a man builds 20 rods of stone wall, and we consider this work as positive, or +, the work which he does in tearing it down may be considered as negative, or −. If he tore down 10 rods, we could say that he *built* − 10 rods.

(*b*) See Arts. **388** and **398.**

(186) (*a*) $\frac{2ax+x^2}{a^3-x^3}\div\frac{x}{a-x}=\frac{x(2a+x)}{a^3-x^3}\times\frac{a-x}{x}$.

(Art. **502.**)

Canceling common factors, the result equals $\frac{2a+x}{a^2+ax+x^2}$. Ans.

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
a-x & a^3-x^3\,(a^2+ax+x^2 \\
 & a^3-a^2x \\
\hline
 & a^2x-x^3 \\
 & a^2x-ax^2 \\
\hline
 & ax^2-x^3 \\
 & ax^2-x^3 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

(*b*) Inverting the divisor and factoring, we have

$$\frac{3n(2m^2n-1)}{(2m^2n-1)\ (2m^2n-1)} \times \frac{(2m^2n+1)\ (2m^2n-1)}{3n}.$$

Canceling common factors, we have $2m^2n+1$. Ans.

(*c*) $9+\frac{5y^2}{x^2-y^2} \div \left(3+\frac{5y}{x-y}\right)$ simplified $= \frac{9x^2-4y^2}{x^2-y^2} \div \frac{3x+2y}{x-y}$.

Inverting the divisor, we have $\frac{9x^2-4y^2}{x^2-y^2} \times \frac{x-y}{3x+2y}$.

Canceling common factors, the result equals $\frac{3x-2y}{x+y}$. Ans.

(187) According to Art. **456,** the trinomials $1-2x^2+x^4$ and $4x^2+4x+1$ are perfect squares. (See Art. **458.**) The remaining trinomials are not perfect squares, since they do not comply with the foregoing principles.

(188) (*a*) By Art. **481,** the reciprocal of $\frac{24}{49} = 1 \div \frac{24}{49}$ $= 1 \times \frac{49}{24} = \frac{49}{24}$. Ans.

(*b*) Since, by Art. **481,** a number may be found from its reciprocal by dividing 1 by the reciprocal, the number $= 1 \div 700 = .0014\frac{2}{7}$. Ans.

(189) Applying the method of Art. **474,**

$x+y$	$12xy\,(x^2-y)$,	$2x^2(x^2+2xy+y^2)$,	$3y^2(x-y)^2$,	$6(x^2+xy)$
$x-y$	$12xy\,(x-y)$,	$2x^2(x+y)$,	$3y^2(x-y)^2$,	$6x$
$3xy$	$12xy$	$2x^2(x+y)$,	$3y^2(x-y)$,	$6x$
2	4,	$2x\,(x+y)$,	$y(x-y)$,	2
	2,	$x\,(x+y)$,	$y(x-y)$,	1

Whence, L. C. M. $= (x+y)\ (x-y)\ 3\,x\,y \times 2 \times 2 \times x\,(x+y) \times y\ (x-y) = 12x^2y^2\ (x+y)^2\ (x-y)^2$.

(190) (*a*) $2 + 4a - 5a^2 - 6a^3$

$7a^3$

$14a^3 + 28a^4 - 35a^5 - 42a^6$ Ans. (Art. **423.**)

(*b*) $4x^2 - 4y^2 + 6z^2$

$3x^2y$

$12x^4y - 12x^2y^3 + 18x^2yz^2$ Ans.

(*c*) $3b + 5c - 2d$

$6a$

$18ab + 30ac - 12ad$ Ans.

(191) (*a*) See Arts. **359** and **361.**

(*b*) See Arts. **419** and **440.**

(*c*) See Art. **416.**

(192) (*a*) On removing the vinculum, we have

$2a - [3b + \{4c - 4a - (2a + 2b)\} + \{3a - b - c\}]$.

(Art. **405.**)

Removing the parenthesis,

$2a - [3b + \{4c - 4a - 2a - 2b\} + \{3a - b - c\}]$.

Removing the braces,

$2a - [3b + 4c - 4a - 2a - 2b + 3a - b - c]$.

(Art. **406.**)

Removing the brackets,

$2a - 3b - 4c + 4a + 2a + 2b - 3a + b + c$.

Combining like terms, the result is $5a - 3c$. Ans.

(b) Removing the parenthesis, we have

$$7a - [3a - \{2a - 5a + 4a\}].$$

Removing the brace,

$$7a - [3a - 2a + 5a - 4a].$$

Removing the brackets,

$$7a - 3a + 2a - 5a + 4a.$$

Combining terms, the result is $5a$. Ans.

(c) Removing the parentheses, we have

$$a - [2b + \{3c - 3a - a - b\} + \{2a - b - c\}].$$

Removing the braces,

$$a - [2b + 3c - 3a - a - b + 2a - b - c].$$

Removing the brackets,

$$a - 2b - 3c + 3a + a + b - 2a + b + c.$$

Combining like terms, the result is $3a - 2c$. Ans.

(193) (a) $(x^3 + 8) = (x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)$. Ans.

(b) $x^3 - 27y^3 = (x - 3y)(x^2 + 3xy + 9y^2)$. Ans.

(c) $xm - nm + xy - ny = m(x - n) + y(x - n)$,

or $(x - n)(m + y)$. Ans.

(Arts. **466** and **468.**)

(194) Arrange the terms according to the decreasing powers of x. (Art. **523.**)

$4x^4 + 8ax^3 + 4a^2x^2 + 16b^2x^2 + 16ab^2x + 16b^4$ $(2x^2 + 2ax + 4b^2$. Ans.

$(2x^2)^2 = 4x^4$.

$4x^2 + 2ax$	$8ax^3 + 4a^2x^2$
	$8ax^3 + 4a^2x^2$
$4x^2 + 4ax + 4b^2$	$16b^2x^2 + 16ab^2x + 16b^4$
	$16b^2x^2 + 16ab^2x + 16b^4$

(195) $\dfrac{c(a + b) + cd}{(a + b)c} = \dfrac{ac + bc + cd}{ac + bc}$. Canceling c, which is common to each term, we have $\dfrac{a + b + d}{a + b} = 1 + \dfrac{d}{a + b}$. Ans.

(196) (*a*) $x+y+z-(x-y)-(y+z)-(-y)$ becomes $x+y+z-x+y-y-z+y$ on the removal of the parentheses. (Art. **405.**) Combining like terms,

$$x-x+y+y-y+y+z-z=2y. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $(2x-y+4z)+(-x-y-4z)-(3x-2y-z)$ becomes $2x-y+4z-x-y-4z-3x+2y+z$, on the removal of the parentheses. (Arts. **405** and **406.**) Combining like terms,

$$2x-x-3x-y-y+2y+4z-4z+z=z-2x. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $a-[2a+(3a-4a)]-5a-\{6a-[(7a+8a)-9a]\}$.

In this expression we find aggregation marks of different shapes, thus, [, (,and {. In such cases look for the corresponding part (whatever may intervene), and all that is included between the two parts of each aggregation mark must be treated as directed by the sign before it (Arts. **405** and **406**), no attention being given to any of the other aggregation marks. It is always best to begin with the *innermost pair*, and remove each pair of aggregation marks in order. First removing the parentheses, we have

$$a-[2a+3a-4a]-5a-\{6a-[7a+8a-9a]\}.$$

Removing the brackets, we have

$$a-2a-3a+4a-5a-\{6a-7a-8a+9a\}.$$

Removing the brace, we have

$$a-2a-3a+4a-5a-6a+7a+8a-9a.$$

Combining like terms, the result is $-5a$. Ans.

(197) (*a*) *A* square x square, plus $2a$ cube b fifth, minus the quantity a plus b.

(*b*) The cube root of x, plus y into the quantity a minus n square to the $\frac{2}{3}$ power.

(*c*) The quantity m plus n, into the quantity m minus n squared into the quantity m minus the quotient of n divided by 2.

(198)

$$a^3-a^2-2a-1)2a^6-4a^5-5a^4+3a^3+10a^2+7a+2(2a^3-2a^2-3a-2$$
$$2a^6-2a^5-4a^4-2a^3 \qquad \text{Ans.}$$
$$-2a^5-a^4+5a^3+10a^2$$
$$-2a^5+2a^4+4a^3+2a^2$$
$$-3a^4+a^3+8a^2+7a$$
$$-3a^4+3a^3+6a^2+3a$$
$$-2a^3+2a^2+4a+2$$
$$-2a^3+2a^2+4a+2$$

(199) (*a*) Factoring according to Art. **452,** we have $x^2y^2\,(x^6-64)$. Factoring (x^6-64), according to Art. **463,** we have

$$(x^3+8)\,(x^3-8).$$

Art. **466,** rule. $x^3+8=(x+2)\,(x^2-2x+4)$.

Art. **466,** rule. $x^3-8=(x-2)\,(x^2+2x+4)$.

Therefore, $x^8y^2-64x^2y^2=x^2y^2\,(x+2)\,(x^2-2x+4)\,(x-2)\,(x^2+2x+4)$, or $x^2y^2\,(x+2)\,(x-2)\,(x^2+2x+4)\,(x^2-2x+4)$. Ans.

(*b*) $a^2-b^2-c^2+1-2a+2bc$. Arrange as follows (Art. **408**):

$(a^2-2a+1)-(b^2-2bc+c^2)=(a-1)^2-(b-c)^2$. (Art. **455.**)

By Art. **463,** we have

$$(a-1+b-c)\,(a-1-[b-c]),$$
$$\text{or}\quad (a-1+b-c)\,(a-1-b+c). \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $1-16a^2+8ac-c^2$. Placing the last three terms in parentheses (Art. **408**), $1-(16a^2-8ac+c^2)$.

$16a^2-8ac+c^2=(4a-c)^2$. (Art. **455.**)

$1-(16a^2-8ac+c^2)=1-(4a-c)^2$.

$1-(4a-c)^2=[1+(4a-c)]\,[1-(4a-c)]$. (Art. **463.**)

Removing parentheses, and writing parentheses in place of the brackets,

$$1-(4a-c)^2=(1+4a-c)\,(1-4a+c). \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(200) See Art. **482.**

(201) The subtraction of one expression from another, if none of the terms are similar, may be represented only by connecting the subtrahend with the minuend by means of the sign —. Thus, it is required to subtract $5a^3b - 7a^2b^2 + 5ab^3$ from $a^4 - b^4$, the result will be represented by $a^4 - b^4 - (5a^3b - 7a^2b^2 + 5ab^3)$, which, on removing the parentheses (Art. **405**), becomes $a^4 - b^4 - 5a^3b + 7a^2b^2 - 5ab^3$. From this result, subtract $3a^4 - 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 5ab^3 - 3b^4$.

$$\begin{array}{l} a^4 - b^4 - 5a^3b + 7a^2b^2 - 5ab^3 \quad \textit{minuend.} \\ \underline{-3a^4 + 3b^4 + 4a^3b - 6a^2b^2 - 5ab^3 \quad \textit{subtrahend,} \text{ with signs}} \\ -2a^4 + 2b^4 - a^3b + a^2b^2 - 10ab^3 \quad \text{changed. (Art. } \mathbf{401.}) \end{array}$$

Or, $-2a^4 - a^3b + a^2b^2 - 10ab^3 + 2b^4$. Answer arranged according to the decreasing powers of a.

(202) (*a*)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3a - 2b + 3c \\ \underline{2a - 8b - c} \end{array} \quad \text{becomes} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3a - 2b + 3c \\ \underline{-2a + 8b + c} \\ a + 6b + 4c \end{array}$$

when the signs of the subtrahend are changed. Now, adding each term (with its sign changed) in the subtrahend to its corresponding term in the minuend, we have $(-2a) + (3a) = a$; $(+8b) + (-2b) = +6b$; $(+c) + (3c) = +4c$. Hence, $a + 6b + 4c$ equals the difference. Ans.

(*b*)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^3 - 3x^2y + 2xy^3 \\ \underline{x^3 \qquad\qquad + y^3 - xy^2} \end{array} \quad \text{becomes} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2x^3 - 3x^2y + 2xy^3 \\ \underline{-x^3 \qquad\qquad - y^3 + xy^2} \\ x^3 - 3x^2y + 2xy^3 - y^3 + xy^2 \end{array}$$

when the signs of the subtrahend are changed. Adding each term in the subtrahend (with its sign changed) to its corresponding term in the minuend, we have $x^3 - 3x^2y + 2xy^3 - y^3 + xy^2$, which, arranged according to the decreasing powers of x, equals $x^3 - 3x^2y + xy^2 + 2xy^3 - y^3$. Ans.

(*c*)
$$\begin{array}{r} 14a + 4b - 6c - 3d \\ \underline{11a - 2b + 4c - 4d} \end{array}$$

On changing the sign of each term in the subtrahend, the problem becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 14a + 4b - 6c - 3d \\ -11a + 2b - 4c + 4d \\ \hline 3a + 6b - 10c + d \end{array}$$

Adding each term of the subtrahend (with the sign changed) to its corresponding term in the minuend, the difference, or result, is $3a + 6b - 10c + d$. Ans.

(203) The numerical values of the following, when $a = 16$, $b = 10$, and $x = 5$, are:

(*a*) $(ab^2x + 2abx)\ 4a = (16 \times 10^2 \times 5 + 2 \times 16 \times 10 \times 5) \times 4 \times 16$. It must be remembered that when no sign is expressed between symbols or quantities, the sign of multiplication is understood.

$(16 \times 100 \times 5 + 2 \times 16 \times 10 \times 5) \times 64 = (8{,}000 + 1{,}600) \times 64 = 9{,}600 \times 64 = 614{,}400$. Ans.

(*b*) $2\sqrt{4a} - \dfrac{2bx}{a-b} + \dfrac{b-x}{x} = 2\sqrt{64} - \dfrac{2 \times 10 \times 5}{16 - 10} + \dfrac{10 - 5}{5} = 16 - \dfrac{100}{6} + 1 = \dfrac{96 - 100 + 6}{6} = \dfrac{2}{6} = \dfrac{1}{3}$. Ans.

(*c*) $(b - \sqrt{a})\ (x^3 - b^2)\ (a^2 - b^2) = (10 - \sqrt{16})\ (5^3 - 10^2)\ (16^2 - 10^2) = (10 - 4)\ (125 - 100)\ (256 - 100) = 6 \times 25 \times 156 = 23{,}400$. Ans.

(204) (*a*) Dividing both numerator and denominator by $15mxy^2$, $\dfrac{15mxy^2}{75mx^2y^3} = \dfrac{1}{5xy}$. Ans.

(*b*) $\dfrac{x^2 - 1}{4x(x+1)} = \dfrac{(x+1)(x-1)}{4x(x+1)}$ when the numerator is factored.

Canceling $(x + 1)$ from both the numerator and denominator (Art. **484**), the result is $\dfrac{x-1}{4x}$. Ans.

(*c*) $\dfrac{(a^3 + b^3)(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{(a^3 - b^3)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}$ when factored becomes $\dfrac{(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}$. (Art. **466.**)

Canceling the factors common to both the numerator and denominator, we have

$$\frac{(a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2)(a^2+ab+b^2)}{(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)(a^2-ab+b^2)} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} a+b)\,a^3+b^3\ (a^2-ab+b^2 & a-b)\,a^3-b^3\ (a^2+ab+b^2 \\ \quad a^3+a^2b & \quad a^3-a^2b \\ \hline \quad -a^2b+b^3 & \quad a^2b-b^3 \\ \quad -a^2b-ab^2 & \quad a^2b-ab^2 \\ \hline \quad ab^2+b^3 & \quad ab^2-b^3 \\ \quad ab^2+b^3 & \quad ab^2-b^3 \end{array}$$

(205) (*a*) $\dfrac{\dfrac{1}{1-x}-\dfrac{1}{1+x}}{\dfrac{1}{1-x}+\dfrac{1}{1+x}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1+x-1+x}{1-x^2}}{\dfrac{1+x+1-x}{1-x^2}} = \dfrac{2x}{1-x^2} \div \dfrac{2}{1-x^2} = \dfrac{2x}{1-x^2} \times \dfrac{1-x^2}{2} = x.$ Ans. (See Art. **509.**)

(*b*) $\dfrac{\dfrac{a^3}{b^3}+\dfrac{1}{a}}{\dfrac{a}{b^2}-\dfrac{a-b}{ab}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{a^3+b^3}{ab^3}}{\dfrac{a^2b-b^2(a-b)}{ab^3}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{a^3+b^3}{ab^3}}{\dfrac{a^2b-ab^2+b^3}{ab^3}} =$

$\dfrac{a^3+b^3}{ab^3} \div \dfrac{a^2b-ab^2+b^3}{ab^3} = \dfrac{a^3+b^3}{ab^3} \times \dfrac{ab^3}{b(a^2-ab+b^2)} = \dfrac{a+b}{b}.$ Ans.

(*c*) $\dfrac{1}{x+\dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{x+1}{3-x}}} = \dfrac{1}{x+\dfrac{3-x}{4}} = \dfrac{4}{3x+3}.$ Ans. (Art. **509.**)

(206) $\dfrac{3+2x}{2-x} - \dfrac{2-3x}{2+x} + \dfrac{16x-x^2}{x^2-4}.$ If the denominator of the third fraction were written $4-x^2$, instead of x^2-4, the common denominator would then be $4-x^2$.

By Art. **482,** $\dfrac{16x-x^2}{x^2-4}$ becomes $-\dfrac{16x-x^2}{-x^2+4} = -\dfrac{16x-x^2}{4-x^2}.$

Hence, $\dfrac{3+2x}{2-x} - \dfrac{2-3x}{2+x} - \dfrac{16x-x^2}{4-x^2}$, when reduced to a common denominator, becomes

$$\frac{(3+2x)(2+x)-(2-3x)(2-x)-(16x-x^2)}{4-x^2}=$$
$$\frac{(6+7x+2x^2)-(4-8x+3x^2)-(16x-x^2)}{4-x^2}.$$

Removing the parentheses (Art. **405**), we have

$$\frac{6+7x+2x^2-4+8x-3x^2-16x+x^2}{4-x^2}.$$

Combining like terms in the numerator, we have

$$\frac{2-x}{4-x^2}.$$

Factoring the denominator by Art. **463,** we have

$$\frac{2-x}{(2+x)(2-x)}.$$

Canceling the common factor $(2-x)$, the result equals

$$\frac{1}{2+x}, \text{ or } \frac{1}{x+2}. \quad \text{Ans.} \quad \text{(Art. } \mathbf{373.}\text{)}$$

(207) (*a*)

$$1+2x-\frac{4x-4}{5x}=\frac{5x+10x^2-4x+4}{5x}=\frac{10x^2+x+4}{5x}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(Art. **504.**)

(*b*) $\dfrac{3x^2+2x+1}{x+4}=3x-10+\dfrac{41}{x+4}$. Ans. (Art. **505.**)

$$\begin{array}{r} x+4\,)\,3x^2+2x+1\,(\,3x-10+\dfrac{41}{x+4} \\ \underline{3x^2+12x} \\ -10x+1 \\ \underline{-10x-40} \\ 41 \end{array}$$

(*c*) Reducing, the problem becomes

$$\frac{x^2+4x-5}{x^2}\times\frac{x-7}{x^2-8x+7}.$$

Factoring, we have

$$\frac{(x+5)\,(x-1)}{x^2}\times\frac{x-7}{(x-1)\,(x-7)}.$$

Canceling common factors, the result equals $\dfrac{x+5}{x^2}$. Ans.

(208) (*a*) Writing the work as follows, and canceling common factors in both numerator and denominator (Arts. **496** and **497**), we have

$$\frac{9m^2n^2}{8p^3q^3} \times \frac{5p^2q}{2xy} \times \frac{24x^2y^2}{90mn} =$$

$$\frac{9 \times 5 \times 24 \times m^2n^2p^2qx^2y^2}{8 \times 2 \times 90 \times m \times n \times p^3 \times q^3 \times x \times y} = \frac{3mnxy}{4pq^2}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Factoring the numerators and denominators of the fraction (Art. **498**), and writing the factors of the numerators over the factors of the denominators, we have

$$\frac{(a-x)(a^2+ax+x^2)(a+x)(a+x)}{(a+x)(a^2-ax+x^2)(a-x)(a-x)} =$$

$$\frac{(a+x)(a^2+ax+x^2)}{(a-x)(a^2-ax+x^2)}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) This problem may be written as follows, according to Art. **480:**

$$\frac{3ax+4}{1} \times \frac{a^2}{a(3ax+4)(3ax+4)}.$$

Canceling a and $(3ax+4)$, we have $\frac{a}{3ax+4}$. Ans.

(209) (*a*) $-7my \,)\, 35m^3y + 28m^2y^2 - 14my^3$

$$-5m^2 - 4my + 2y^2$$

Ans. (Art. **442.**)

(*b*) $a^4 \,)\, 4a^4 - 3a^5b - a^6b^2$

$$4 - 3ab - a^2b^2 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $4x^2 \,)\, 4x^3 - 8x^5 + 12x^7 - 16x^9$

$$x - 2x^3 + 3x^5 - 4x^7 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(210) (*a*) $16a^2b^3$; $a^4 + 4ab$; $4a^2 - 16a^3b + 5a^6 + 7ax$.

(*b*) Since the terms are not alike, we can only indicate the sum, connecting the terms by their proper signs. (Art. **389.**)

(*c*) Multiplication: $4ac^2d$ means $4 \times a \times c^2 \times d$. (Art. **358.**)

(211) $\frac{a^2+c^2+ac}{a^2+b^2-c^2-2ab} \times \frac{a^2+c^2-b^2-2ac}{a^4c-ac^4}$.

Arranging the terms, we have

$$\frac{a^2+ac+c^2}{a^2-2ab+b^2-c^2}\times\frac{a^2-2ac+c^2-b^2}{a^4c-ac^4},$$

which, being placed in parentheses, become

$$\frac{a^2+ac+c^2}{(a^2-2ab+b^2)-c^2}\times\frac{(a^2-2ac+c^2)-b^2}{a^4c-ac^4}.$$

By Art. **456,** we know that $a^2-2ab+b^2$, also $a^2-2ac+c^2$, are perfect squares, and may be written $(a-b)^2$ and $(a-c)^2$.

Factoring a^4c-ac^4 by Case I, Art. **452,** we have

$$\frac{a^2+ac+c^2}{(a-b)^2-c^2}\times\frac{(a-c)^2-b^2}{ac\,(a^3-c^3)}=$$

$$\frac{a^2+ac+c^2}{(a-b-c)\,(a-b+c)}\times\frac{(a-c-b)\,(a-c+b)}{ac\,(a-c)\,(a^2+ac+c^2)}.$$

(Arts. **463** and **466.**)

Canceling common factors and multiplying, we have

$$\frac{a-c+b}{(a-b+c)\,ac\,(a-c)},\text{ or }\frac{a+b-c}{ac\,(a-b+c)\,(a-c)}.\quad\text{Ans.}$$

(212) The square root of the fraction a plus b plus c divided by n, plus the square root of a, plus the fraction b plus c divided by n, plus the square root of a plus b, plus the fraction c divided by n, plus the quantity a plus b, into c, plus a plus bc.

(213) (*a*) $\frac{4x+5}{3}-\frac{3x-7}{5x}+\frac{9}{12x^2}$.

We will first reduce the fractions to a common denominator. The L. C. M. of the denominator is $60x^2$, since this is the smallest quantity that each denominator will divide without a remainder. Dividing $60x^2$ by 3, the first denominator, the quotient is $20x^2$; dividing $60x^2$ by $5x$, the second denominator, the quotient is $12x$; dividing $60x^2$ by $12x^2$, the third denominator, the quotient is 5. Multiplying the corresponding numerators by these respective quotients, we obtain $20x^2(4x+5)$ for the first new numerator; $12x(3x-7)$ for the second new numerator, and $5\times 9=45$ for the third new numerator. Placing these new numerators over the common denominator and expanding the terms, we have

$$\frac{20x^2(4x+5)-12x(3x-7)+45}{60x^2}=\frac{80x^3+100x^2-36x^2+84x+45}{60x^2}$$

Collecting like terms, the result is

$$\frac{80x^3+64x^2+84x+45}{60x^2}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) In $\frac{1}{2a(a+x)}+\frac{1}{2a(a-x)}$, the L. C. M. of the denominators is $2a(a^2-x^2)$, since this is the smallest quantity that each denominator will divide without a remainder. Dividing $2a(a^2-x^2)$ by $2a(a+x)$, the first denominator, we will have $a-x$; dividing $2a(a^2-x^2)$ by $2a(a-x)$, the second denominator, we have $a+x$. Multiplying the corresponding numerators by these respective quotients, we have $(a-x)$ for the first new numerator, and $(a+x)$ for the second new numerator. Arranging the work as follows:

$1\times(a-x)=a-x=$ 1st numerator.
$1\times(a+x)=a+x=$ 2d numerator.

or $2a$ = the sum of the numerators.

Placing the $2a$ over the common denominator $2a(a^2-x^2)$, we find the value of the fraction to be

$$\frac{2a}{2a(a^2-x^2)}=\frac{1}{a^2-x^2}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x+y}+\frac{x^2}{x^2+xy}=\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x+y}+\frac{x}{x+y}$.

The common denominator $=y(x+y)$. Reducing the fractions to a common denominator, we have

$$\frac{x(x+y)+y^2+xy}{y(x+y)}=\frac{x^2+2xy+y^2}{y(x+y)}=\frac{x+y}{y}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(214) (*a*) Apply the method of Art. **474:**

$6ax$	$18ax^2$,	$72ay^2$,	$12xy$
$2y$	$3x$,	$12y^2$,	$2y$
3	$3x$,	$6y$,	1
	x,	$2y$,	1

Whence, $6ax\times 2y\times 3\times x\times 2y=72ax^2y^2$. **Ans.**

$$
\begin{array}{rl|l}
(b) & 2(1+x) & 4(1+x),\ 4(1-x),\ 2(1-x^2) \\
\cline{3-3}
 & 2(1-x) & 2,\qquad 2(1-x),\quad 1-x \\
\cline{3-3}
 & & 1,\qquad 1,\qquad\quad 1
\end{array}
$$

Hence, L. C. M. $= 2(1+x) \times 2(1-x) = 4(1-x^2)$. Ans.

$$
\begin{array}{rl|l}
(c) & a-b & (a-b)\,(b-c),\ (b-c)\,(c-a),\ (c-a)\,(a-b) \\
\cline{3-3}
 & b-c & (b-c),\ (b-c)\,(c-a),\ (c-a) \\
\cline{3-3}
 & c-a & 1,\qquad\quad c-a,\quad c-a \\
\cline{3-3}
 & & 1,\qquad\quad 1,\qquad\ 1
\end{array}
$$

Hence, L. C. M. $= (a-b)\,(b-c)\,(c-a)$. Ans.

(215) $3x^6 - 3 + a - ax^6 = (3-a)x^6 - 3 + a = (3-a)\,(x^6-1)$. Regarding $x^6 - 1$ as $(x^3)^2 - 1$, we have, by Art. **462,** $x^6 - 1 = (x^3)^2 - 1 = (x^3-1)\,(x^3+1)$. $x^3 - 1 = (x-1)\,(x^2+x+1)$; $x^3+1 = (x+1)\,(x^2-x+1)$. Art. **466.**

Hence, the factors are

$$(x^2+x+1)\,(x^2-x+1)\,(x+1)\,(x-1)\,(3-a). \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(216) Arranging the terms according to the decreasing powers of x, and extracting the square root, we have

$$x^4 + x^3y + 4\tfrac{1}{4}x^2y^2 + 2xy^3 + 4y^4 \ (x^2 + \tfrac{1}{2}xy + 2y^2. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$
\begin{array}{rl|l}
 & x^4 & \\
\cline{3-3}
2x^2 + \tfrac{1}{2}xy & & x^3y + 4\tfrac{1}{4}x^2y^2 \\
 & & x^3y + \tfrac{1}{4}x^2y^2 \\
\cline{3-3}
2x^2 + xy + 2y^2 & & 4x^2y^2 + 2xy^3 + 4y^4 \\
 & & 4x^2y^2 + 2xy^3 + 4y^4 \\
\cline{3-3}
\end{array}
$$

(217) The arithmetic ratio of $x^4 - 1$ to $x+1$ is $x^4 - 1 - (x+1) = x^4 - x - 2$. Art. **381.**

The geometric ratio of $x^4 - 1$ to $x+1$ is $\dfrac{x^4-1}{x+1} = x^3 - x^2 + x - 1 = (x^2+1)\,(x-1)$. Ans.

ALGEBRA.

(QUESTIONS 218-257.)

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(218) (*a*) According to Art. **528,** $x^{\frac{3}{4}}$ expressed radically is $\sqrt[4]{x^3}$;

$3x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{-\frac{3}{5}}$ expressed radically is $3\sqrt{xy^{-3}}$;

$3x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{-\frac{5}{6}}z^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3\sqrt[6]{xy^{-5}z^2}$, since $z^{\frac{1}{3}} = z^{\frac{2}{6}}$. Ans.

(*b*) $a^{-1}b^{\frac{1}{2}} + \dfrac{c^{-2}}{a+b} + (m-n)^{-1} - \dfrac{a^2b^{-2}c}{c^{-3}} =$

$$\frac{b^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a} + \frac{1}{c^2(a+b)} + \frac{1}{m-n} - \frac{a^2c^4}{b^2}.$$ Ans.

(*c*) $\sqrt[7]{x^6} = x^{\frac{6}{7}}$. Ans. $\sqrt[3]{x^{-4}} = x^{-\frac{4}{3}}$. Ans.

$(\sqrt[4]{b^5x^2})^3 = (b^{\frac{5}{4}}x^{\frac{1}{2}})^3 = b^{\frac{15}{4}}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$. Ans.

(219) $3\sqrt{21} = \sqrt{189}$. Ans. (Art. **542.**)

$a^2b\sqrt{b^3c} = \sqrt{a^4b^5c}$. Ans. $2x\sqrt[5]{x} = \sqrt[5]{32x^6}$. Ans.

(220) Let x = the length of the post.

Then, $\dfrac{x}{5}$ = the amount in the earth.

$\dfrac{3x}{7}$ = the amount in the water.

$$\frac{x}{5} + \frac{3x}{7} + 13 = x.$$

$$7x + 15x + 455 = 35x.$$

$$-13x = -455.$$

$$x = 35 \text{ feet.}$$ Ans.

(221) $t = \dfrac{W_1s_1t_1 + W_2s_2t_2}{W_1s_1 + W_2s_2}$.

In order to transform this formula so that t_2 may stand alone in the first member, we must first clear of fractions. Clearing of fractions, we have

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$$t W_1 s_1 + t W_2 s_2 = W_1 s_1 t_1 + W_2 s_2 t_2.$$

Transposing, we have

$$- W_2 s_2 t_2 = W_1 s_1 t_1 - t W_1 s_1 - t W_2 s_2.$$

Factoring (Arts. **452** and **408**), we have

$$- W_2 s_2 t_2 = W_1 s_1 t_1 - (W_1 s_1 + W_2 s_2) t;$$

whence, $t_2 = \dfrac{(W_1 s_1 + W_2 s_2) t - W_1 s_1 t_1}{W_2 s_2}$. Ans.

(222) Let x = number of miles he traveled per hour.

Then, $\dfrac{48}{x}$ = time it took him.

$\dfrac{48}{x+4}$ = time it would take him if he traveled 4 miles more per hour.

In the latter case the time would have been 6 hours *less*; whence, the equation

$$\frac{48}{x+4} = \frac{48}{x} - 6.$$

Clearing of fractions,

$$48x = 48x + 192 - 6x^2 - 24x.$$

Combining like terms and transposing,

$$6x^2 + 24x = 192.$$

Dividing by 6, $x^2 + 4x = 32$.

Completing the square, $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 36$.

Extracting square root, $x + 2 = \pm 6$;

whence, $x = -2 + 6 = 4$, or the number of miles he traveled per hour. Ans.

(223) (*a*) $S = \sqrt[3]{\dfrac{CPD^2}{f\left(2 + \dfrac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}} = \sqrt[3]{\dfrac{CPD^2}{2f + \dfrac{fD^2}{d^2}}}$.

Cubing both members to remove the radical,

$$S^3 = \frac{CPD^2}{2f + \dfrac{fD^2}{d^2}}.$$

Simplifying the result, $S^3 = \dfrac{CPD^2 d^2}{2fd^2 + fD^2}$.

Clearing of fractions,

$$2S^3fd^2 + S^3fD^2 = CPD^2d^2.$$

Transposing, $CPD^2d^2 = 2S^3fd^2 + S^3fD^2$;

whence, $P = \frac{2S^3fd^2 + S^3fD^2}{CD^2d^2} = \frac{(2d^2 + D^2)fS^3}{CD^2d^2}$. Ans.

(*b*) Substituting the values of the letters in the given formula, we have

$$P = \frac{(2 \times 18^2 + 30^2) \times 864 \times 6^3}{10 \times 30^2 \times 18^2} = \frac{(648 + 900) \times 864 \times 216}{9{,}000 \times 324} =$$

$$\frac{288{,}893{,}952}{2{,}916{,}000} = 99.1, \text{ nearly.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(224) (*a*) $3x + 6 - 2x = 7x$. Transposing 6 to the second member, and $7x$ to the first member (Art. **561**),

$$3x - 2x - 7x = -6.$$

Combining like terms, $-6x = -6$;

whence, $x = 1$. Ans.

(*b*) $5x - (3x - 7) = 4x - (6x - 35)$.

Removing the parentheses (Art. **405**),

$$5x - 3x + 7 = 4x - 6x + 35.$$

Transposing 7 to the second member, and $4x$ and $-6x$ to the first member, $5x - 3x - 4x + 6x = 35 - 7$. (Art. **561.**)

Combining like terms, $4x = 28$;

whence, $x = 28 \div 4 = 7$. Ans.

(*c*) $(x + 5)^2 - (4 - x)^2 = 21x$.

Performing the operations indicated, the equation becomes

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 - 16 + 8x - x^2 = 21x.$$

Transposing, $x^2 - x^2 + 10x + 8x - 21x = 16 - 25$.

Combining like terms, $-3x = -9$.

Dividing by -3, $x = 3$. Ans.

(225) (*a*) Simplifying by Art. **538,**

$$\sqrt{27} = \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}.$$

$$2\sqrt{48} = 2\sqrt{16} \times \sqrt{3} = 8\sqrt{3}.$$

$$3\sqrt{108} = 3\sqrt{36} \times \sqrt{3} = 18\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{Sum} = 29\sqrt{3}. \quad \text{Ans.} \quad \text{(Art. } \mathbf{544.}\text{)}$$

(*b*) $\sqrt[3]{128} = \sqrt[3]{64} \times \sqrt[3]{2} = 4\sqrt[3]{2}.$

$\sqrt[3]{686} = \sqrt[3]{343} \times \sqrt[3]{2} = 7\sqrt[3]{2}.$

$\sqrt[3]{16} = \sqrt[3]{8} \times \sqrt[3]{2} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}.$

Sum $= 13\sqrt[3]{2}.$ Ans. (Art. **544.**)

(*c*) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{16}} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6}.$ (Art. **540.**)

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{6}{6}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{36}} = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{6}.$

$\sqrt{\frac{2}{27}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{27} \times \frac{3}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{81}} = \frac{1}{9}\sqrt{6}.$

Sum $= \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9}\right)\sqrt{6} = \frac{19}{36}\sqrt{6}.$ Ans.

(226) Let $x =$ the capacity.

Then, $x - 42 =$ amount held at first;

$7(x - 42) = x;$

$7x - 294 = x;$

$6x = 294;$

$x = 49$ gallons. Ans.

(227) (*a*) $2\sqrt{3x + 4} - x = 4.$

Transposing, Art. **579,** so that the radical stands alone in the first member, $2\sqrt{3x + 4} = x + 4.$

Squaring both members, since the index of the radical is understood to be 2, $4(3x + 4) = (x + 4)^2,$

or $12x + 16 = x^2 + 8x + 16.$

Transposing and uniting terms,

$-x^2 - 8x + 12x = 16 - 16.$

$-x^2 + 4x = 0.$

Dividing by $-x,$ $x - 4 = 0;$

whence, $x = 4.$ Ans.

(*b*) $\sqrt{3x - 2} = 2(x - 4).$

Squaring, $3x - 2 = 4(x - 4)^2,$

or $3x - 2 = 4x^2 - 32x + 64.$

Transposing, $-4x^2+32x+3x=64+2$.

Combining terms, $-4x^2+35x=66$.

Dividing by -4, $x^2-\frac{35x}{4}=-\frac{66}{4}$.

Completing the square,

$$x^2-\frac{35x}{4}+\left(\frac{35}{8}\right)^2=-\frac{66}{4}+\frac{1,225}{64}.$$

$$x^2-\frac{35x}{4}+\left(\frac{35}{8}\right)^2=-\frac{1,056}{64}+\frac{1,225}{64}=\frac{169}{64}.$$

Extracting the square root,

$$x-\frac{35}{8}=\pm\frac{13}{8}.$$

Transposing, $x=\frac{35}{8}\pm\frac{13}{8}=6$, or $2\frac{3}{4}$. Ans.

(*c*) $\sqrt{x+16}=2+\sqrt{x}$ becomes $x+16=4+4\sqrt{x}+x$, when squared. Canceling x (Art. **562**), and transposing,

$$-4\sqrt{x}=4-16.$$

$$-4\sqrt{x}=-12.$$

$$\sqrt{x}=3;$$

whence, $x=3^2=9$. Ans.

(228) (*a*) $\sqrt{3x-5}=\frac{\sqrt{7x^2+36x}}{x}$.

Clearing of fractions,

$$x\sqrt{3x-5}=\sqrt{7x^2+36x}.$$

Removing radicals by squaring,

$$x^2(3x-5)=7x^2+36x.$$

$$3x^3-5x^2=7x^2+36x.$$

Dividing by x, $3x^2-5x=7x+36$.

Transposing and uniting,

$$3x^2-12x=36.$$

Dividing by 3, $x^2-4x=12$.

Completing the square,

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 16.$$

Extracting the square root,

$$x - 2 = \pm 4;$$

whence, $x = 6$, or -2. Ans.

(*b*) $x^2 - (b - a)c = ax - bx + cx.$

Transposing, $x^2 - ax + bx - cx = (b - a)c.$

Factoring, $x^2 - (a - b + c)x = bc - ac.$

Regarding $(a - b + c)$ as the coefficient of x, and completing the square,

$$x^2 - (a - b + c)x + \left(\frac{a - b + c}{2}\right)^2 = bc - ac + \left(\frac{a - b + c}{2}\right)^2.$$

$$x^2 - (a - b + c)x + \left(\frac{a - b + c}{2}\right)^2 =$$

$$\frac{a^2 - 2ab + b^2 - 2ac + 2bc + c^2.}{4}$$

$$x - \frac{a - b + c}{2} = \pm \frac{a - b - c}{2}.$$

$$x = \frac{2a - 2b}{2}, \text{ or } \frac{2c}{2}.$$

$$x = a - b, \text{ or } c. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $(x - 2)(x - 4) - 2(x - 1)(x - 3) = 0$, becomes

$x^2 - 6x + 8 - 2x^2 + 8x - 6 = 0$, when expanded.

Transposing and uniting terms,

$$-x^2 + 2x = -2.$$

Changing signs, $x^2 - 2x = 2.$

Completing the square, $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 3.$

Extracting the square root, $x - 1 = \pm\sqrt{3};$

whence, $x = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}.$ Ans.

(229) (*a*) $\sqrt{x - 4ab} = \dfrac{(a + b)(a - b)}{\sqrt{x}}.$

Expanding and clearing of fractions,

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4abx} = a^2 - b^2.$$

Squaring both members,

$$x^2 - 4abx = a^4 - 2a^2b^2 + b^4.$$

Completing the square,

$$x^2 - 4abx + 4a^2b^2 = a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4.$$
$$x - 2ab = \pm (a^2 + b^2).$$
$$x = (a^2 + 2ab + b^2),$$
$$\text{or} - (a^2 - 2ab + b^2).$$
$$x = (a + b)^2, \text{ or} - (a - b)^2. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ becomes

$-\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+1} = 1$ when cleared of fractions.

Squaring,

$$x - 1 - 2\sqrt{x^2-1} + x + 1 = 1.$$
$$-2\sqrt{x^2-1} = 1 - 2x.$$

Squaring again, $4x^2 - 4 = 1 - 4x + 4x^2$.

Canceling $4x^2$ and transposing,

$$4x = 5.$$
$$x = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(230) $5x - 2y = 51.$ (1)

$19x - 3y = 180.$ (2)

We will first find the value of x by transposing $-2y$ to the second member of equation (1), whence $5x = 51 + 2y$, and

$$x = \frac{51 + 2y}{5}. \qquad (3)$$

This gives the value of x in terms of y. Substituting the value of x for the x in (2), (Art. **609.**)

$$\frac{19(51 + 2y)}{5} - 3y = 180.$$

Expanding, $\frac{969 + 38y}{5} - 3y = 180.$

Clearing of fractions, $969 + 38y - 15y = 900.$

Transposing and uniting, $23y = -69.$

$$y = -3. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Substituting this value in equation (3), we have

$$x = \frac{51 - 6}{5} = 9. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(231) (*a*) $2x^2 - 27x = 14.$

$$x^2 - \frac{27x}{2} = 7.$$

$$x^2 - \frac{27x}{2} + \left(\frac{27}{4}\right)^2 = 7 + \left(\frac{27}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{841}{16}.$$

$$x - \frac{27}{4} = \pm\frac{29}{4}.$$

$$x = \frac{56}{4} = 14,$$

$$\text{or} \quad x = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Hence, $x = 14$, or $-\frac{1}{2}$. Ans.

(*b*) $x^2 - \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{12} = 0.$

Transposing, $x^2 - \frac{2x}{3} = -\frac{1}{12}.$

Completing the square,

$$x^2 - \frac{2x}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{36}.$$

Extracting the square root,

$$x - \frac{1}{3} = \pm\frac{1}{6}.$$

Transposing, $x = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\text{or} \quad x = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

Therefore, $x = \frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$. Ans.

(*c*) $x^2 + ax = bx + ab.$

Transposing and factoring,

$$x^2 + (a - b)x = ab.$$

$$x^2 + (a - b)x + \left(\frac{a - b}{2}\right)^2 = ab + \left(\frac{a - b}{2}\right)^2 =$$

$$\frac{4ab + a^2 - 2ab + b^2}{4} = \frac{a^2 + 2ab + b^2}{4}.$$

Extracting square root,

$$x + \frac{a-b}{2} = \pm \frac{a+b}{2}.$$

$$x = -\frac{a-b}{2} + \frac{a+b}{2} = b,$$

or $$x = -\frac{a-b}{2} - \frac{a+b}{2} = -a.$$

Therefore, $x = b$, or $-a$. Ans.

(232) Let x = rate of current.
y = rate of rowing.

Down stream, the rowers are aided by the current, so $x + y = 12$.

Since it takes them twice as long to row a given distance *up* stream as it does down stream, they will go only $\frac{1}{2}$ as far in 1 hour, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of $12 = 6$ miles per hour up stream.

$$x + y = 12. \quad (1)$$
$$-x + y = 6. \quad (2)$$

Subtracting, $2x = 6$, and $x = 3$ miles per hour. Ans.

(233) (*a*) $\frac{10x+3}{3} - \frac{6x-7}{2} = 10(x-1)$.

Reducing the last member to a simpler form, the equation becomes

$$\frac{10x+3}{3} - \frac{6x-7}{2} = 10x - 10.$$

Clearing of fractions by multiplying each term of both members by 6, the L. C. M. of the denominators, and changing the sign of each term of the numerator of the second fraction, since it is preceded by the minus sign (Art. **567**), we have

$$20x + 6 - 18x + 21 = 60x - 60.$$

Transposing terms, $20x - 18x - 60x = -60 - 21 - 6$.

Combining like terms, $-58x = -87$.

Changing signs, $58x = 87$;

whence, $x = \frac{87}{58} = 1\frac{1}{2}$. Ans.

(*b*) $(a^2+x)^2 = x^2 = 4a^2 + a^4.$

Performing the operation indicated in the first member, the equation becomes

$$a^4 + 2a^2x + x^2 = x^2 + 4a^2 + a^4.$$

Canceling x^2 (Art. **562**) and transposing,

$$2a^2x = 4a^2 + a^4 - a^4.$$

Combining like terms, $2a^2x = 4a^2$.

Dividing by $2a^2$, $x = 2$. Ans.

(*c*) $$\frac{x-1}{x-2} - \frac{x+1}{x+2} = \frac{3}{x^2-4}.$$

Clearing of fractions, the equation becomes

$$(x-1)(x+2) - (x+1)(x-2) = 3.$$

Expanding, $x^2 + x - 2 - x^2 + x + 2 = 3.$

Uniting terms, $2x = 3.$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}.$$ Ans.

(234) $11x + 3y = 100.$ (1)

$4x - 7y = 4.$ (2)

Since the signs of the terms containing x in each equation are alike, x may be eliminated by subtraction. If the first equation be multiplied by 4, and the second by 11, the coefficients in each case will become equal. Hence,

Multiplying (1) by 4, $44x + 12y = 400.$ (3)

Multiplying (2) by 11, $44x - 77y = 44.$ (4)

Subtracting (4) from (3), $89y = 356.$

$y = 4.$ Ans.

Substituting this value for y in (2),

$4x - 28 = 4.$

$4x = 32.$

$x = 8.$ Ans.

(235) (*a*) $y^{\frac{5}{3}} = 243.$

Extracting fifth root of both terms,

$y^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3.$

Cubing both terms, $y = 3^3 = 27.$ Ans

(*b*) $x^{10} + 31x^5 - 10 = 22,$

or $x^{10} + 31x^5 = 32.$

Completing the square,

$$x^{10} + 31x^5 + \left(\frac{31}{2}\right)^2 = 32 + \left(\frac{31}{2}\right)^2.$$

$$x^{10} + 31x^5 + \left(\frac{31}{2}\right)^2 = 32 + \frac{961}{4} = \frac{1,089}{4}.$$

Extracting square root, $x^5 + \frac{31}{2} = \pm \frac{33}{2}.$

Transposing, $x^5 = -\frac{31}{2} + \frac{33}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$, or 1.

$$x^5 = -\frac{31}{2} - \frac{33}{2} = -\frac{64}{2} = -32;$$

whence, $x = \sqrt[5]{1} = 1,$

or $x = \sqrt[5]{-32} = -2.$ Ans. (Art. **600.**)

(*c*) $x^3 - 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 96.$

Completing the square,

$$x^3 - 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4 = 96 + 4 = 100.$$

Extracting square root, $x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2 = \pm 10.$

Transposing and combining, $x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 12,$ or $-8.$

But, $x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{x^3} = 12,$ or $-8.$

Removing the radical, $x^3 = 144,$ or $(-8)^2.$

$$\sqrt[3]{144} = \sqrt[3]{8} \times \sqrt[3]{18} = 2\sqrt[3]{18}.$$ (Art. **538.**)

$$\sqrt[3]{(-8)^2} = (-8)^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

Hence, $x = 2\sqrt[3]{18},$ or $(-8)^{\frac{2}{3}}.$ Ans.

(236) (*a*) The value of a^0 is the same as 1. (Arts. **438** and **439.**)

(*b*) $\frac{a^0}{a^{-1}} = a.$ Ans. (Art. **530.**)

(*c*) $\sqrt[7]{(3x^2 + 5xy^3 + 6x^2y)^7} = 3x^2 + 5xy^3 + 6x^2y = 3 \times 2^2 + 5 \times 2 \times 4^3 + 6 \times 2^2 \times 4 = 12 + 640 + 96 = 748,$ when $x = 2,$ and $y = 4.$ Ans.

(237) (*a*) $\dfrac{6x+1}{15} - \dfrac{2x-4}{7x-16} = \dfrac{2x-1}{5}$.

Clearing of fractions,

$$(6x+1)(7x-16) - 15(2x-4) = 3(2x-1)(7x-16)$$

Removing parentheses and expanding,

$$42x^2 - 89x - 16 - 30x + 60 = 42x^2 - 117x + 48.$$

Canceling $42x^2$ (Art. **562**) and transposing,

$$117x - 89x - 30x = 16 - 60 + 48.$$

Combining terms, $$-2x = 4.$$

$$x = -2. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $$\frac{ax^2}{c-bx} + a + \frac{ax}{b} = 0.$$

$$abx^2 + abc - ab^2x + acx - abx^2 = 0.$$

Transposing and uniting, $acx - ab^2x = -abc.$

$$a(c-b^2)x = -abc.$$

$$x = -\frac{abc}{a(c-b^2)}.$$

Canceling the common factor a and changing two of the signs of the fraction (Art. **482**),

$$x = \frac{bc}{b^2-c}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $$\frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}+7} = \frac{\sqrt{x}-4}{\sqrt{x}+1}.$$

Clearing of fractions,

$$(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}+1) = (\sqrt{x}+7)(\sqrt{x}-4)$$

$$x - 2\sqrt{x} - 3 = x + 3\sqrt{x} - 28.$$

Transposing and canceling x (Art. **562**),

$$-2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{x} = 3 - 28.$$

$$-5\sqrt{x} = -25.$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 5.$$

$$x = 25. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(238) (*a*) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ by Art. **540** $= \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}$.

Ans.

(*b*) $\frac{3}{11}\sqrt{\frac{4}{7}} = \frac{3}{11}\sqrt{\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{7}{7}} = \frac{3}{11} \times \frac{2}{7}\sqrt{7} = \frac{6}{77}\sqrt{7}$. Ans.

(*c*) $z\sqrt[3]{\frac{2x}{z}} = z\sqrt[3]{\frac{2x}{z} \times \frac{z^2}{z^2}} = \frac{z}{z}\sqrt[3]{2xz^2} = \sqrt[3]{2xz^2}$. Ans.

(239) (*a*) $\frac{9x + 20}{36} = \frac{4(x - 3)}{5x - 4} + \frac{x}{4} = ?$

When the denominators contain both simple and compound expressions, it is best to remove the simple expressions first, and then remove each compound expression in order. Then, after each multiplication, the result should be reduced to the simplest form.

Multiplying both sides by 36,

$$9x + 20 = \frac{144(x - 3)}{5x - 4} + 9x,$$

or $$\frac{144x - 432}{5x - 4} = 20.$$

Clearing of fractions,

$$144x - 432 = 100x - 80.$$

Transposing and combining,

$$44x = 352;$$

whence, $x = 8$. Ans.

(*b*) $ax - \frac{3a - bx}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ becomes, when cleared of fractions,

$$2ax - 3a + bx = 1.$$

Transposing and uniting terms,

$$2ax + bx = 3a + 1.$$

Factoring, $$(2a + b)x = 3a + 1;$$

whence, $$x = \frac{3a + 1}{2a + b}.$$ Ans.

(*c*) $am - b - \frac{ax}{b} + \frac{x}{m} = 0$, when cleared of fractions $=$

$$abm^2 - b^2m - amx + bx = 0.$$

Transposing, $bx - amx = b^2m - abm^2.$

Factoring, $(b - am)x = bm(b - am);$

whence, $x = \frac{bm(b - am)}{(b - am)} = bm.$ Ans.

(240) $x + y = 13.$ (1)

$xy = 36.$ (2)

Squaring (1) we have

$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 169. \quad (3)$$

Multiplying (2) by 4, $4xy = 144.$ (4)

Subtracting (4) from (3),

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 25. \quad (5)$$

Extracting the square root of (5),

$$x - y = \pm 5. \quad (6)$$

Adding (6) and (1), $2x = 18$ or $8,$

$x = 9$ or $4.$ Ans.

Substituting the value of x in (1),

$9 + y = 13,$

or $4 + y = 13;$

whence, $y = 4,$ } Ans.

or $y = 9.$ }

(241) $x^3 - y^3 = 98.$ (1)

$x - y = 2.$ (2)

From (2), $x = 2 + y.$ (3)

Substituting the value of x in (1),

$$8 + 12y + 6y^2 + y^3 - y^3 = 98.$$

Combining and transposing,

$$6y^2 + 12y = 90.$$

$$y^2 + 2y = 15.$$

$$y^2 + 2y + 1 = 15 + 1 = 16.$$

$$y + 1 = \pm 4.$$

$y = 3,$ or $-5.$ Ans.

Substituting the value of y in (3), $x = 5,$ or $-3.$ Ans.

(242) Let $x =$ the whole quantity.

Then, $\frac{2x}{3} + 10 =$ the quantity of niter.

$\frac{x}{6} - 4\frac{1}{2} =$ the quantity of sulphur.

$\frac{1}{7}\left(\frac{2x}{3} + 10\right) - 2 =$ the quantity of charcoal.

Hence, $$x = \frac{2x}{3} + 10 + \frac{x}{6} - 4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{7}\left(\frac{2x}{3} + 10\right) - 2.$$

Clearing of fractions and expanding terms,

$$42x = 28x + 420 + 7x - 189 + 4x + 60 - 84.$$

Transposing,

$$42x - 28x - 7x - 4x = 420 - 189 + 60 - 84.$$

$$3x = 207.$$

$$x = 69 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(243) Let $x =$ number of revolutions of hind wheel.

Then, $51 + x =$ number of revolutions of fore wheel.

Since, in making these revolutions both wheels traveled the same distance, we have

$$16x = 14\,(51 + x).$$

$$16x = 714 + 14x.$$

$$2x = 714.$$

$$x = 357.$$

Since the hind wheel made 357 revolutions, and since the distance traveled for each revolution is equal to the circumference of the wheel, or 16 feet, the whole distance traveled $= 357 \times 16$ ft. $= 5{,}712$ feet. Ans.

(244) (*a*) Transposing,

$$5x^2 - 2x^2 = 24 + 9.$$

Uniting terms, $$3x^2 = 33.$$

$$x^2 = 11.$$

Extracting the square root of both members,

$$x = \pm\sqrt{11}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $$\frac{3}{4x^2} - \frac{1}{6x^2} = \frac{7}{3}.$$

Clearing of fractions, $9 - 2 = 28x^2$.

Transposing terms, $28x^2 = 7.$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

Extracting the square root of both members.

$$x = \pm\frac{1}{2}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $$\frac{x^2}{5} - \frac{x^2 - 10}{15} = 7 - \frac{50 + x^2}{25}.$$

Clearing of fractions by multiplying each term of both members by 75, the L. C. M. of the denominators, and expanding,

$$15x^2 - 5x^2 + 50 = 525 - 150 - 3x^2.$$

Transposing and uniting terms,

$$13x^2 = 325.$$

Dividing by 13, $$x^2 = \frac{325}{13} = 25,$$

or $$x = \pm 5. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(245) $$4x + 3y = 48. \qquad (1)$$

$$-3x + 5y = 22. \qquad (2)$$

From (1), $$y = \frac{48 - 4x}{3}. \qquad (3)$$

From (2), $$y = \frac{22 + 3x}{5}. \qquad (4)$$

Placing (3) and (4) equal to each other,

$$\frac{48 - 4x}{3} = \frac{22 + 3x}{5}.$$

Clearing of fractions,

$$240 - 20x = 66 + 9x.$$

Transposing and uniting terms,

$$-29x = -174,$$

or $$x = 6. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Substituting this value in (4),

$$y = \frac{22 + 18}{5} = 8. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(246) Let x = speed of one.

$x + 10$ = speed of other.

Then, $\frac{1,200}{x}$ = number of hours one train required.

$\frac{1,200}{x+10}$ = number of hours other train required.

$$\frac{1,200}{x} = \frac{1,200}{x+10} + 10.$$

$$1,200x + 12,000 = 1,200x + 10x^2 + 100x.$$

$$-10x^2 - 100x = -12,000.$$

$$10x^2 + 100x = 12,000.$$

$$x^2 + 10x = 1,200.$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = 1,200 + 25 = 1,225.$$

$$x + 5 = \pm 35.$$

$x = 30$ miles per hour.
$x + 10 = 40$ miles per hour. } Ans.

(247) $2x - \frac{y-3}{5} - 4 = 0$
$3y + \frac{x-2}{3} - 9 = 0$ } cleared of fractions, becomes

$$10x - y + 3 - 20 = 0. \quad (1)$$

$$9y + x - 2 - 27 = 0. \quad (2)$$

Transposing and uniting, $10x - y = 17.$ (3)

$$x + 9y = 29. \quad (4)$$

Multiplying (4) by 10 and subtracting (3) from the result,

$$10x + 90y = 290$$
$$10x - y = 17$$
$$91y = 273$$
$$y = 3. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Substituting value of y in (4),

$$x + 27 = 29.$$
$$x = 2. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(248) (*a*) $\sqrt[3]{2} \times \sqrt[5]{3} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{5}}$. (Art. **547.**)

$2^{\frac{5}{15}} \times 3^{\frac{3}{15}} = \sqrt[15]{2^5} \times \sqrt[15]{3^3} = \sqrt[15]{32 \times 27} = \sqrt[15]{864}$. Ans.

(*b*) $\sqrt[4]{2ax} \times \sqrt[3]{ax^2} = (2ax)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (ax^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[12]{8a^3x^3} \times \sqrt[12]{a^4x^8} = \sqrt[12]{8a^7x^{11}}$. Ans.

(*c*) $2\sqrt{xy} \times 3\sqrt[5]{x^3y} = 2 \times 3(xy)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (x^3y)^{\frac{1}{5}} = 6\sqrt[10]{x^{11}y^7}$. Ans.

(249) Let $x =$ the part of the work which they all can do in 1 day when working together.

Then, since $\frac{1}{7\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{15}$, $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{15} = x$;

or, clearing of fractions and adding,

$$15 = 30x, \text{ and } x = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Since they can do $\frac{1}{2}$ the work in 1 day, they can do all of the work in 2 days. Ans.

(250) Let $x =$ value of first horse.
$y =$ value of second horse.

If the saddle be put on the first horse, its value will be $x + 10$. This value is double that of the second horse, or $2y$, whence the equation, $x + 10 = 2y$.

If the saddle be put on the second horse, its value is $y + 10$. This value is \$13 less than the first, or $x - 13$, whence the equation, $y + 10 = x - 13$.

$$x + 10 = 2y. \quad (1)$$
$$y + 10 = x - 13. \quad (2)$$

Transposing, $x - 2y = -10$. (3)
$-x + y = -23$. (4)

Adding (3) and (4), $-y = -33$.

$y =$ \$33, or value of second horse. Ans.

Substituting in (1), $x + 10 = 66$;

or $x =$ \$56, or value of first horse. Ans.

(251) Let $x =$ A's money.
$y =$ B's money.

If A should give B \$5, A would have $x - 5$, and B, $y + 5$. B would then have \$6 more than A, whence the equation,

$$y + 5 - (x - 5) = 6. \qquad (1)$$

But if A received \$5 from B, A would have $x + 5$, and B, $y - 5$, and 3 times his money, or 3 $(x + 5)$, would be \$20 more than 4 times B's, or 4 $(y - 5)$, whence the equation,

$$3(x + 5) - 4(y - 5) = 20. \qquad (2)$$

Expanding equations (1) and (2),

$$y + 5 - x + 5 = 6. \qquad (3)$$

$$3x + 15 - 4y + 20 = 20. \qquad (4)$$

Transposing and combining,

$$y - x = -4. \qquad (5)$$

$$-4y + 3x = -15. \qquad (6)$$

Multiplying (5) by 4, and adding to (6),

$$\begin{aligned} 4y - 4x &= -16. \\ -4y + 3x &= -15. \\ \hline -x &= -31. \\ x &= 31. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting value of x in (5),

$$\begin{aligned} y - 31 &= -4. \\ y &= 27. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $x = \$31$, A's money. $y = \$27$, B's money. } Ans.

(252) (*a*) $x^2 - 6x = 16.$

Completing the square (Art. **597**),

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 16 + 9.$$

Extracting the square root, $x - 3 = \pm 5$.

Transposing, $x = 8$, or -2. Ans.

(*b*) $x^2 - 7x = 8.$

$$x^2 - 7x + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = 8 + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{81}{4}.$$

$$x - \frac{7}{2} = \pm \frac{9}{2};$$

whence, $x = 8$, or -1. Ans.

(*c*) $9x^2 - 12x = 21.$

Dividing by 9, $x^2 - \frac{12x}{9} = \frac{21}{9},$

or $x^2 - \frac{4x}{3} = \frac{7}{3}.$

Completing the square,

$$x^2 - \frac{4x}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{25}{9}.$$

Extracting square root, $x - \frac{2}{3} = \pm\frac{5}{3}.$

Transposing, $x = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{7}{3},$

or $x = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{3}{3} = -1.$

Therefore, $x = \frac{7}{3}$, or -1. Ans.

(253) $(c^{-\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = c^{\frac{2}{3}}$. Ans. (Art. **526,** III.)

$$(m\sqrt{n^3})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = m^{-\frac{1}{2}}(n^{\frac{3}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = m^{-\frac{1}{2}}n^{-\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{m^{\frac{1}{2}}n^{\frac{3}{4}}}.$$ Ans.

$(cd^{-2})^{\frac{1}{a}} = c^{\frac{1}{a}}d^{-\frac{2}{a}}$, or $\sqrt[a]{cd^{-2}}$, or $\sqrt[a]{\frac{c}{d^2}}$. Ans. (Art. **530.**)

(254)

Let x = number of quarts of 90-cent wine in the mixture.

y = number of quarts of 50-cent wine in the mixture

Then, $x + y = 60,$ (1)

and $90x + 50y = 4{,}500 = 75 \times 60.$ (2)

Multiplying (1) by 50,

$50x + 50y = 3{,}000.$ (3)

Subtracting (3) from (2),

$40x = 1{,}500;$

whence, $x = 37\frac{1}{2}$ qt. Ans.

Multiplying (1) by 90, $90x + 90y = 5{,}400$ (4)

Subtracting (2), $90x + 50y = 4{,}500$ (2)

$40y = 900;$

whence, $y = 22\frac{1}{2}$ qt. Ans.

(255) Let x = the numerator of the fraction.
y = the denominator of the fraction.

Then, $\frac{x}{y}$ = the fraction.

From the conditions, $\frac{2x}{y+7} = \frac{2}{3}$, (1)

and $\frac{x+2}{2y} = \frac{3}{5}$. (2)

Clearing (1) and (2) of fractions, and transposing,

$$6x = 2y + 14, \quad (3)$$

and $$5x = 6y - 10. \quad (4)$$

Solving for x, $$x = \frac{2y+14}{6} = \frac{y+7}{3}. \quad (5)$$

$$x = \frac{6y-10}{5}. \quad (6)$$

Equating (5) and (6), $$\frac{y+7}{3} = \frac{6y-10}{5}.$$

Clearing of fractions, $$5y + 35 = 18y - 30$$

whence, $$13y = 65,$$

or, $$y = 5.$$

Substituting this value of y in (3),

$$6x = 10 + 14 = 24;$$

whence, $x = 4$.

Therefore, the fraction is $\frac{4}{5}$. Ans.

(256) Let x = digit in tens place.
y = digit in units place.

Then $10x + y$ = the number.

From the conditions of the example,

$$10x + y = 4(x+y) = 4x + 4y;$$

whence, $$3y = 6x,$$

or $$y = 2x.$$

From the conditions of the example,

$$10x + y + 18 = 10y + x;$$

whence, $$9y - 9x = 18.$$

Substituting the value of y, found above,

$$18x - 9x = 18;$$

whence, $x = 2.$

$$y = 2x = 4.$$

Hence, the number $= 10x + y = 20 + 4 = 24.$ **Ans.**

(257) Let $x =$ greater number.

$y =$ less number.

Then. $x + 4 = 3\frac{1}{4}y,$ **(1)**

and $y + 8 = \frac{x}{2}.$ **(2)**

Clearing of fractions, $4x + 16 = 13y,$

and $2y + 16 = x;$

whence, $13y - 4x = 16.$ **(3)**

$2y - x = -16.$ **(4)**

Multiplying (4) by 4, and subtracting from (3)

$$5y = 80,$$

or $y = 16.$ Ans.

Substituting in (4), $32 - x = -16;$

whence, $x = 48.$ **Ans.**

LOGARITHMS.

(QUESTIONS 258–272.)

(258) First raise $\frac{200}{100}$ to the .29078 power. Since $\frac{200}{100} = 2$, $\left(\frac{200}{100}\right)^{.29078} = 2^{.29078}$, and $\log 2^{.29078} = .29078 \times \log 2 = .29078 \times .30103 = .08753$. Number corresponding $= 1.2233$. Then,

$$1 - \left(\frac{200}{100}\right)^{.29078} = 1 - 1.2233 = -.2233.$$

We now find the product required by adding the logarithms of 351.36, 100, 24, and .2233, paying no attention to the negative sign of .2233 until the product is found. (Art. **647.**)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log } 351.36 &= 2.54575 \\ \text{log } \quad 100 &= 2 \\ \text{log } \quad 24 &= 1.38021 \\ \text{log } .2233 &= \overline{1}.34889 \\ \textit{sum} &= \overline{5}.27485 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\log 351.36 \times 100 \times 24 \left(1 - \left(\frac{200}{100}\right)^{.29078}\right)$$

Number corresponding $= 188{,}300$.

The number is negative, since multiplying positive and negative signs gives negative; and the sign of .2233 is minus. Hence,

$$x = -188{,}300. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(259) (*a*) Log 2,376 = 3.37585. Ans. (See Arts. **625** and **627.**)

(*b*) Log .6413 = $\overline{1}$.80706. Ans.

(*c*) Log .0002507 = $\overline{4}$.39915. Ans.

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(260) (*a*) Apply rule, Art. **652.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log } 755.4 &= 2.87818 \\ \log .00324 &= \overline{3}.51055 \\ \textit{difference} &= 5.36763 = \text{logarithm of quotient.} \end{aligned}$$

The mantissa is not found in the table. The next less mantissa is 36754. The difference between this and the next greater mantissa is $773 - 754 = 19$, and the P. P. is $763 - 754 = 9$. Looking in the P. P. section for the column headed 19, we find opposite 9.5, 5, the fifth figure of the number. The fourth figure is 1, and the first three figures 233; hence, the figures of the number are 23315. Since the characteristic is 5, $755.4 \div .00324 = 233{,}150$. Ans.

(*b*) Apply rule, Art. **652.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log } .05555 &= \overline{2}.74468 \\ \log .0008601 &= \overline{4}.93455 \\ \textit{difference} &= 1.81013 = \text{logarithm of quotient.} \end{aligned}$$

The number whose logarithm is 1.81013 equals 64.584.

Hence, $.05555 \div .0008601 = 64.584$. Ans.

(*c*) Apply rule, Art. **652.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log } 4.62 &= .66464 \\ \log .6448 &= \overline{1}.80943 \\ \textit{difference} &= .85521 = \text{logarithm of quotient.} \end{aligned}$$

Number whose logarithm $= .85521 = 7.1648$.

Hence, $4.62 \div .6448 = 7.1648$. Ans.

(261)

$$x^{.74} = \frac{238 \times 1{,}000}{.0042^{.6602}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log } 238 &= 2.37658 \\ \log 1{,}000 &= 3. \\ \textit{sum} &= 5.37658 = \log (238 \times 1.000) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log } .0042 &= \overline{3}.62325 \\ & \quad .6602 \\ & \quad 124650 \\ & \quad 373950 \\ & \quad 373950 \\ & .41146950 \text{ or } .41147. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .6602 \\ -3 \\ \hline -1.9806 = \text{characteristic.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} \text{Adding,} & .41147 \\ & -1.9806 \\ \hline & \overline{2}.43087 \end{array}$$ (See Art. **659.**)

Then, $\log\left(\frac{238 \times 1{,}000}{.0042^{.6602}}\right) = 5.37658 - \overline{2}.43087 = 6.94571 =$ 74 log x; whence, $\log x = \frac{6.94571}{.74} = 9.38609$. Number whose logarithm = 9.38609 is 2,432,700,000 = x. Ans.

(262) Log .00743 = $\overline{3}$.87099.
log .006 = $\overline{3}$.77815.

$\sqrt[5]{.00743}$ = log .00743 ÷ 5 (Art. **662**), and $\sqrt[6]{.006}$ = log .006 ÷ .6. Since these numbers are wholly decimal, we apply Art. **663.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\,)\,\overline{3}.87099 \\ \hline \overline{1}.57419 = \log \sqrt[5]{.00743}. \end{array}$$

The characteristic $\overline{3}$ will not contain 5. We then add $\overline{2}$ to it, making $\overline{5}$. 5 is contained in $\overline{5}$, $\overline{1}$ times. Hence, the characteristic is $\overline{1}$. Adding the same number, 2, to the mantissa, we have 2.87099. 2.87099 ÷ 5 = .57419. Hence, log $\sqrt[5]{.00743} = \overline{1}.57419$.

$$\begin{array}{rl} .6\,)\,\overline{3}.77815 & .6 \text{ is contained in } \overline{3}, -5 \text{ times.} \\ \hline \overline{5}. & .6 \text{ is contained in } .77815, 1.29691 \text{ times.} \\ 1.29691 & \\ \hline \textit{sum} = \overline{4}.29691 = \log \sqrt[6]{.006}. & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} \text{Log } \sqrt[5]{.00743} = & \overline{1}.57419 \\ \text{log } \sqrt[6]{.006} = & \overline{4}.29691 \\ \hline \textit{difference} = & 3.27728 = \text{log of quotient.} \end{array}$$

Number corresponding = 1,893.6.

Hence, $\sqrt[5]{.00743} \div \sqrt[6]{.006} = 1{,}893.6$. Ans.

(263) Apply rule, Art. **647.**

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Log } 1{,}728 &= 3.23754\\
\log .00024 &= \bar{4}.38021\\
\log .7462 &= \bar{1}.87286\\
\log 302.1 &= 2.48015\\
\log 7.6094 &= .88135\\
\textit{sum} &= 2.85211 =
\end{aligned}$$

log (1,728×.00024×.7462×302.1×7.6094). Number whose logarithm is 2.85211 = 711.40, the product. Ans.

(264) $\text{Log } \sqrt{5.954} = .77481 \div 2 = .38741$

$\log \sqrt[3]{61.19} = 1.78668 \div 3 = .59556$

$\textit{sum} = .98297$

$\log \sqrt[5]{298.54} = 2.47500 \div 5 = .49500.$

Then, $\dfrac{\sqrt{5.954} \times \sqrt[3]{61.19}}{\sqrt[5]{298.54}} = \log (\sqrt{5.954} \times \sqrt[3]{61.19}) - \log \sqrt[5]{298.54} = .98297 - .49500 = .48797 =$ logarithm of the required result.

Number corresponding = 3.0759. Ans.

(265) $\sqrt[7]{.0532864} = \log .0532864 \div 7.$

Log .0532864 = $\bar{2}$.72661.

Adding $\bar{5}$ to characteristic $\bar{2} = \bar{7}$.

Adding 5 to mantissa = 5.72661.

$\bar{7} \div 7 = \bar{1}$.

5.72661 ÷ 7 = .81809, nearly.

Hence, $\log \sqrt[7]{.0532864} = \bar{1}.81809$.

Number corresponding to log $\bar{1}$.81809 = .65780. Ans.

(266) (*a*) $32^{4.8}$.

Log 32 = 1.50515.

$$\begin{array}{r}
1.50515\\
\underline{4.8}\\
12041 20\\
6020 60\\
\hline
7.22472 0
\end{array}$$

7.22472 is the logarithm of the required power. (Art. **657.**)

Number whose logarithm = 7.22472 is 16,777,000.

Hence, $32^{4.8} = 16{,}777{,}000$. Ans.

(*b*) $.76^{3.62}$.

Log .76 = $\bar{1}$.88081. (See Arts. **658** and **659.**)

$\bar{1}$ + .88081
3.62
176162
528486
264243
3.1885322
− 3.62
$\bar{1}$.56853 = log .37028.

Hence, $.76^{3.62} = .37028$. Ans.

(*c*) $.84^{.38}$.

Log .84 = $\bar{1}$.92428.

$\bar{1}$ + .92428
.38
739424
277284
.3512264
− .38
$\bar{1}$.97123 = log .93590.

Hence, $.84^{.38} = .93590$. Ans.

(267) Log $\sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{249}}$ − log $\sqrt[5]{\frac{23}{71}}$ = logarithm of answer.

Log $\sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{249}} = \frac{1}{6}(\log 1 - \log 249) = \frac{1}{6}(0 - 2.39620) = -.39937$ = (adding + 1 and − 1)$\bar{1}$.60063.

Log $\sqrt[5]{\frac{23}{71}} = \frac{1}{5}(\log 23 - \log 71) = \frac{1}{5}(1.36173 - 1.85126) =$ $\frac{1}{5}(-.48953) = -.097906$ = (adding + 1 and − 1) $\bar{1}$.902094, or $\bar{1}$.90209 when using 5-place logarithms.

Hence, $\bar{1}$.60063 − $\bar{1}$.90209 = $\bar{1}$.69854 = log .49950. Therefore,

$$\sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{249}} \div \sqrt[5]{\frac{23}{71}} = .49950. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(268) The mantissa is not found in the table. The next less mantissa is .81291; the difference between this and the

next greater mantissa is $298 - 291 = 7$, and the P. P. is $.81293 - .81291 = 2$. Looking in the P. P. section for the column headed 7, we find opposite 2.1, 3, the fifth figure of the number; the fourth figure is 0, and the first three figures, 650. Hence, the number whose logarithm is .81293 is 6.5003. Ans.

2.52460 = logarithm of 334.65. Ans. (See Art. **640.**)

$\bar{1}.27631$ = logarithm of .18893. Ans. We choose 3 for the fifth figure because, in the proportional parts column headed 23, 6.9 is nearer 8 than 9.2.

(269) The most expeditious way of solving this example is the following:

$$p\,v^{1.41} = p_1 v_1^{1.41}, \text{ or } v_1 = \sqrt[1.41]{\frac{p\,v^{1.41}}{p_1}} = v\sqrt[1.41]{\frac{p}{p_1}}.$$

Substituting values given, $v_1 = 1.495\sqrt[1.41]{\frac{134.7}{16.421}}$.

$$\text{Log } v_1 = \log 1.495 + \frac{\log 134.7 - \log 16.421}{1.41} = .17464 + \frac{2.12937 - 1.21540}{1.41} = .17464 + .64821 = .82285 = \log 6.6504;$$

whence, $v_1 = 6.6504$. Ans.

(270) $\text{Log}\sqrt[5]{\frac{7.1895 \times 4{,}764.2^2 \times 0.00326^5}{.000489 \times 457^3 \times .576^2}} = \frac{1}{5}[\log 7.1895 + 2\log 4{,}764.2 + 5\log .00326 - (\log .000489 + 3\log 457 + 2\log .576)] = \frac{\bar{5}.77878 - 4.18991}{5} = \bar{2}.31777 = \log .020786$. Ans.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log } 7.1895 &= .85670 \\ 2\log 4{,}764.2 = 2 \times 3.67799 &= 7.35598 \\ 5\log .00326 = 5 \times \bar{3}.51322 &= \bar{13}.56610 \\ \textit{sum} &= \bar{5}.77878 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log } .000489 &= \bar{4}.68931 \\ 3\log 457 = 3 \times 2.65992 &= 7.97976 \\ 2\log .576 = 2 \times \bar{1}.76042 &= \bar{1}.52084 \\ \textit{sum} &= 4.18991. \end{aligned}$$

(271) Substituting the values given,

$$p = \frac{\overset{8,000}{\cancel{960,000}} \times \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^{2.18}}{\cancel{120} \times 2.25} = \frac{8,000\left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^{2.18}}{2.25}.$$

$\text{Log } p = \log 8,000 + 2.18 \log \frac{3}{16} - \log 2.25 = 3.90309 + 2.18$ (log 3 − log 16) − .35218 = 3.55091 + 2.18 × (.47712 − 1.20412) = 1.96605 = log 92.480. Ans.

(272) Solving for t, $t = \sqrt[2.18]{\frac{p\,l\,d}{960,000}}$.

Substituting values given,

$$t = \sqrt[2.18]{\frac{44}{\overset{960,000}{\cancel{160}} \times \overset{6,000}{\cancel{132}} \times \overset{3,000}{\cancel{2}} \overset{1,000}{}}} = \sqrt[2.18]{.044}.$$

$$\text{Log } t = \frac{\log .044}{2.18} = \frac{\bar{2}.64345}{2.18} = \frac{-2.18 + .82345}{2.18} =$$

$\bar{1}.37773 = \log .23863$. Ans.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

(1) When one straight line meets another straight line at a point between the ends, the sum of the two adjacent angles equals two right angles. Therefore, since one of the angles equals $\frac{4}{5}$ of a right angle, the other angle equals two right angles (or $\frac{10}{5}$) minus $\frac{4}{5}$. We have, then, $\frac{10}{5} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$, or $1\frac{1}{5}$ right angles. Ans.

(2) It is an isosceles triangle, since the sides opposite the equal angles are equal.

(3) A regular decagon has 10 equal sides; therefore, the length of one side is $40 \div 10 = 4$ in. Ans.

(4) The sum of all the interior angles of any polygon equals two right angles, multiplied by the number of sides in the polygon less two. As a regular dodecagon has 12 equal sides, the sum of the interior angles equals two right angles $\times$ 10 ($= 12 - 2$), or 20 right angles. Since there are 12 equal angles, the size of any one of them equals $20 \div 12$, or $1\frac{2}{3}$ right angles. Ans.

(5) Equilateral triangle.

(6) Since the two angles A and C, Fig. I, are equal, the triangle is isosceles, and a line drawn from the vertex B will bisect the line $A\,C$, the length of which is 7 inches; therefore,

$$A\,D = D\,C = 7 \div 2 = 3\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

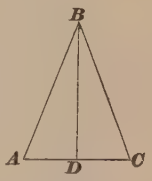

FIG. I.

(7) The length of the line $= \sqrt{12^2 - 9^2} + \sqrt{15^2 - 9^2}$, or 19.94 in. Ans.

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(8) One of the angles of an equiangular octagon is equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ of 12 right angles, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ right angles, since the sum of the interior angles of the equiangular octagon equals 12 right angles.

(9) See Art. **71.**

(10) In Fig. II, $AB = 4$ inches, and $OA = 6$ inches. We first find the length of OD. $OD = \sqrt{\overline{OA}^2 - \overline{DA}^2}$; but

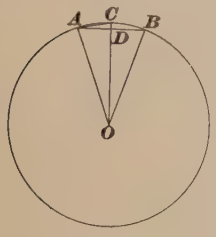

FIG. II.

$\overline{OA}^2 = 6^2$, or 36, and $DA^2 = \left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2$, or 4; therefore, $OD = \sqrt{36 - 4}$, or 5.657.

$DC = OC - OD$, or $DC = 6 - 5.657$, or .343 inch. In the right triangle ADC, we have AC, which is the chord of half the arc ACB, equals $\sqrt{2^2 + .343^2}$, or 2.03 in. Ans.

(11) Given, $OC = 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches and $OA = 17 \div 2 = 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to find AB (see Fig. III). AC, which is one-half the chord AB, equals $\sqrt{\overline{OA}^2 - \overline{OC}^2}$; therefore,

$AC = \sqrt{(8\frac{1}{2})^2 - (5\frac{3}{4})^2}$, or 6.26 inches.

Now, $AB = 2 \times AC$; therefore, $AB = 2 \times 6.26$, or 12.52 in. Ans.

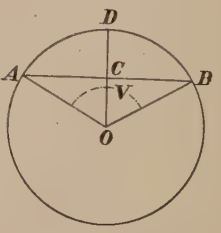

FIG. III.

(12) The arc intercepted equals $\frac{3}{4}$ of 4, or 3 quadrants. As the inscribed angle is measured by one-half the intercepted arc, we have $3 \div 2 = 1\frac{1}{2}$ quadrants as the size of the angle.

(13) Four right angles $\div \frac{2}{7} = 4 \times \frac{7}{2}$, or 14 equal sectors.

(14) Since 24 inches equals the perimeter, we have $24 \div 8 = 3$ inches, as the length of each side or chord.

Then, $\sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 3.62^2} = 3.92$ in., radius.

$3.92 \times 2 = 7.84$ in., diameter. Ans.

(15) In 19° 19′ 19″ there are 69,559 seconds, and in 360°, or a circle, there are 1,296,000 seconds. Therefore,

69,559 seconds equal $\frac{69,559}{1,296,000}$, or .053672 part of a circle. Ans.

(16) Referring to Fig. 75 of the text and using the values given in the example, we have $AB = 26$ feet 7 inches, or 26.583 feet; $AC = 40$ feet; and the included angle $A = 36° 20' 43''$. Then in the right triangle ADB, AB is known, and also the angle A.

Hence, by rule **1**, Art. **98**, $BD = 26.583 \times \sin 36° 20' 43''$ $= 26.583 \times .59265 = 15.754$ feet. By rule **3**, Art. **98**, $AD = 26.583 \times \cos 36° 20' 43'' = 26.583 \times .80546 = 21.411$. $AC - AD = 40 - 21.411 = 18.589$ feet $= DC$. In the right triangle CDB, the two sides BD and DC are known; hence, $\tan C = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{15.754}{18.589} = .84749$, and angle C $= 40° 16' 52''$. Ans.

Applying rule **2**, Art. **98**, $BC = \frac{BD}{\sin C} = \frac{15.754}{\sin 40° 16' 52''}$ $= \frac{15.754}{.64654} = 24.37$, or 24 ft. 4.4 in. Ans.

Angle $B = 180° - (36° 20' 43'' + 40° 16' 52'') = 180° -$ $76° 37' 36'' = 103° 22' 25''$. Ans.

(17) See Fig. 76 of the text. Solving the triangle ABC, we first find BD. By rule **1**, Art. **98**, $BD = AB \times \sin A$ $= 16\frac{5}{12} \times \sin 54° 54' 54'' = 16\frac{5}{12} \times .81830 = 13.434$ feet. Sin $BCD = \frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{13.434}{13.542} = .99202$; whence, angle BCD $= 82° 45' 30''$. Ans.

By rule **3**, $CD = BC \times \cos C = 13\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4} \times \cos 82° 45' 30''$ $= 13\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4} \times .12605 = 1.7069$ feet.

By rule **3**, $AD = AB \times \cos A = 16\frac{5}{12} \times \cos 54° 54' 54''$ $= 16\frac{5}{12} \times .57479 = 9.4361$ feet.

In the triangle ABC, the angle ACB is the supplement (see Art. **27**) of the angle BCD and equals 180° − angle BCD, or $ACB = 180° - 82° 45' 30'' = 97° 14' 30''$. Ans.

Angle $ABC = 180° -$ (angle $BAC +$ angle ACB) $= 180°$ $- (54° 54' 54'' + 97° 14' 30'') = 180° - 152° 9' 24'' = 27°$ $50' 36''$. Ans.

Side $AC = AD - CD$, or $AC = 9.4361 - 1.7069 = 7.7292$ = 7 ft. $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. Ans.

For the triangle ABC', angle $C' = BCD$ (isosceles triangle), or $C' = 82° 45' 30''$.

Angle $ABC' = 180° -$ (angle A + angle C') $= 180°$ $- (54° 54' 54'' + 82° 45' 30'') = 180° - 137° 40' 24''$ $= 42° 19' 36''$. Ans.

$AC' = AD + C'D = 9.4361 + 1.7069 = 11.143 = 11$ ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Ans.

(18) If one-third of a certain angle equals $14° 47' 10''$, then the angle must be $3 \times 14° 47' 10''$, or $44° 21' 30''$. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 44° 21' 30''$, or $110° 53' 45''$, equals one of the other two angles. The third angle equals $180° - (110° 53' 45'' + 44° 21' 30'')$, or $24° 44' 45''$.

(19) Referring to Fig. 70 of the text, let $BC = 437$ feet and $AC = 792$ feet, to find the hypotenuse AB and the angles A and B.

$AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{792^2 + 437^2} = \sqrt{818{,}233} = 904$ ft. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. Ans.

By rule **4**, Art. **98**, $\tan A = \dfrac{\text{side opposite}}{\text{side adjacent}}$, or $\tan A = \dfrac{437}{792}$ $= .55177$; therefore, $A = 28° 53' 19''$. Ans.

Angle $B = 90° - 28° 53' 19''$, or $61° 6' 41''$. Ans.

(20) See Fig. IV. Angle $B = 180° - (29° 21' + 76° 44' 18'')$ $= 180° - 106° 5' 18'' = 73° 54' 42''$.

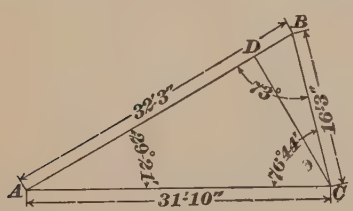

FIG. IV.

From C, draw CD perpendicular to AB.

$AD = AC \cos A = 31.833$ $\times \cos 29° 21' = 31.833 \times .87164$ $= 27.747$ feet. $CD = AC \sin A$ $= 31.833 \times \sin 29° 21' = 31.833$ $\times .49014 = 15.603$.

$$BC = \frac{CD}{\sin B} = \frac{15.603}{\sin 73° 54' 42''} = 16.24 \text{ feet} = 16 \text{ ft. } 3 \text{ in.}$$

$$DB = \frac{CD}{\tan B} = \frac{15.603}{\tan 73° 54' 42''} = 4.5 \text{ feet.}$$

$A\,B = A\,D + D\,B = 27.747 + 4.5 = 32.247 = 32$ feet, 3 inches.

Ans. $\begin{cases} B\,C = 16 \text{ ft. } 3 \text{ in.} \\ A\,B = 32 \text{ ft. } 3 \text{ in.} \\ B = 73^\circ\ 54'\ 42''. \end{cases}$

(21) By rule, Art. **135,**

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{A}{.7854}} = \sqrt{\frac{89.42}{.7854}} = \sqrt{113.8528},$$ or 10.67 in. Ans.

Circumference equals 10.67×3.1416, or 33.52 in. Ans.

In a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle, each side is equal to the radius of the circle; therefore, $\frac{10.67}{2} = 5.335$ in. is the length of a side. Ans.

(22) Angle $m\,O\,B = \frac{1}{16}$ of 360°, or $22\frac{1}{2}°$. $m\,O = \frac{1}{2}$ of $m\,n = \frac{1}{2}$ of 2, or 1 inch. See Fig. V.

Side $m\,B = O\,m \times \tan 22\frac{1}{2}°$, or $m\,B = 1 \times .41421 = .41421$.

$A\,B = 2\,m\,B$; therefore, $A\,B = .82842$ inch.

Area of $A\,O\,B = \frac{1}{2} \times .82842 \times 1 = .41421$ square inch, which, multiplied by 8, the number of equal triangles, equals 3.31368 square inches.

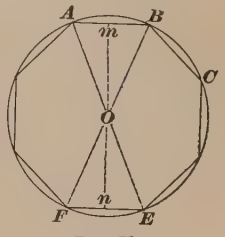

FIG. V.

Volume of bar $= 3.31368 \times 10 \times 12 = 397.6416$ cu. in.

Weight of bar equals $397.6416 \times .282 = 112.1349$, or 112 lb. 2 oz. Ans.

(23) $.5236 \times 16^3 = 2{,}144.66$ cubic inches equals the volume of a sphere 16 inches in diameter.

$.5236 \times 12^3 = 904.78$ cubic inches equals the volume of a sphere 12 inches in diameter.

The difference of the two volumes equals the volume of the spherical shell, and this multiplied by the weight per cubic inch equals the weight of the shell. Hence, we have $(2{,}144.66 - 904.78) \times .261 = 323.61$ lb. Ans.

(24) The circumference of the circle equals $\frac{51\frac{3}{32} \times 360}{27}$, or 72.0833 inches. The diameter, therefore, is $\frac{72.0833}{3.1416}$, or 22.95 in., nearly. Ans.

(25) (*a*) $17\frac{1}{64}$ inches = 17.016 inches.

Area of circle = $.7854d^2 = .7854 \times 17.016^2 = 227.41$ sq. in. Ans.

(*b*) $16° 7' 21'' = 16.1225°$. By rule, Art. **132,**

$$l = \frac{\pi d n}{360} = \frac{3.1416 \times 17.016 \times 16.1225}{360} = 2.394 \text{ in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(26) (*a*) By rule, Art. **144,** area = $12 \times 8 \times .7854$ = 75.4 sq. in. Ans.

(*b*) Applying the formula, Art. **143,** $a = 6$, $b = 4$, $D = \frac{6-4}{6+4} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$.

Perimeter = $3.1416\,(6+4)\,\frac{64 - 3(\frac{1}{5})^4}{64 - 16(\frac{1}{5})^2} = 31.731$ in. Ans.

(27) Area of base = $.7854 \times 7^2 = 38.484$ square inches.

Slant height of cone = $\sqrt{11^2 + 3\frac{1}{2}^2}$, or 11.5434 inches.

Circumference of base = $7 \times 3.1416 = 21.9912$ inches.

Convex area of cone = $21.9912 \times \frac{11.5434}{2} = 126.927$ square inches.

Total area = $126.927 + 38.484 = 165.41$ sq. in. Ans.

(28) Volume of sphere equals $.5236 \times 10^3 = 523.6$ cubic inches.

Area of base of cone = $.7854 \times 10^2 = 78.54$ square inches.

$\frac{3 \times 523.6}{78\ 54} = 20$ in., altitude of cone. Ans.

(29) Volume of sphere = $.5236 \times 12^3 = 904.7808$ cubic inches.

Area of base of cylinder = $.7854 \times 12^2 = 113.0976$ square inches.

Height of cylinder = $\frac{904.7808}{113.0976} = 8$ in. Ans.

(30) (*a*) Area of the triangle equals $\frac{AC \times BD}{2}$, or $\frac{9\frac{1}{2} \times 12}{2} = 57$ sq. in. Ans.

(*b*) See Fig. VI. Angle $BAD = 79° 22'$; angle $ABD = 90° - 79° 22' = 10° 38'$. Side $AB = BD \div \sin 79° 22' = 12 \div .98283 = 12.209$ inches.

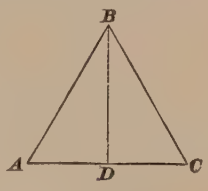

FIG. VI.

Side $AD = BD \times \tan 10° 38' = 12 \times .18775 = 2.253$ inches.

Side $DC = AC - AD = 9.5 - 2.253 = 7.247$ inches.

Side $BC = \sqrt{DB^2 + DC^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + 7.247^2} = \sqrt{196.519} = 14.018$ inches.

Perimeter of triangle equals $AB + BC + AC = 12.209 + 14.018 + 9.5 = 35.73$ in. Ans.

(31) The diagonal divides the trapezium into two triangles; the sum of the areas of these two triangles equals the area of the trapezium, which is, therefore,

$$\frac{11 \times 7}{2} + \frac{11 \times 4\frac{1}{4}}{2} = 61\tfrac{7}{8} \text{ sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(32) Referring to Fig. III, example 11, we have OA or $OB = 10 \div 2 = 5$ inches, and $AB = 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Sin $COB = \dfrac{CB}{OB} = \dfrac{6\frac{3}{4} \div 2}{5} = .67500$; therefore, angle $COB = 42° 27' 14.3''$.

Angle $AOB = (42° 27' 14.3'') \times 2 = 84° 54' 28.6''$. Ans.

$OC = OB \times \cos COB = 5 \times .73782 = 3.6891$.

Area of sector $= 10^2 \times .7854 \times \dfrac{84° 54' 28.6''}{360°} = 18.524$ square inches.

Area of triangle $= \dfrac{6.75 \times 3.6891}{2} = 12.450$ square inches.

$18.524 - 12.450 = 6.074$ sq. in., the area of the segment. Ans.

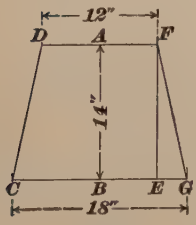

FIG. VII.

(33) See Fig. VII. Area of lower base $= 18^2 \times .7854 = 254.4696$ square inches.

Area of upper base $= 12^2 \times .7854 = 113.0976$ square inches.

$EG = BG - AF = 9 - 6$, or 3 inches.

Slant height $FG = \sqrt{EG^2 + EF^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 14^2} = 14.32$ inches.

By formula, Art. **169,**

$$C = \frac{(p + p')s}{2} = \frac{37.6992 + 56.5488}{2} \times 14.32 = 674.8156 \text{ sq. in.}$$

Total area = 674.8157 + 254.4696 + 113.0976 = 1,042.38 sq. in. Ans.

By formula, Art. **170,** $V = (A + a + \sqrt{A + a})\frac{h}{3} = (113.0976 + 254.4696 + \sqrt{113.0976 \times 254.4696})\,\frac{14}{3} = 2,506.997$ cu. in. Ans.

(**34**) Area of surface of sphere 27 inches in diameter $= \pi d^2 = 3.1416 \times 27^2 = 2,290.2$ sq. in. Ans.

(**35**) Area of end $= 19^2 \times .7854 = 283.5294$ square inches. Volume $= 283.5294 \times 24 = 6,804.7056$ cu. in. $= 3.938$ cu. ft. Ans.

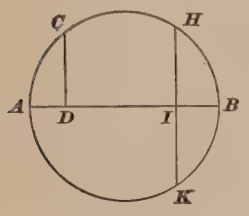

FIG. VIII.

(**36**) Given, $IB = 2$ inches and $HI = IK = \frac{14}{2} = 7$ inches to find the radius. See Fig. VIII.

$IB : HI = HI : AI$, or $2 : 7 = 7 : AI$.

Therefore, $AI = \frac{49}{2} = 24\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

$AB = AI + IB = 24\frac{1}{2} + 2 = 26\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

$$\text{Radius} = \frac{AB}{2} = \frac{26\frac{1}{2}}{2} = 13\tfrac{1}{4} \text{ in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(**37**) (*a*) In Fig. IX, given $OB = \frac{16}{2}$ or 8 inches, and $OA = 13 \div 2 = 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to find the volume, area, and weight.

Radius of center circle equals $\frac{8 + 6.5}{2}$, or $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Length of center line $= 3.1416 \times 2 \times 7\frac{1}{4} = 45.5532$ inches. The radius of the inner circle is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the outer circle 8 inches; therefore, the diameter of the cross-section on the line AB is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then, the area of the imaginary cross-section is $(1\frac{1}{2})^2 \times .7854 = 1.76715$ sq. in. Ans.

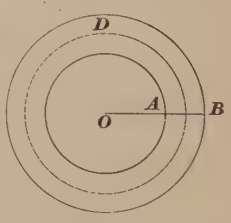

FIG. IX.

Volume of ring $= 1.76715 \times 45.5532 = 80.499$ cu. in. Ans.

(*b*) Weight of ring $= 80.4993 \times .261 = 21$ lb. Ans.

(38) The convex area $= 4 \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 18 = 378$ sq. in. Ans.
Area of the bases $= 5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = 55.125$ square inches.
Total area $= 378 + 55.125 = 433.125$ sq. in. Ans.
Volume $= (5\frac{1}{4})^2 \times 18 = 496.125$ cu. in. Ans.

(39) In Fig. X, $OC = \dfrac{AC}{\tan 30°}$. ($\frac{1}{6}$ of $360° = 60°$, and since $AOC = \frac{1}{2}$ of AOB, $AOC = 30°$.)

$$OC = \frac{6}{.57735} = 10.392.$$

$$\text{Area of } AOB = \frac{12 \times 10.392}{2}$$

$= 62.352$ square feet.

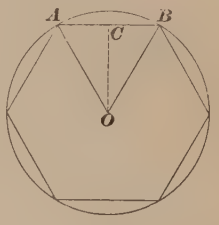

FIG. X.

Since there are 6 equal triangles in a hexagon, then the area of the base $= 6 \times 62.352$, or 374.112 square feet.

Perimeter $= 6 \times 12$, or 72 feet.

$$\text{Convex area} = \frac{72 \times 37}{2} = 1{,}332 \text{ sq. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Total area $= 1{,}332 + 374.112 = 1{,}706.112$ sq. ft. Ans.

(40) Area of the base $= 374.112$ square feet, and altitude $= 37$ feet. Since the volume equals the area of the base multiplied by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the altitude, we have

$$\text{volume} = 374.112 \times \frac{37}{3} = 4{,}614 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(41) Given, $AB = 6\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and $OB = OA = 10 \div 2 = 5$ inches (see Fig. XI), to find the area of the sector.

Area of circle $= 10^2 \times .7854 = 78.54$ square inches.

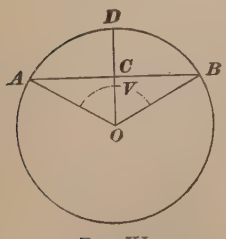

FIG. XI.

$$\text{Sin } AOC = \frac{AC}{OA} = \frac{6\frac{7}{8} \div 2}{5} = .68750;$$

therefore, $AOC = 43° 25' 57''$.

$AOB = 2 \times AOC = 2 \times 43° 25' 57''$
$= 86° 51' 54'' = 86.865°$.

By rule, Art. **137**,

$$\frac{86.865}{360} \times 78.54 = 18.95 \text{ sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(**42**) By rule, Art. **129**, $A = b\,h = 7 \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ (129 inches $= 10\frac{3}{4}$ feet) $= 75\frac{1}{4}$ sq. ft. Ans.

(**43**) See Art. **130**.

Area of trapezoid $= \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) h = \frac{15\frac{7}{12} + 21\frac{1}{12}}{2} \times 7\frac{2}{3} = 143.75$ sq. ft. Ans.

(**44**) (*a*) Side of square having an equivalent area $= \sqrt{143.75} = 11.99$ ft. Ans.

(*b*) Diameter of circle having an equivalent area $= \sqrt{\frac{143.75}{.7854}} = \sqrt{183.0277} = 13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ans.

(*c*) Perimeter of square $= 4 \times 11.99 = 47.96$ ft.
Circumference of circle $= 13\frac{1}{2} \times 3.1416 = 42.41$ ft.

Difference of perimeter $= 5.55$ ft. $= 5$ ft. 6.6 in. Ans.

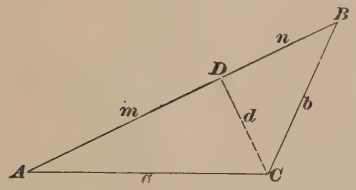

FIG XII.

(**45**) In the triangle $A\,B\,C$, Fig. XII, $A\,B = 24$ feet, $B\,C = 11.25$ feet, and $A\,C = 18$ feet. $m + n : a + b = a - b : m - n$, or $24 : 29.25 = 6.75 : m - n$.

$$m - n = \frac{29.25 \times 6.75}{24} = 8.226562.$$

Adding $m + n$ and $m - n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} m + n &= 24 \\ m - n &= 8.226562 \\ \hline 2\,m &= 32.226562 \\ m &= 16.113281. \end{aligned}$$

Subtracting $m - n$ from $m + n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2\,n &= 15.773438 \\ n &= 7.886719. \end{aligned}$$

In the triangle $A\,D\,C$, side $A\,C = 18$ feet, side $A\,D = 16.113281$; hence, according to rule **2**, Art. **98**, $\cos A = \frac{16.113281}{18} = .89518$, or angle $A = 26^\circ\ 28'\ 5''$. In the triangle $B\,D\,C$, side $B\,D = 7.886719$, and side $B\,C = 11.25$ feet. Hence, $\cos B = \frac{7.886719}{11.25} = .70104$, or angle $B = 45^\circ\ 29'\ 23''$. Angle $C = 180^\circ - (45^\circ\ 29'\ 23'' + 26^\circ\ 28'\ 5'') = 108^\circ\ 2'\ 32''$.

Ans. $\begin{cases} A = 26^\circ\ 28'\ 5''. \\ B = 45^\circ\ 29'\ 23''. \\ C = 108^\circ\ 2'\ 32''. \end{cases}$

NOTICE

The present set of answers on the subject of Geometry and Trigonometry are less in number than were contained in the former edition. As a consequence, there is a slight break in the page numbers between the last page of the answers on Geometry and Trigonometry and the Paper following.

ELEMENTARY MECHANICS.

(QUESTIONS 355–453.)

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(355) Use formulas **18** and **8.**

Time it would take the ball to fall to the ground $= t =$ $\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 5.5}{32.16}} = .58484$ sec.

The space passed through by a body having a velocity of 500 ft. per sec. in .58484 of a second $= S = Vt = 500 \times .58484 = 292.42$ ft. Ans.

(356) Use formula **7.**

$$\frac{\frac{8}{12} \times 3.1416 \times 160}{60} = 55.85 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(357) $160 \div 60 \times 7 = \frac{8}{21}$ revolution in $\frac{1}{7}$ sec. $360° \times \frac{8}{21} = 137\frac{1}{7}° = 137° 8' 34\frac{2}{7}''$. Ans.

(358) (*a*) See Fig. 20. $36'' = 3'$. $4 \div 3 = \frac{4}{3}$ = number of revolutions of pulley to one revolution of fly-wheel. $54 \times \frac{4}{3} = 72$ revolutions of pulley and drum per min. $100 \div \left(\frac{18}{12} \times 3.1416\right) = 21.22$ revolutions of drum to raise elevator 100 ft. $\frac{21.22}{72} \times 60 = 17.68$ sec. to travel 100 ft. Ans.

(*b*) $21.22 : x :: 30 : 60$, or $x = \frac{21.22 \times 60}{30} = 42.44$ rev.

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per min. of drum. The diameter of the pulley divided by

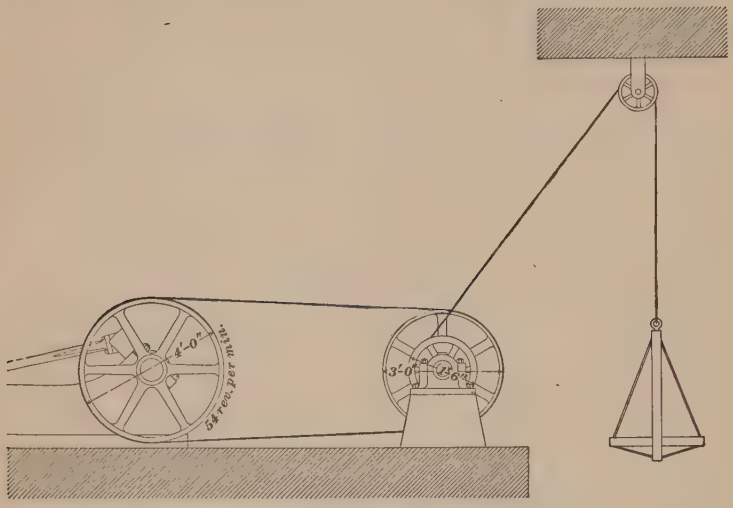

FIG. 20.

the diameter of the fly-wheel $= \frac{3}{4}$, which multiplied by $42.44 = 31.83$ revolutions per min. of fly-wheel. Ans.

(359) See Arts. **857** and **859.**

(360) See Art. **861.**

(361) See Arts. **843** and **871.**

(362) See Art. **871.**

(363) See Arts. **842, 886, 887,** etc.

The relative weight of a body is found by comparing it with a given standard by means of the balance. The absolute weight is found by noting the pull which the body will exert on a spring balance.

The absolute weight increases and decreases according to the laws of weight given in Art. **890;** the relative weight is always the same.

(364) See Art. **861.**

(365) See Art. **857.**

(366) See Art. **857.**

(367) If the mountain is at the same height above, and the valley at the same depth below sea-level respectively, it will weigh more at the bottom of the valley.

(368) $\frac{31,680}{5,280} = 6$ miles. Using formula **12,** $d^2 : R^2 :: W : w$, we have $w = \frac{R^2 W}{d^2} = \frac{3,960^2 \times 20,000}{3,966^2} = 19,939.53+$ lb. $= 19,939$ lb. $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Ans.

(369) Using formula **11,** $R : d :: W : w$, we have $w = \frac{d W}{R} = \frac{3,958 \times 20,000}{3,960} = 19,989.89$ lb. $= 19,989$ lb. $14\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Ans.

(370) See Art. **870.**

(371) See Art. **894.**

(372) The velocity which a body may have at the instant the time begins to be reckoned.

(373) Because the man after jumping tends to continue in motion with the same velocity as the train, and the sudden stoppage by the earth causes a shock, the severity of which varies with the velocity of the train.

(374) See Arts. **870** and **871.**

(375) See Art. **872.**

(376) That force which will produce the same final effect upon a body as all the other forces acting together is called the resultant.

(377) (*a*) If a 5-in. line $= 20$ lb., a 1-in. line $= 4$ lb. $1 \div 4 = \frac{1}{4}$ in. $= 1$ lb. Ans. (*b*) $6\frac{1}{4} \div 4 = 1.5625$ in. $=$ $6\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Ans.

(378) Those forces by which a given force may be

replaced, and which will produce the same effect upon a body.

(379) Southeast, in the direction of the diagonal of a square. See Fig. 21.

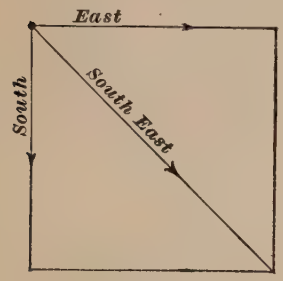

FIG. 21.

(380) $4'\ 6'' = 54''$. $54 \times 2 \times \frac{3}{4} \times .261 = 21.141$ lb. = weight of lever. Center of gravity of lever is in the middle, at a, Fig. 22, $27''$ from each end. Consider that the lever has no weight. The center of gravity of the two weights is at b, at a distance from c equal to $\frac{47 \times 54}{47 + 71} = 21.508'' = bc$. Formula **20**, Art. **911.**

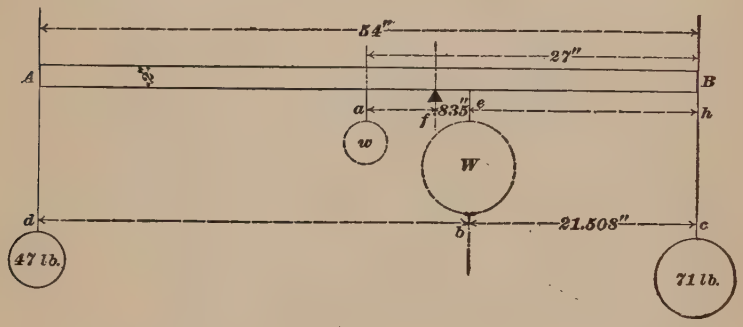

FIG. 22.

Consider both weights as concentrated at b, that is, imagine both weights removed and replaced by the dotted weight W, equal to $71 + 47 = 118$ lb. Consider the weight of the bar as concentrated at a, that is, as if replaced by a weight $w = 21.141$ lb. Then, the distance of the balancing point f, from c, or fc, $= \frac{21.141 \times 5.492}{21.141 + 118} = .834''$, since $ae = 27 - 21.508 = 5.492''$. Finally, $fe + eh = fh = .834 + 21.508 = 22.342'' =$ the short arm. Ans. $54 - 22.342 = 31.658'' =$ long arm. Ans.

(381) See Fig. 23

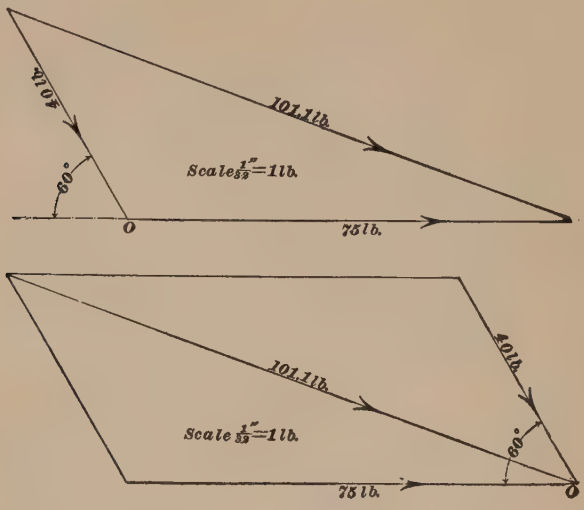

FIG. 23.

(382) See Fig. 24.

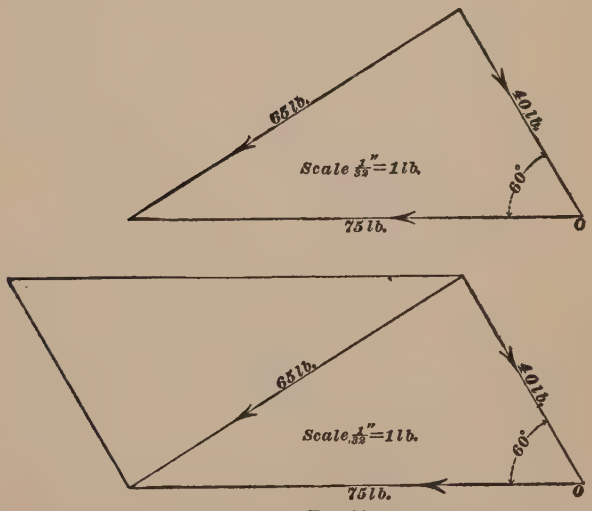

FIG. 24.

(383) $46 - 27 = 19$ lb., acting in the direction of the force of 46 lb. Ans.

(384) (*a*) $18 \times 60 \times 60 = 64{,}800$ miles per hour Ans.
(*b*) $64{,}800 \times 24 = 1{,}555{,}200$ miles. Ans.

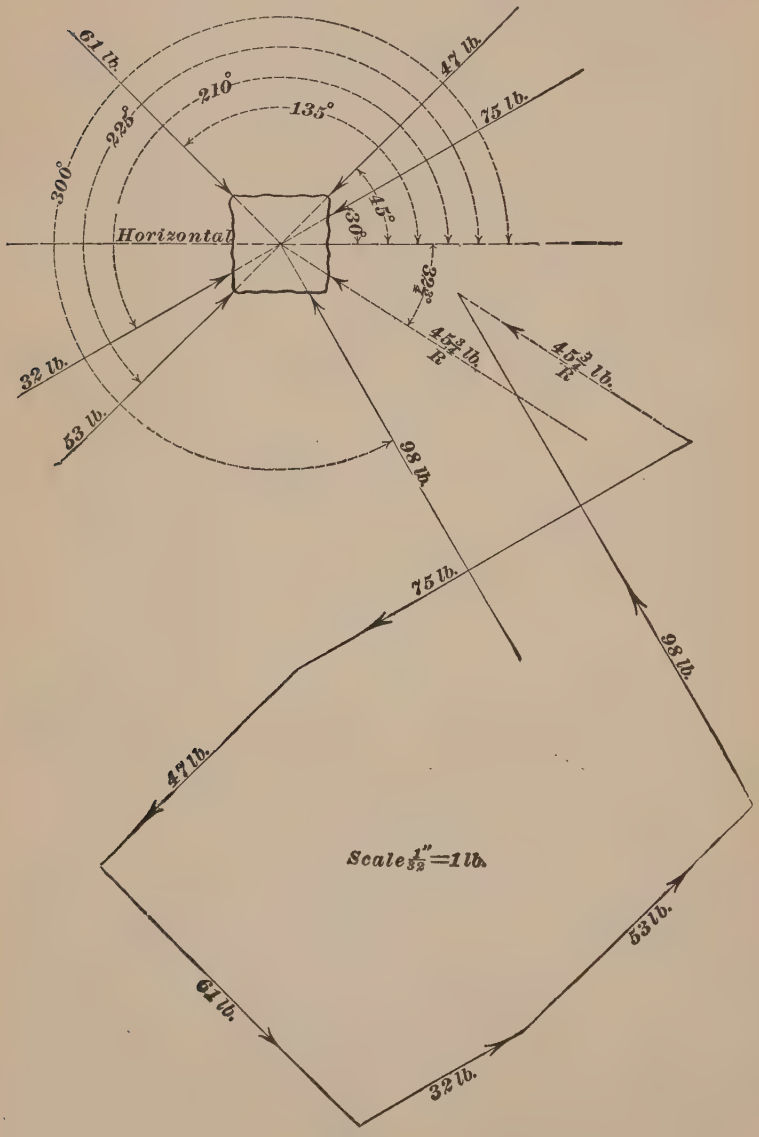

FIG. 25.

(385) (*a*) 15 miles per hour $= \frac{15 \times 5{,}280}{60 \times 60} = 22$ ft. per sec. As the other body is moving 11 ft. per sec., the distance between the two bodies in one second will be $22 + 11 = 33$ ft., and in 8 minutes the distance between them will be $33 \times 60 \times 8 = 15{,}840$ ft., which, divided by the number of feet in one mile, gives $\frac{15{,}840}{5{,}280} = 3$ miles. Ans.

(*b*) As the distance between the two bodies increases 33 ft. per sec., then, 825 divided by 33 must be the time required for the bodies to be 825 ft. apart, or $\frac{825}{33} = 25$ sec. Ans.

(386) See Fig. 25.

(387) (*a*) Although not so stated, the velocity is evidently considered with reference to a point on the shore. $10 - 4 = 6$ miles an hour. Ans.

(*b*) $10 + 4 = 14$ miles an hour. Ans.

(*c*) $10 - 4 + 3 = 9$, and $10 + 4 + 3 = 17$ miles an hour. Ans.

(388) See Fig. 26.

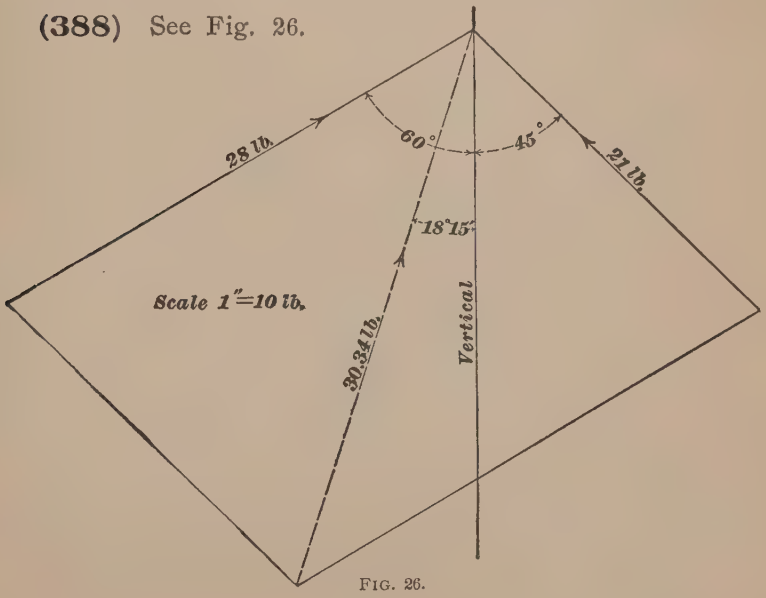

FIG. 26.

(389) See Fig. 27. By rules **2** and **4**, Art. **754**, $b\,c = 87 \sin 23° = 87 \times .39073 = 33.994$ lb., $a\,c = 87 \cos 23° = 87 \times .92050 = 80.084$ lb.

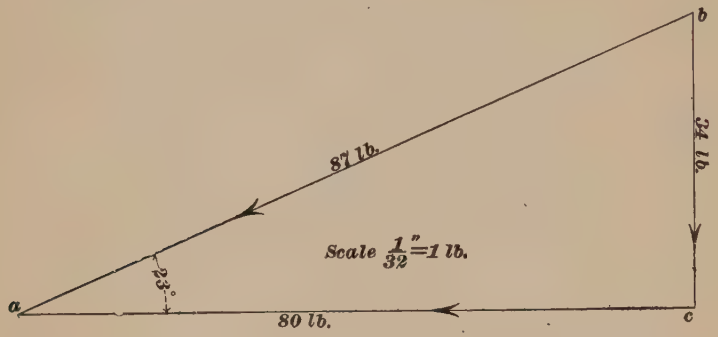

FIG. 27.

(390) See Fig. 28. (*b*) By rules **2** and **4**, Art. **754**, $b\,c = 325 \sin 15° = 325 \times .25882 = 84.12$ lb. Ans.

(*a*) $a\,c = 325 \cos 15° = 325 \times .96593 = 313.93$ lb. Ans.

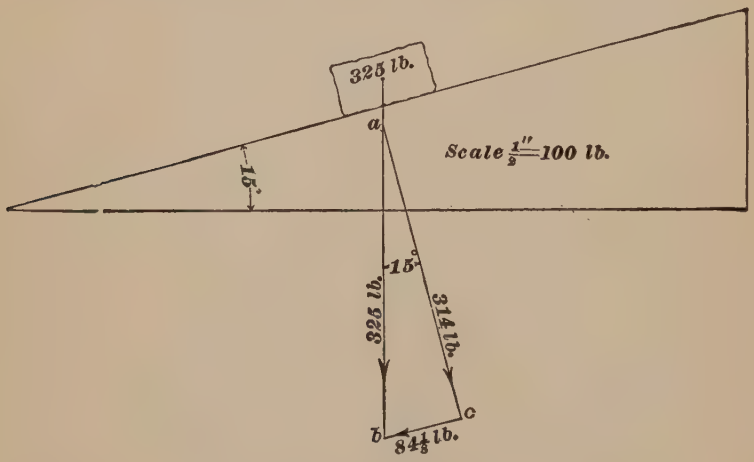

FIG. 28.

(391) Use formula **10.**

$$m = \frac{W}{g} = \frac{125}{32.16} = 3.8868. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(392) Using formula **10,** $m = \frac{W}{g}$, $W = mg = 53.7 \times 32.16 = 1{,}727$ lb. Ans.

(393) (*a*) Yes. (*b*) 25. (*c*) 25. Ans.

(394) (*a*) Using formula **12,** $d^2 : R^2 :: W : w$, $d = \sqrt{\frac{R^2 W}{w}} = \sqrt{\frac{4{,}000^2 \times 141}{100}} = 4{,}749.736$ miles. $4{,}749.736 - 4{,}000 = 749.736$ miles. Ans.

(*b*) Using formula **11,** $R : d :: W : w$, $d = \frac{R w}{W} = \frac{4{,}000 \times 100}{141} = 2{,}836.88$ miles. $4{,}000 - 2{,}836.88 = 1{,}163.12$ miles. Ans.

(395) (*a*) Use formula **18,**

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 5{,}280}{32.16}} = 18.12 \text{ sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Use formula **13,** $v = gt = 32.16 \times 18.12 = 582.74$ ft. per sec., or, by formula **16,** $v = \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \times 32.16 \times 5{,}280} = 582.76$ ft. per sec. Ans.

The slight difference in the two velocities is caused by not calculating the time to a sufficient number of decimal places, the actual value for t being 18.12065 sec.

(396) Use formula **25.** Kinetic energy $= Wh = \frac{Wv^2}{2g}$.

$$Wh = 160 \times 5{,}280 = 844{,}800 \text{ ft.-lb.}$$

$$\frac{Wv^2}{2g} = \frac{160 \times 582.76^2}{2 \times 32.16} = 844{,}799 \text{ ft.-lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(397) (*a*) Using formulas **15** and **14,**

$h = \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{2{,}360^2}{2 \times 32.16} = 86{,}592$ ft. $= 16.4$ miles. Ans. (*b*) $t = \frac{v}{g} =$ time required to go up or fall back. Hence, total time $= \frac{2v}{g}$ sec. $= \frac{2 \times 2{,}360}{60 \times 32.16} = 2.4461$ min. $= 2$ min. 26.77 sec. Ans.

(398) 1 hour = 60 min., 1 day = 24 hours; hence, 1 day = 60 × 24 = 1,440 min. Using formula **7**, $V = \frac{S}{t}$; whence, $V = \frac{8{,}000 \times 3.1416}{1{,}440} = 17.453+$ miles per min. Ans.

(399) (*a*) Use formula **25.**

Kinetic energy $= \frac{W v^2}{2g} = \frac{400 \times 1{,}875 \times 1{,}875}{2 \times 32.16} = 21{,}863{,}339.55$ ft.-lb. Ans.

(*b*) $\frac{21{,}863{,}339.55}{2{,}000} = 10{,}931.67$ ft.-tons. Ans.

(*c*) See Art. **961.**

Striking force $\times \frac{6}{12} = 21{,}863{,}339.55$ ft.-lb.,

or striking force $= \frac{21{,}863{,}339.55}{\frac{6}{12}} = 43{,}726{,}679$ lb. Ans.

(400) Using formula **18**, $t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 200}{32.16}} = 3.52673$ sec., when $g = 32.16$.

$t = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 200}{20}} = 4.47214$ sec., when $g = 20$.

$4.47214 - 3.52673 = 0.94541$ sec. Ans.

(401) See Art. **910.**

(402) See Art. **963.**

(403) (*a*) See Art. **962.**

$D = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{W}{g v}$. $v = \frac{800}{1{,}728}$. Hence, $D = \frac{W}{g v} = \frac{500}{32.16 \times \frac{800}{1728}} = 33.582$. Ans. (*b*) In Art. **962,** the density of water was found to be 1.941. (*c*) In Art. **963,** it is stated that the specific gravity of a body is the ratio of its density to the density of water. Hence, $\frac{33.582}{1.941} = 17.3 =$ specific gravity. If the weight of water be taken as 62.5 lb. per cu. ft., the specific gravity will be found to be 17.28. Ans.

(404) Assuming that it started from a state of rest, formula **13** gives $v = g t = 32.16 \times 5 = 160.8$ ft. per sec.

(405) Use formulas **17** and **13.** $h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = \frac{32.16}{2} \times 3^2 = 144.72$ ft., distance fallen at the end of third second.

$v = g t = 32.16 \times 3 = 96.48$ ft. per sec., velocity at end of third second.

$96.48 \times 6 = 578.88$ ft., distance fallen during the remaining 6 seconds.

$144.72 + 578.88 = 723.6$ ft. = total distance. Ans.

(406) See Art. **961.**

Striking force $\times \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{12} = 8 \times 8 = 64$. Therefore, striking force $= \frac{64}{\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{12}} = 1{,}536$ tons. Ans.

(407) See Arts. **901** and **902.**

(408) Use formula **19.**

Centrifugal force = tension of string $= .00034\ W R N^2 = .00034 \times (.5236 \times 4^3 \times .261) \times \frac{15}{12} \times 60^2 = 13.38+$ lb. Ans.

(409) $(80^2 - 70^2) \times .7854 \times 26 \times .261 \div 2 =$ weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ of rim.

$$R = \frac{80 - 10}{2 \times 12} = \frac{35}{12} \text{ ft.}$$

According to Art. **904,** $F = .00034\ W R N^2 \div 3.1416 = .00034 \times \frac{(80^2 - 70^2) \times .7854 \times 26 \times .261}{2} \times \frac{35}{12} \times 175^2 \div 3.1416 = 38{,}641$ lb. Ans.

(410) (*a*) Use formulas **11** and **12.** $R : d :: W : w$, or $W = \frac{w R}{d} = \frac{1 \times 4{,}000}{100} = 40$ lb. Ans.

(*b*) $d^2 : R^2 :: W : w$, or $w = \frac{4{,}000^2 \times 40}{4{,}100^2} = 38.072$ lb. Ans.

(411) See Art. **955.**

$$\frac{10{,}746 \times 354}{10 \times 33{,}000} = 11.5275 \text{ H. P.} \quad \textbf{Ans.}$$

(412) Use formula **12.**

$d^2 : R^2 :: W : w$, or $d = \sqrt{\frac{4{,}000^2 \times 2}{\frac{3}{16}}} = 13{,}064$ mi., nearly.

$13{,}064 - 4{,}000 = 9{,}064$ miles. Ans.

(413) Use formula **18.** $t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 50}{32.16}} =$ 1.7634 sec., nearly.

$1.7634 \times 140 = 246.876$ ft. Ans.

(414) $\frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$ sec. Use formula **17.**

$h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 32.16 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = 1.78\frac{2}{3}$ ft. $= 1$ ft. 9.44 in. Ans.

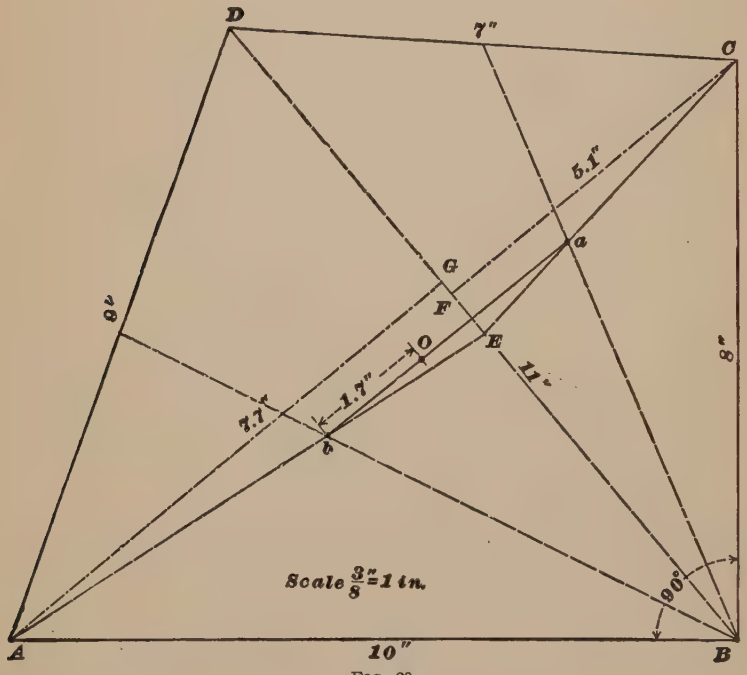

FIG. 29.

(415) See Arts. **906, 907.**

(416) See Arts. **908, 909.**

(417) No. It can only be counteracted by another equal couple which tends to revolve the body in an opposite direction.

(418) See Art. **914.**

(419) Draw the quadrilateral as shown in Fig. 29. Divide it into two triangles by the diagonal $B\ D$. The center of gravity of the triangle $B\ C\ D$ is found to be at a, and the center of gravity of the triangle $A\ B\ D$ is found to be at b (Art. **914**). Join a and b by the line $a\ b$, which, on being measured, is found to have a length of 4.27 inches. From C and A drop the perpendiculars $C\ F$ and $A\ G$ on the diagonal $B\ D$. Then, area of the triangle $A\ B\ D = \frac{1}{2}\ (A\ G \times B\ D)$, and area of the triangle $B\ C\ D = \frac{1}{2}\ (C\ F \times B\ D)$. Measuring these distances, $B\ D = 11''$, $C\ F = 5.1''$, and $A\ G = 7.7''$.

$$\text{Area } A\ B\ D = \frac{1}{2} \times 7.7 \times 11 = 42.35 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$\text{Area } B\ C\ D = \frac{1}{2} \times 5.1 \times 11 = 28.05 \text{ sq. in.}$$

According to formula **20,** the distance of O, the center of gravity, from b is $\frac{28.05 \times 4.27}{28.05 + 42.35} = 1.7$. Therefore, the center of gravity is on the line $a\ b$ at a distance of $1.7''$ from b.

(420) See Fig. 30. The center of gravity lies at the geometrical center of the pentagon, which may be found as follows: From any vertex draw a line to the middle point of the opposite side. Repeat the operation for any other vertex, and the intersection of the two lines will be the desired center of gravity.

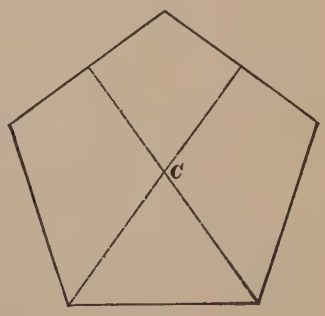

FIG. 30.

(421) See Fig. 31. Since any number of quadrilaterals can be drawn with the sides given, any number of answers can be obtained.

Draw a quadrilateral, the lengths of whose sides are equal to the distances between the weights, and locate a weight on each corner. Apply formula **20** to find the distance $C_1 W_1$; thus, $C_1 W_1 = \frac{9 \times 18}{9 + 21} = 5.4''$. Measure the distance $C_1 W_2$;

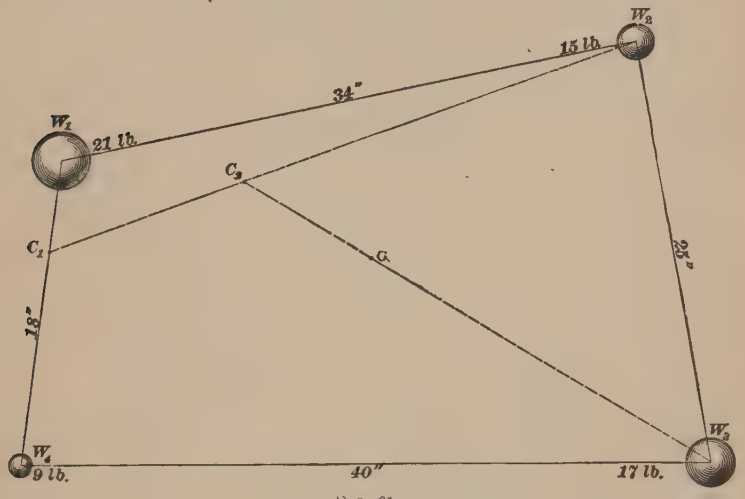

FIG. 31.

suppose it equals say 36″. Apply the formula again. $C_1 C_2 = \frac{15 \times 36}{15 + (9 + 21)} = 12''$. Measure $C_2 W_3$; it equals say 31.7″.

Apply the formula again. $C_2 C = \frac{17 \times 31.7}{17 + 15 + 9 + 21} = 8.7''$. C is center of gravity of the combination.

(422) Let $A\ B\ C\ D\ E$, Fig. 32, be the outline, the right-angled triangle cut-off being $E\ S\ D$. Divide the figure into two parts by the line $m\ n$, which is so drawn that it cuts off an isosceles right-angled triangle $m\ B\ n$, equal in area to $E\ S\ D$, from the opposite corner of the square.

The center of gravity of $A\,m\,n\,C\,D\,E$ is then at C_1, its geometrical center. $B\,m = 4$ in.; angle $B\,m\,r = 45°$; there-

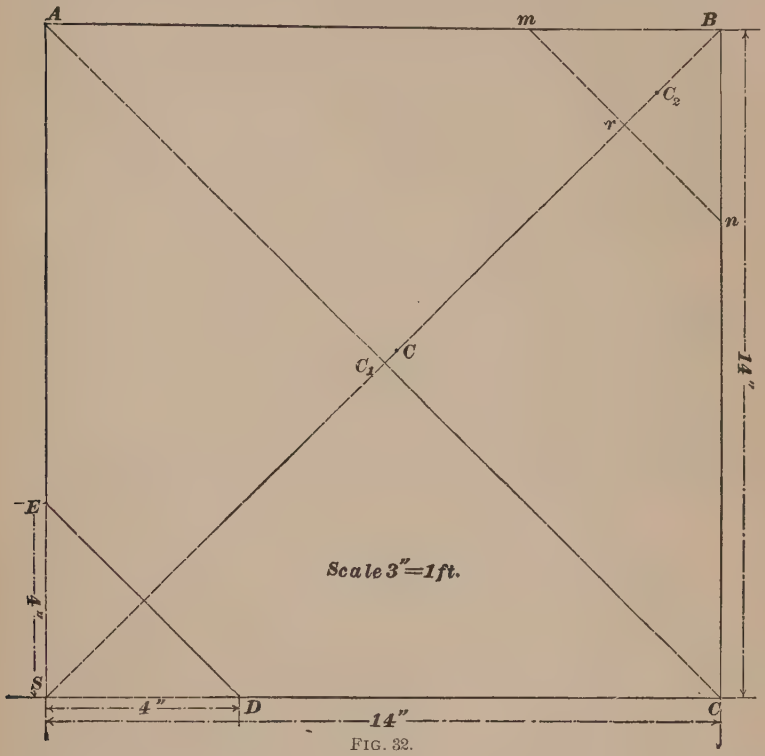

FIG. 32.

fore, $B\,r = B\,m \times \sin B\,m\,r = 4 \times .707 = 2.828$ in. C_2, the center of gravity of $B\,m\,n$, lies on $B\,r$, and $B\,C_2 = \frac{2}{3} B\,r = \frac{2}{3} \times 2.828 = 1.885$ in. $B\,C_1 = A\,B \times \sin B\,A\,C_1 = 14 \times \sin 45° = 14 \times .707 = 9.898$ in. $C_1\,C_2 = B\,C_1 - B\,C_2 = 9.898 - 1.885 = 8.013$ in.

Area $A\,B\,C\,D\,E = 14^2 - \frac{4 \times 4}{2} = 188$ sq. in. Area $m\,B\,n = \frac{4 \times 4}{2} = 8$ sq. in. Area $A\,m\,n\,C\,D\,E = 188 - 8 = 180$ sq. in.

The center of gravity of the combined area lies at C, at

a distance from C_1, according to formula **20** (Art. **911**), equal to $\frac{8 \times C_1 C_2}{180 + 8} = \frac{8 \times 8.013}{188} = .341$ in. $C_1 C = .341$ in. $B C = B C_1 - C_1 C = 9.898 - .341 = 9.557$ inches. Ans.

(**423**) (*b*) In one revolution the power will have moved through a distance of $2 \times 15 \times 3.1416 = 94.248''$, and the weight will have been lifted $\frac{1''}{4}$. The velocity ratio is then $94.248 \div \frac{1}{4} = 376.992$.

$376.992 \times 25 = 9{,}424.8$ lb. Ans.

(*a*) $9{,}424.8 - 5{,}000 = 4{,}424.8$ lb. Ans.

(*c*) $4{,}424.8 \div 9{,}424.8 = 46.95\%$. Ans.

(**424**) See Arts. **920** and **922.**

(**425**) Construct the prism *A B E D*, Fig. 33. From *E*, draw the line *E F*. Find the center of gravity of the

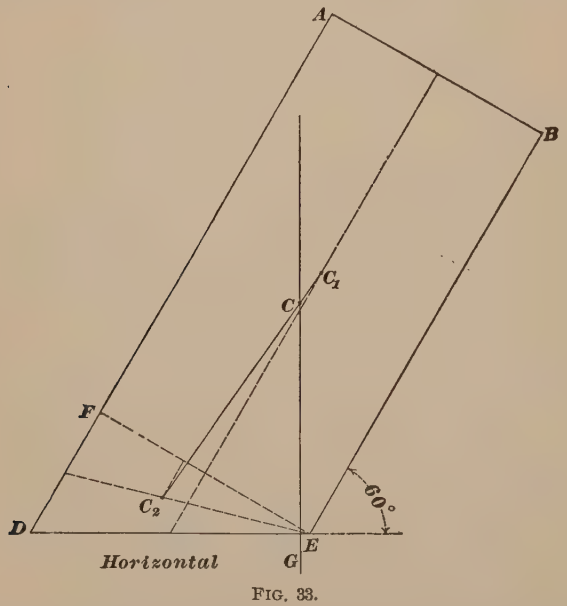

FIG. 33.

rectangle, which is at C_1, and that of the triangle, which is

at C_2. Connect these centers of gravity by the straight line $C_1\ C_2$ and find the common center of gravity of the body by the rule to be at C. Having found this center, draw the line of direction $C\ G$. If this line falls within the base, the body will stand, and if it falls without, it will fall.

(426) (*a*) 5 ft. 6 in. = 66″. $66 \div 6 = 11$ = velocity ratio. Ans.

(*b*) $5 \times 11 = 55$ lb. Ans.

(427) $55 \times .65 = 35.75$ lb. Ans.

(428) Apply formula **20.** 5 ft. = 60″. $\frac{35 \times 60}{180 + 35} =$ 9.7674 in., nearly, = distance from the large weight. Ans.

(429) (*a*) $1{,}000 \div 50 = 20$, velocity ratio. Ans. See Art. **945.** (*b*) 10 fixed and 10 movable. Ans. (*c*) $50 \div 95 = 52.63\%$. Ans.

(430) $P \times$ circumference $= W \times \frac{1}{8}$, or $60 \times 40 \times 3.1416 = W \times \frac{1}{8}$, or $W = 60 \times 40 \times 3.1416 \times 8 = 60{,}318.72$ lb. Since the efficiency of combination is 40%, the tension on the stud would be $.40 \times 60{,}318.72 = 24{,}127.488$ lb. Ans.

(431) (*a*) $\sqrt{20^2 + 5^2} = 20.616$ ft. = length of inclined plane.

$P \times$ length of plane $= W \times$ height, or $P \times 20.616 = 1{,}580 \times 5$.

$P = \frac{1{,}580 \times 5}{20.616} = 383.2$ lb. Ans. (*b*) In the second case, $P \times$ length of base $= W \times$ height, or $P \times 20 = 1{,}580 \times 5$; hence, $P = \frac{1{,}580 \times 5}{20} = 395$ lb. Ans.

(432) $W \times 2 = 42 \times 6$, or $W = \frac{42 \times 6}{2} = 126$ lb.

$126 + 42 = 168$ lb. $168 \times 1 = W' \times 12$, or $W' = \frac{168}{12} = 14$ lb. Ans.

(433) See Fig. 34. $P \times 14 \times 21 \times 19 = 2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8} \times 725$, or

$$P = \frac{2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8} \times 725}{14 \times 21 \times 19} = 3.032 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

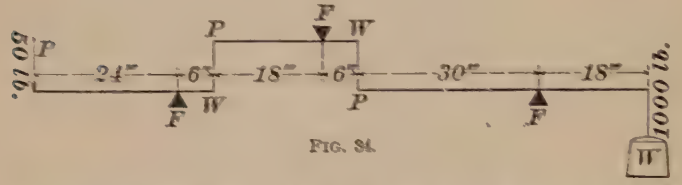

FIG. 34.

(434) See Fig. 35. (*a*) $35 \times 15 \times 12 \times 20 = 5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times W$, or

$$W = \frac{35 \times 15 \times 12 \times 20}{5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 3} = 2{,}400 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

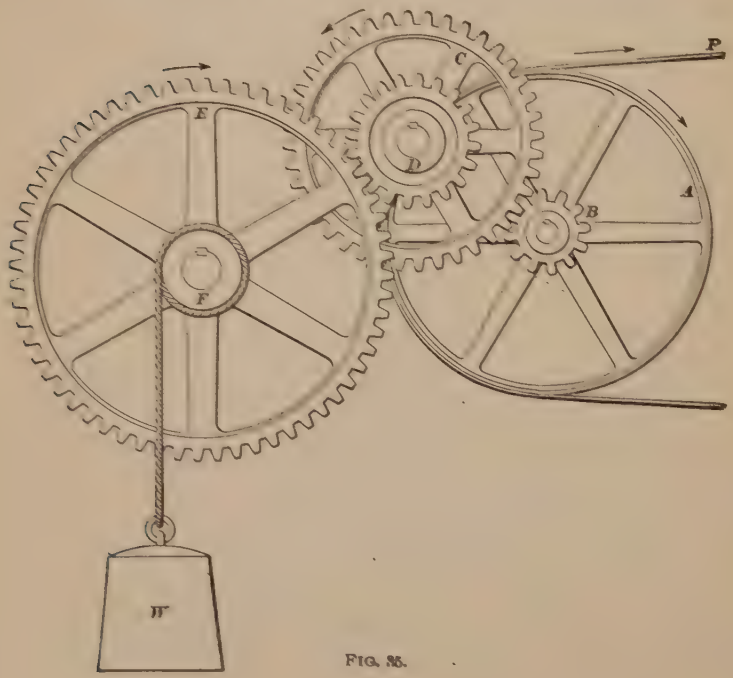

FIG. 35.

(b) $2{,}400 \div 35 = 68\frac{4}{7}$ = velocity ratio. Ans.

(c) $1{,}932 \div 2{,}400 = .805 = 80.5\%$. Ans.

(435) In Fig. 36, let the 12-lb. weight be placed at A, the 18-lb. weight at B, and the 15-lb. weight at D.

Use formula **20.**

$\frac{12 \times 15}{18 + 12} = 6''$ = distance $C_1 B$ = distance of center of

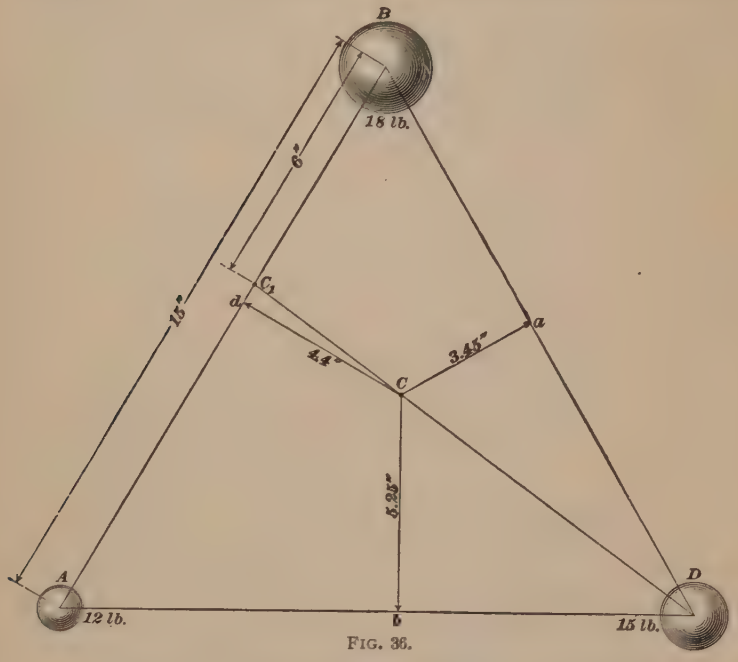

FIG. 36.

gravity of the 12 and 18-lb. weights from B. Drawing $C_1 D$, $C_1 C = \frac{15 \times C_1 D}{(12 + 18) + 15} = \frac{1}{3} C_1 D$. Measuring the distances of C from $B D$, $D A$, and $A B$, it is found that $C a = 3.45''$, $C b = 5.25''$, and $C d = 4.4''$. Ans.

(436) (a) Potential energy equals the work which the body would do in falling to the ground = $500 \times 75 =$ 37,500 ft.-lb. Ans.

(*b*) Using formula **18**, $t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 75}{32.16}} = 2.1597$ sec. $= .035995$ min., the time of falling.

$$\frac{37{,}500}{33{,}000 \times .035995} = 31.57 \text{ H. P.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(437) $127 \div 62.5 = 2.032 =$ specific gravity. Ans.

(438) $\frac{62.5}{1{,}728} \times 9.823 = .35529$ lb. Ans.

(439) Use formula **21.** $W = \left(\frac{2PR}{R-r}\right)$, or $\frac{2 \times 60 \times 6.5}{6.5 - 5.75} \times .48 = 499.2$ lb. Ans. See Fig. 37.

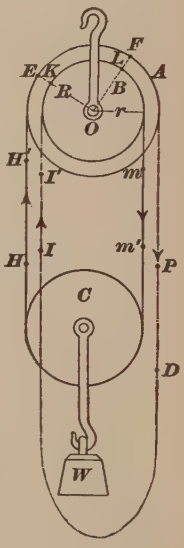

FIG. 37.

(440) See Art. **961.**

$F \times \left(\frac{3}{8} \div 12\right) = \frac{Wv^2}{2g} = \frac{1.5 \times 25^2}{2 \times 32.16}$, or

$F = \frac{\frac{1.5 \times 25^2}{2 \times 32.16}}{\frac{3}{8} \div 12} = 466.42$ lb. Ans.

(441) (*a*) $2{,}000 \div 4 = 500 =$ wt. of cu. ft. $500 \div 62.5 = 8 =$ specific gravity. Ans.

(*b*) $\frac{500}{1{,}728} = .28935$ lb. Ans.

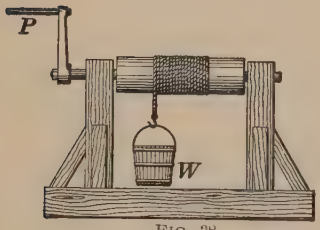

FIG. 38.

(442) See Fig. 38. $14.5 \times 2 = 29$. $30 \times 29 = W \times 5$, or $W = \frac{30 \times 29}{5} = 174$ lb. Ans.

(443) $75 \times .21 = 15.75$ lb. Ans.

(444) (*a*) $900 \times 150 = 135{,}000$ ft.-lb. Ans.

$\frac{135{,}000}{15} = 9{,}000$ ft.-lb. per min. Ans.

(*b*) $\frac{9{,}000}{33{,}000} = \frac{3}{11}$ H. P. Ans.

(445) $900 \times .18 \times 2 = 324$ lb. = force required to overcome the friction. $900 + 324 = 1{,}224$ lb. = total force.

$$\frac{1{,}224 \times 150}{15 \times 33{,}000} = .37091 \text{ H. P.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(446) $18 \div 88 = .2045$. Ans.

(447) See Art. **962.** $D = \frac{W}{gV} = \frac{1{,}200}{32.16 \times 3} = 12.438$. Ans.

(448) See Fig. 39. $125 - 47.5 = 77.5$ lb. = downward pressure.

$77.5 \div 4 = 19.375$ lb. = pressure on each support. Ans.

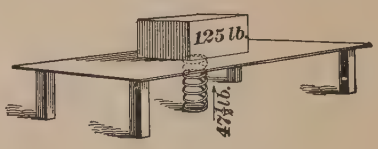

FIG. 39.

(449) See Fig. 40.

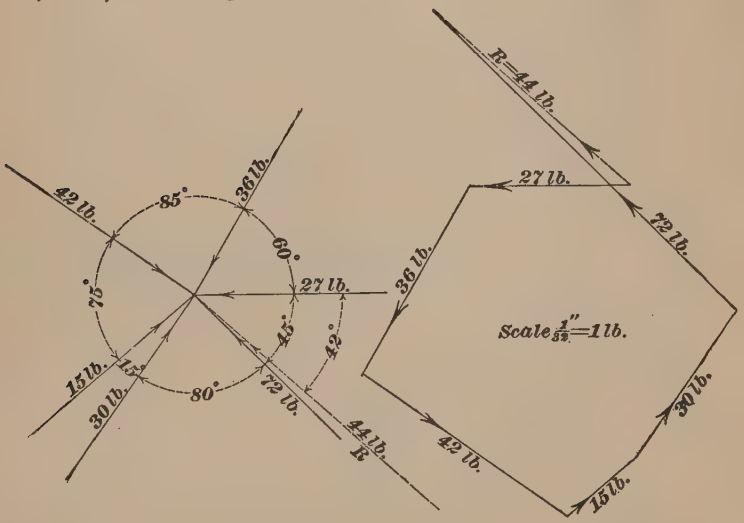

FIG. 40.

(450) See Fig. 41. $4.5 \div 2 = 2.25$.

$$\frac{12}{2.25} \times 6 \times 30 = 960 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(451) (*a*) $960 \div 30 = 32$. Ans.

(*b*) $790 \div 960 = .8229 = 82.29\%$. Ans.

(452) (*a*) See Fig. 42. $475 + (475 \times .24) = 589$ lb. Ans.

(*b*) $475 \div 589 = .8064 = 80.64\%$. Ans.

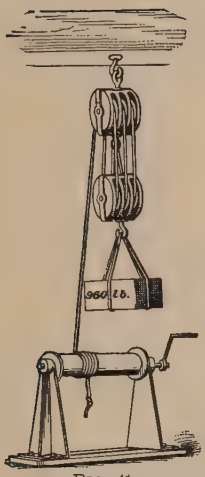

FIG. 41.

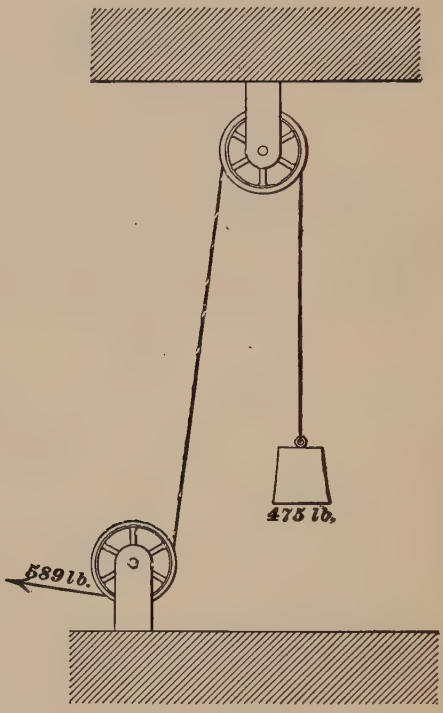

FIG. 42.

(453) (*a*) By formula **23,** $U = FS = 6 \times 25 = 150$ foot-pounds. Ans.

(*b*) $2\frac{1}{2}$ sec. $= \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{60} = \frac{1}{24}$ min.

Using formula **24,** Power $= \frac{FS}{T} = \frac{150}{\frac{1}{24}} = 3{,}600$ ft.-lb. per min. Ans.

HYDROMECHANICS.

(QUESTIONS 454–503.)

(454) The area of the surface of the sphere is $20 \times 20 \times 3.1416 = 1{,}256.64$ sq. in. (See rule, Art. **817.**)

The specific gravity of sea water is 1.026. (See tables of Specific Gravity.) The pressure on the sphere per square inch is the weight of a column of water 1 sq. in. in cross-section and 2 miles long. The total pressure is, therefore,

$1{,}256.64 \times 5{,}280 \times 2 \times .434 \times 1.026 = 5{,}908{,}971$ lb. Ans.

(455) $125 - 83.5 = 41.5$ lb. = loss of weight in water = weight of a volume of water equal to the volume of the sphere. (See Art. **987.**) 1 cu. in. of water weighs .03617 lb.; hence, 41.5 lb. of water must contain $41.5 \div .03617 = 1{,}147.4$ cu. in. = volume of the sphere. Ans.

(456) $$Q = \frac{225{,}000}{60 \times 60} = 62.5 \text{ gal. per sec.}$$

Substituting the values given in formula **51,**

$$d = 1.229 \sqrt[5]{\frac{2{,}800 \times 62.5^2}{26}} = 16.38'' +.$$

Substituting this value of d in formula **49,**

$$v_m = \frac{24.51 \times 62.5}{16.38^2} = 5.7095.$$

The value of f (from the table) corresponding to $v_m = 5.7095$ is .0216, using but four decimal places. Hence, applying formula **52,**

$$d = 2.57 \sqrt[5]{\frac{(.0216 \times 2{,}800 + \frac{1}{8} \times 16.38)62.5^2}{26}} = 16''. \text{ Ans.}$$

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(457) (*a*) Area of piston $= \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 \times .7854 = .6013$ sq. in.

Pressure per square inch exerted by piston $= \frac{50}{.6013} =$ 83.15 lb.

A column of water 1 foot high and of 1 sq. in. cross-section weighs .434 pound, and therefore exerts a pressure of .434 lb. per sq. in. The height of a column of water to exert a pressure of 83.15 lb. per sq. in. must be $\frac{83.15}{.434} = 191.6$ ft. Consequently, the water will rise 191.6 ft. Ans.

The diameter of the hole in the squirt gun has nothing to do with the height of the water, since the pressure per square inch will remain the same, no matter what the diameter may be.

(*b*) Using formula **34,** range $= \sqrt{4\,h\,y}$, we have

$$\sqrt{4\,h\,y} = \sqrt{4 \times 10 \times 191.6} = 87.54 \text{ ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(458) Use formulas **44** and **43.**

(*b*) $$Q_a = .41\,b\sqrt{2g}\left[\sqrt{h^3} - \sqrt{h_1^3}\right] =$$

$$.41 \times \frac{30}{12} \times \sqrt{2 \times 32.16}\left[\sqrt{\left(5\tfrac{1}{2}\right)^3} - \sqrt{\left(3\tfrac{1}{2}\right)^3}\right] =$$

52.21 cu. ft. per sec. Ans.

(*a*) Area of weir $= b\,d = 2.5 \times 2 = 5$ sq. ft.

Using formula **43,**

$$v_m = \frac{Q_a}{b\,d} = \frac{52.21}{5} = 10.44 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) To obtain the discharge in gallons per hour (*b*) multiply by 60 × 60 (seconds in an hour) and by 7.48 (gallons in a cu. ft.). Thus $52.21 \times 60 \times 60 \times 7.48 = 1{,}405{,}910.9$ gal. per hour. Ans.

(459) First find the coefficient of friction by using formula **46,** and the table of coefficients of friction.

$$v_m = 2.315\sqrt{\frac{h\,d}{f\,l}} = 2.315\sqrt{\frac{76 \times 7.5}{.025 \times 12{,}000}} = 3.191 \text{ ft. per sec.}$$

In the table $f = .0243$ for $v_m = 3$ and $.023$ for $v_m = 4$; the difference is $.0013$. $3.191 - 3 = .191$. Then, $1 : .191 :: .0013 : x$, or $x = .0002$. Therefore, $.0243 - .0002 = .0241 = f$. Use formula **50**; substitute in it the value of f here found, and multiply by 60 to get the discharge per minute.

$$Q = .09445\, d^2 \sqrt{\frac{h\,d}{f\,l}} \times 60 =$$

$$.09445 \times 7.5^2 \sqrt{\frac{76 \times 7.5}{.0241 \times 12{,}000}} \times 60 = 447.6 \text{ gal. per min.}$$

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the term $\frac{1}{3}d$, in formula **50**, has been omitted. This was done because the length of the pipe exceeded 10,000 times its diameter.

(460) (*a*) Use formula **46.**

$$v_m = 2.315 \times \sqrt{\frac{h\,d}{f\,l}} \times 60 =$$

$$2.315 \sqrt{\frac{76 \times 7.5}{.0241 \times 12{,}000}} \times 60 = 195 \text{ ft. per min.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) 447.6 gal. per min. $\div$ 60 = 7.46 gal. per sec. = 1 cu. ft. per sec., nearly. Ans.

(461) See Art. **1005.**

$$v = \sqrt{2\,g\,h} = \sqrt{2 \times 32.16 \times 10} = 25.36 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(462) Use formulas **49** and **47.**

$$v_m = \frac{24.51\,Q}{d^2} = \frac{24.51 \times 42{,}000}{6.5^2 \times 60 \times 60} = 6.768 \text{ ft. per sec.}$$

$$h = \frac{f\,l\,v_m^{\,2}}{5.36\,d} + .0233\,v_m^{\,2} =$$

$$\frac{.021 \times 1{,}500 \times 6.768^2}{5.36 \times 6.5} + .0233 \times 6.768^2 = 42.48 \text{ ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(463) (*b*) Area of top or bottom of cylinder equals $20^2 \times .7854 = 314.16$ sq. in. Area of cross-section of pipe $= \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^2 \times .7854 = .1104$ sq. in. 25 lb. 10 oz. = 25.625 lb. $25.625 \div .1104 = 232.11$ lb., pressure per square inch on top or bottom exerted by the weight and piston.

Pressure due to a head of 10 ft. $= .434 \times 10 = 4.34$ lb. per sq. in.

Pressure due to a head of 13 ft. $= .434 \times 13 = 5.64$ lb. per sq. in.

(Since a column of water 1 ft. high exerts a pressure of .434 lb. per sq. in.)

Pressure on the top = pressure due to weight + pressure due to head of 10 ft. $= 232.11 + 4.34 = 236.45$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(*a*) Pressure on bottom = pressure due to weight + pressure due to head of 13 ft. $= 232.11 + 5.64 = 237.75$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(*c*) Total pressure, or equivalent weight on the bottom $= 237.75 \times 314.16 = 74{,}691.54$ lb. Ans.

(464) $.434 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = .651$ lb., pressure due to the head of water in the cylinder at the center of the orifice.

236.45, pressure per square inch on top, $+ .651 = 237.101$, total pressure per square inch. Area of orifice $= 1^2 \times .7854 = .7854$ sq. in.

$$.7854 \times 237.101 = 186.22 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(465) (*a*) Use formulas **28** and **27.** Sp.Gr. $= \frac{w}{(W - W') - (W_1 - W_2)} = \frac{11.25}{(91.25 - 41) - (16 \times 5 - 3\frac{1}{8} \times 16)} =$ .556. Ans.

(*b*) Sp. Gr. $= \frac{W}{W - W'} = \frac{80}{(16 \times 5) - (3\frac{1}{8} \times 16)} = 2.667$. Ans.

(466) First find the coefficient of friction. Formula **46** gives

$$v_m = 2.315\sqrt{\frac{h\,d}{f\,l}} = 2.315\sqrt{\frac{120 \times 4}{.025 \times 4{,}000}} = 5.0719 \text{ ft. per sec.}$$

From the table in Art. **1033,** $f = .0230$ for $v_m = 4$, and .0214 for $v_m = 6$. $.0230 - .0214 = .0016$. $5.0719 - 4 = 1.0719$. $2 : 1.0719 :: .0016 : x$, or $x = .0009$. $.0230 - .0009 = .0221 = f$ for $v_m = 5.0719$. Hence,

$$v_m = 2.315\sqrt{\frac{120 \times 4}{.0221 \times 4{,}000}} = 5.4 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(467) Use formulas **46** and **45.**

$$v_m = 2.315\sqrt{\frac{120 \times 4}{.025 \times 2{,}000}} = 7.1728 \text{ ft. per sec.}$$

From the table in Art. **1033,** $f = .0214$ for $v_m = 6$, and .0205 for $v_m = 8$. $8 - 6 = 2$.

$.0214 - .0205 = .0009$. $7.1728 - 6 = 1.1728$.

$2 : 1.1728 :: .0009 : x$, or $x = .0005$.

$.0214 - .0005 = .0209 = f$ for $v_m = 7.1728$.

Hence, the velocity of discharge =

$$v_m = 2.315\sqrt{\frac{120 \times 4}{.0209 \times 2{,}000 + \frac{1}{8} \times 4}} = 7.8 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(468) (*a*) See Fig. 43. Area of cylinder $= 19^2 \times .7854$; pressure, 90 pounds per sq. in. Hence, the total pressure on the piston is $19^2 \times .7854 \times 90 = 25{,}517.6$ lb. = the load that can be lifted. Ans.

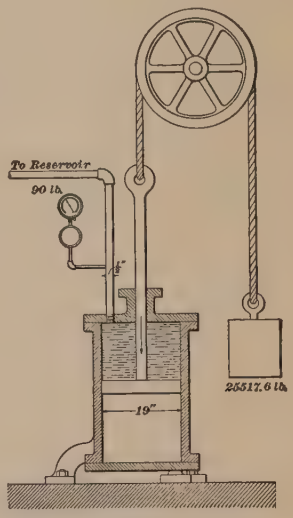

FIG. 43.

(*b*) The diameter of the pipe has no effect on the load which can be lifted, except that a larger pipe will lift the load faster, since more water will flow in during a given time.

(469) (*a*) $f = .0205$ for $v_m = 8$. Therefore, using formula **47,**

$$h = \frac{.0205 \times 5{,}280 \times 8^2}{5.36 \times 10} + .0233 \times 8^2 = 130.73 \text{ ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Using formula **48,** $Q = .0408\, d^2\, v_m = .0408 \times 10^2 \times 8 = 32.64$ gal. per sec. $32.64 \times 60 \times 60 = 117{,}504$ gal. per hour. Ans.

(470) A column of water 1 in. square and 2.304 ft. high weighs 1 lb.; hence, to produce a pressure of 30 lb. per sq. in. would require a column of water $2.304 \times 30 = 69.12$ ft. high = head. Using formula **36,**

$$v = .98\sqrt{2gh} = .98\sqrt{2 \times 32.16 \times 69.12} = 65.34 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(471) (*a*) 36 in. = 3 ft. A column of water 1 in. square and 1 ft. high weighs .434 lb. $.434 \times 43 = 18.662$ lb. per sq. in., pressure on the bottom of the cylinder. $.434 \times 40 = 17.36$ lb. per sq. in., pressure on the top of the cylinder. Area of base of cylinder $= 20^2 \times .7854 = 314.16$ sq. in. $314.16 \times 18.662 = 5{,}862.85$ lb., total pressure on the bottom. Ans.

(*b*) $314.16 \times 17.36 = 5{,}453.82$ lb., total pressure on the top. Ans.

(472) 2 lb. = 32 oz. $32 - 10 = 22$ oz. = loss of weight of the bottle in water. $32 + 16 = 48$ = weight of bottle and sugar in air. $48 - 16 = 32$ oz. = loss of weight of bottle and sugar in water. $32 - 22 = 10$ oz. = loss of weight of sugar in water = weight of a volume of water equal to the volume of the sugar. Then, by formula **27,**

$$\text{specific gravity} = \frac{W}{W - W'} = \frac{16}{10} = 1.6. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(473) $33 = \sqrt{2gh}$ (see Art. **1005**), or

$$h = \frac{33^2}{64.32} = 16.931 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(474) (*a*) Use formula **42,** and multiply by $7.48 \times 60 \times 60$ to reduce cu. ft. per sec. to gal. per hour.

$$Q_a = .41 \times \frac{21}{12} \times \sqrt{2 \times 32.16 \times \left(\frac{15}{12}\right)^3} \times 7.48 \times 60 \times 60 =$$

216,551 gal. per hr. Ans.

(*b*) By formula **43,**

$$v_m = \frac{Q_a}{b\,d} = \frac{.41 \times \frac{21}{12} \times \sqrt{2 \times 32.16 \times \left(\frac{15}{12}\right)^3}}{\frac{21}{12} \times \frac{15}{12}} = 3.676$$

ft. per sec. Ans.

(475) $f = .0193$ for $v_m = 12$. Therefore, using formula **47,**

$$h = \frac{f\,l\,v_m^2}{5.36\,d} + .0233\,v_m^2 =$$

$$\frac{.0193 \times 6{,}000 \times 12^2}{5.36 \times 3} + 0233 \times 12^2 = 1{,}040.37 \text{ ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(476) (*a*) 1 cu. in. of water weighs .03617 lb.

$.03617 \times 40 = 1.4468$ lb. = weight of 40 cu. in. of water = loss of weight of lead in water.

$16.4 - 1.447 = 14.953$ lb. weight of lead in water. Ans.

(*b*) $16.4 \div 40 = .41$ = weight of 1 cu. in. of the lead.

$16.4 - 2 = 14.4$ lb. = weight of lead after cutting off 2 lb.

$14.4 \div .41 = 35.122$ cu. in. = volume of lead after cutting off 2 lb.

(477) (*a*) See Fig. 44. $13.5 \times 9 \times .7854 = 95.4261$ sq. in., area of base.

$.03617 \times 20 = .7234$ lb. per sq. in., pressure on the base due to the water only.

$12 + .7234 = 12.7234$ lb., total pressure per square inch on base.

$12.7234 \times 95.4261 = 1{,}214.144$ lb. Ans.

(*b*) $47 \times 12 = 564$ lb., total upward pressure. Ans.

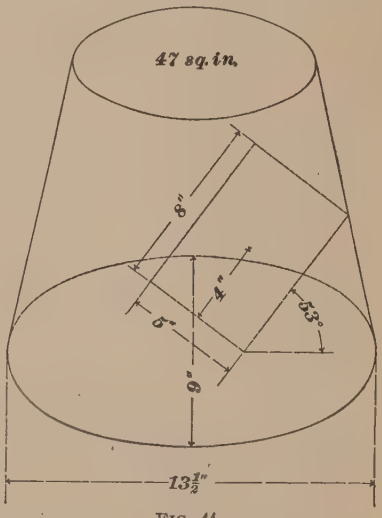

FIG. 44.

(478) (*a*) See Fig. 44. $4 \sin 53° = 3.195''$, nearly.

$20 - 3.195 = 16.805''$ = distance of center of gravity of plate below the surface.

$.03617 \times 16.805 + 12 = 12.60784$ lb. per sq. in. = perpendicular pressure against the plate. $5 \times 8 = 40$ sq. in., area of plate.

$12.60784 \times 40 = 504.314$ lb. = perpendicular pressure on plate. Ans.

(*b*) $504.314 \sin 53° = 402.76$ lb. = horizontal pressure on plate. Ans.

(*c*) $504.314 \cos 53° = 303.5$ lb. = vertical pressure on plate. Ans.

(479) $\frac{5^2 \times .7854}{144}$ = area of pipe in square feet. Using formula **31,**

$Q = A\, v_m = \frac{5^2 \times .7854}{144} \times 7.2$ = discharge in cu. ft. per sec.

$\frac{5^2 \times .7854}{144} \times 7.2 \times 7.48$ = discharge in gal. per sec.

$\frac{5^2 \times .7854}{144} \times 7.2 \times 7.48 \times 60 \times 60 \times 24 = 634{,}478$ gal. discharged in one day. Ans.

(480) 38,000 gallons per hour $\frac{38{,}000}{60 \times 60}$ gal. per sec. $= Q$.

Using formula **49,**

$v_m = \frac{24.51\, Q}{d^2} = \frac{24.51 \times 38{,}000}{5.5^2 \times 60 \times 60} = 8.5526$ ft. per sec. Ans.

(481) Area of $2\frac{1}{2}$-in. circle $= 4.9087$ sq. in.; area of a 2-in. circle $= 3.1416$ sq. in. $(4.9087 - 3.1416) \times 12 = 21.2052$ cu. in. of brass.

$21.2052 \times .03617 = .767$ lb. = weight of an equal volume of water.

6 lb. 5 oz. $= 6.3125$ lb. $6.3125 \div .767 = 8.23$ Sp. Gr. of brass. Ans.

(482) (*b*) A column of water 1 ft. high and 1 in. square weighs .434 lb. $.434 \times 180 = 78.12$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(*a*) Projected area of 1 foot of pipe $= 6 \times 12 = 72$ sq. in. (See Art. **985.**) $72 \times 78.12 = 5{,}624.64$ lb., nearly. Ans.

(483) Use formula **42.**

(*a*) $Q_a = .41\, b \sqrt{2 g d^3} = .41 \times \frac{27}{12} \times \sqrt{2 \times 32.16 \times \left(\frac{36}{12}\right)^3} =$ 38.44 cu. ft. per sec. Ans.

(*b*) $Q = \frac{Q_a}{.615} = \frac{38.44}{.615} = 62.5$ cu. ft. per sec. Ans.

(484) (*a*) Area of pipe : area of orifice :: 6^2 : 1.5^2; or, area of pipe is 16 times as large as area of orifice. Hence, using formula **35,**

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2gh}{1 - \frac{a^2}{A^2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 32.16 \times 45}{1 - \frac{(1.5^2 \times .7854)^2}{(6^2 \times .7854)^2}}} = 53.9 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(b) $2.304 \times 10 = 23.04$ ft. = height of column of water which will give a pressure of 10 lb. per sq. in. $45 + 23.04 = 68.04$ ft.

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 32.16 \times 68.04}{1 - \frac{(1.5^2 \times .7854)^2}{(6^2 \times .7854)^2}}} = 66.28 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(485) Use formula **48.**

$Q = .0408\, d^2 v_m = .0408 \times 6^2 \times 7.5 = 11.016$ gal. per sec. Ans.

(486) $14^2 \times .7854 \times 27$ = volume of cylinder = volume of water displaced.

$14^2 \times .7854 \times 27 \times .03617 = 150$ lb., nearly, = weight of water displaced.

$(14^2 - 13^2) \times .7854 \times 27$ = volume of the cylinder walls.

$13^2 \times .7854 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 2$ = volume of the cylinder ends.

.261 lb. = weight of a cubic inch of cast iron, then,

$[(14^2 - 13^2) \times .7854 \times 27 + 13^2 \times .7854 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 2] \times .261 =$ 167 lb., nearly, = weight of cylinder. Since weight of cylinder is greater than the weight of the water displaced, it will sink. Ans.

(487) 2 lb. — 1 lb. 5 oz. = 11 oz., weight of water.

1 lb. 15.34 oz. — 1 lb. 5 oz. = 10.34 oz., weight of oil.

$10.34 \div 11 = .94$ = Sp. Gr. of oil. Ans.

(488) Head $= 41 \div .434 = 94.47$ ft. Using formula **36,** $v = .98\sqrt{2gh} = .98\sqrt{2 \times 32.16 \times 94.47} = 76.39$ ft. per sec. Ans. This is not the mean velocity, v_m.

(489) (a) Use formula **39.**

$$Q_a = .815\, A \sqrt{2gh}, \text{ or}$$

$$Q_a = .815 \times \frac{1.5^2 \times .7854}{144} \times \sqrt{2 \times 32.16 \times 94.47} \times 60 =$$

46.77 cu. ft. per min. Ans.

(*b*) See Art. **1005.**

The theoretical velocity of discharge is $v = \sqrt{2\,g\,h}$, and as $h = 41 \div .434 = 94.47$ ft., we have $v = \sqrt{2 \times 32.16 \times 94.47} = 77.95$ ft. per sec.

Using formula **31,** $Q = A\,v$, and multiplying by 60 to reduce the discharge from cu. ft. per sec. to cu. ft. per min., we have

$$Q = \frac{1.5^2 \times .7854}{144} \times 77.95 \times 60 = 57.39 \text{ cu. ft. per min.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $$\frac{Q_a}{Q} = \frac{46.77}{57.39} = .815. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(490) (*b*) Use formulas **31** and **38.**

$$Q = A\,v = \frac{1.5^2 \times .7854}{144} \times 77.95 = .9566 \text{ cu. ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*a*) $Q_a = .615\,Q = .615 \times .9566 = .5883$ cu. ft. per sec. Ans.

(*c*) $$\frac{Q_a}{Q} = \frac{.5883}{.9566} = .615. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(491) (*a*) $9 \times 5 \times .7854 = 35.343$ sq. in. = area of base.

$2^2 \times .7854 = 3.1416$ sq. in. = area of hole.

$\frac{3.1416}{35.343} = \frac{1}{11.25}$; hence, the area of the base is less than 20 times the area of the orifice, and formula **35** must be used.

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2\,g\,h}{1 - \frac{a^2}{A^2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 32.16 \times 6}{1 - \frac{(2^2 \times .7854)^2}{(9 \times 5 \times .7854)^2}}} = 19.722 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $.434 \times 6 = 2.604$, or say 2.6 lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(492) $6 \times 4 \times .7854 = 18.85$ sq. in. = area of upper surface.

$15^2 \times .7854 = 176.715$ sq. in. = area of base.

$\frac{.132}{18.85} \times 176.715 = 1{,}237.5$ lb., pressure due to weight on upper surface.

$.03617 \times 24 \times 176.715 = 153.4$ lb., pressure due to water in vessel.

$1{,}237.5 + 153.4 = 1{,}390.9$ lb., total pressure. Ans.

(493) Use formula **31** or **32.**

Divide by 60×60 to get the discharge in gallons per second, and by 7.48 to get the discharge in cubic feet per second.

$$\text{Area in sq. ft.} = \frac{4^2 \times .7854}{144}.$$

$$v_m = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{12{,}000 \times 144}{60 \times 60 \times 7.48 \times 4^2 \times .7854} = 5.106 \text{ ft. per sec.}$$

Ans.

(494) A sketch of the arrangement is shown in Fig. 45.

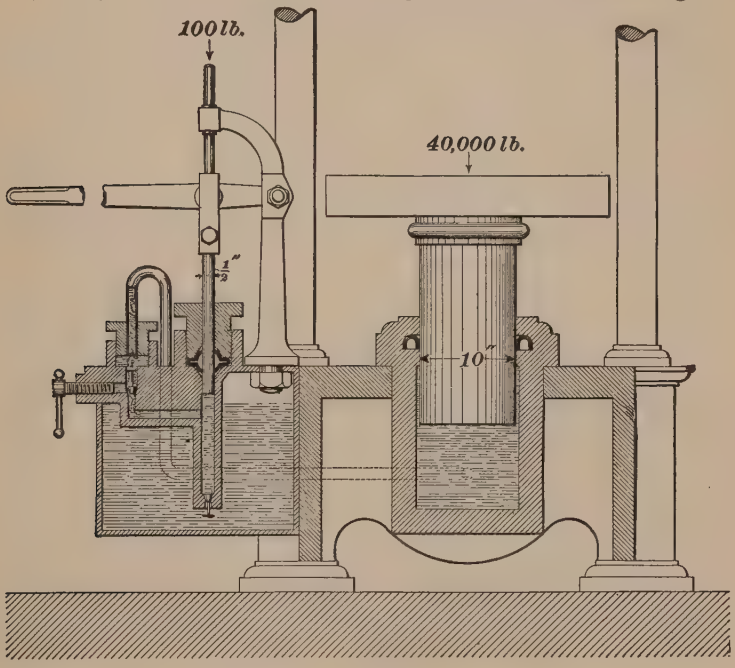

FIG. 45.

(*a*) Area of pump piston $= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times .7854 = .19635$ sq. in.

Area of plunger $= 10^2 \times .7854 = 78.54$ sq. in.

Pressure per square inch exerted by piston $= \frac{100}{.19635}$ lb.

Hence, according to Pascal's law, the pressure on the plunger is $\frac{100}{.19635} \times 78.54 = 40{,}000$ lb. Ans.

(*b*) Velocity ratio $= 1\frac{1}{2} : .00375 = 400 : 1$. Ans.

(*c*) According to the principle given in Art. **981,** $P \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches $= W \times$ distance moved by plunger, or $100 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 40{,}000 \times$ required distance; hence, the required distance $= \frac{100 \times 1\frac{1}{2}}{40{,}000} = .00375$ in. Ans.

(495) (*a*) Use formula **44,** and multiply by 7.48 and 60 to reduce the discharge from cu. ft. per sec. to gal. per min.

$$Q_a = .41\, b\sqrt{2g}\,[\sqrt{h^3} - \sqrt{h_1^3}] \times 60 \times 7.48 =$$

$$.41 \times \frac{14}{12} \times \sqrt{64.32}\left[\sqrt{\left(9+\frac{20}{12}\right)^3} - \sqrt{9^3}\right] \times 60 \times 7.48 =$$

13,502 gal. Ans.

(*b*) In the second case,

$$Q_a = .41 \times \frac{20}{12} \times \sqrt{64.32}\left[\sqrt{\left(9+\frac{14}{12}\right)^3} - \sqrt{9^3}\right] \times 60 \times 7.48 =$$

13,323 gal. Ans.

(496) (*a*) Area of weir $= 14 \times 20 \div 144$ sq. ft. Use formula **32,** and divide by 60×7.48 to reduce gal. per min. to cu. ft. per sec.

$$v_m = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{13{,}502 \times 144}{60 \times 7.48 \times 14 \times 20} = 15.47 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $$v_m = \frac{13{,}323 \times 144}{60 \times 7.48 \times 14 \times 20} = 15.27 \text{ ft. per sec.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(497) (*a*) See Art. **997.**

$W = 2$ lb. $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz. $= 40.5$ oz.
$w = \quad 12$ oz.
$W' = 1$ lb. 11 oz. $= 27$ oz.

By formula **30,**

$$\text{Sp. Gr.} = \frac{W - w}{W' - w} = \frac{40.5 - 12}{27 - 12} = \frac{28.5}{15} = 1.9. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) 15 oz. $= \frac{15}{16}$ lb. $= .9375$ lb. $.9375 \div .03617 = 25.92$ cu. in. = volume of water = volume of slate. Therefore, the volume of the slate = 25.92 cu. in. Ans.

(498) In Art. **1019** it is stated that the theoretical mean velocity is $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2gh}$. Hence, $v_m = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2 \times 32.16 \times 3} =$ 9.26 ft. per sec. Ans.

(499) (*a*) 4 ft. 9 in. = 4.75 ft. $19 - 4.75 = 14.25$.

Range $= \sqrt{4hy} = \sqrt{4 \times 4.75 \times 14.25} = 16.454$ ft. Ans.

(*b*) $19 - 4.75 = 14.25$ ft. Ans.

(*c*) $19 \div 2 = 9.5$. Greatest range $= \sqrt{4 \times 9.5^2} = 19$ ft. Ans. (See Art. **1009.**)

(500) Use formulas **46** and **50.**

$$v_m = 2.315\sqrt{\frac{h\,d}{f\,l}} = 2.315\sqrt{\frac{25 \times 5}{.025 \times 1{,}300}} = 4.5397 \text{ ft. per sec.}$$

From the table, $f = .0230$ for $v_m = 4$ and .0214 for $v_m = 6$. $.0230 - .0214 = .0016$. $6 - 4 = 2$.

$4.5397 - 4 = .5397$. Then, $2 : .5397 :: .0016 : x$, or $x = .0004$. Hence, $.0230 - .0004 = .0226 = f$ for $v_m = 4.5397$.

$$Q = 60 \times 60 \times .09445 \times 5^2 \times \sqrt{\frac{25 \times 5}{.0226 \times 1{,}300 + \frac{1}{8} \times 5}} =$$

17,350 gal. per hr. Ans.

(501) Obtain the values by approximating to those given in Art. **1033.** Thus, for $v_m = 2$, $f = .0265$; for $v_m = 3$, $f = .0243$; $.0265 - .0243 = .0022$. $2.37 - 2 = .37$. Hence, $1 : 37 :: .0022 : x$, or $x = .0008$. Then, $.0265 - .0008 = .0257 = f$ for $v_m = 2.37$. Ans.

For $v_m = 3$, $f = .0243$; for $v_m = 4$, $f = .0230$; $.0243 - .0230 = .0013$. $3.19 - 3 = .19$. Hence, $1 : .19 :: .0013 : x$, or $x = .0002$. Then, $.0243 - .0002 = .0241 = f$ for $v_m = 3.19$. Ans.

For $v_m = 4, f = .0230$; for $v_m = 6, f = .0214$; $.0230 - .0214 = .0016$. $5.8 - 4 = 1.8$. $6 - 4 = 2$. Hence, $2 : 1.8 :: .0016 : x$, or $x = .0014$. Then, $.0230 - .0014 = .0216 = f$ for $v_m = 5.8$. Ans.

For $v_m = 6, f = .0214$; for $v_m = 8, f = .0205$; $.0214 - .0205 = .0009$. $7.4 - 6 = 1.4$. $8 - 6 = 2$. Hence, $2 : 1.4 = .0009 : x$, or $x = .0006$. Then, $.0214 - .0006 = .0208 = f$ for $v_m = 7.4$. Ans.

For $v_m = 8, f = .0205$; for $v_m = 12, f = .0193$; $.0205 - .0193 = .0012$. $9.83 - 8 = 1.83$. $12 - 8 = 4$. Hence, $4 : 1.83 :: .0012 : x$, or $x = .0005$. Then, $.0205 - .0005 = .02 = f$ for $v_m = 9.83$. Ans.

For $v_m = 8, f = .0205$; for $v_m = 12, f = .0193$; $.0205 - .0193 = .0012$. $11.5 - 8 = 3.5$. $12 - 8 = 4$. Hence, $4 : 3.5 :: .0012 : x$, or $x = .0011$. $.0205 - .0011 = .0194 = f$ for $v_m = 11.5$. Ans.

(502) Specific gravity of sea-water is 1.026. Total area of cube $= 10.5^2 \times 6 = 661.5$ sq. in. 1 mile $= 5{,}280$ ft. Hence, total pressure on the cube $= 661.5 \times 5{,}280 \times 3.5 \times .434 \times 1.026 = 5{,}443{,}383$ lb. Ans.

(503) $19^2 \times .7854 \times 80 = 22{,}682$ lb. **Ans.**

PNEUMATICS.

(QUESTIONS 504–553.)

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(504) The force with which a confined gas presses against the walls of the vessel which contains it.

(505) (*a*) $4 \times 12 \times .49 = 23.52$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(*b*) $23.52 \div 14.7 = 1.6$ atmospheres. Ans.

(506) (*a*) A column of water 1 foot high exerts a pressure of .434 lb. per sq. in. Hence, $.434 \times 19 = 8.246$ lb. per sq. in., the required tension. A column of mercury 1 in. high exerts a pressure of .49 lb. per sq. in. Hence, $8.246 \div .49 =$ 16.828 in. = height of the mercury column. Ans.

(*b*) Pressure above the mercury $= 14.7 - 8.246 = 6.454$ lb. per sq. in.. Ans.

(507) Using formula **53,** $p_1 = \frac{p\,v}{v_1} = \frac{(14.7 \times 3) \times 1}{2.5} =$ 17.64 lb. Ans.

(508) (*c*) Using formula **61,**

$$V = \frac{.37052\,W\,T}{p} = \frac{.37052 \times 7.14 \times 535}{22.05} = 64.188 \text{ cu. ft. Ans.}$$

($T = 460° + 75° = 535°$, and $p = 14.7 \times 1.5 = 22.05$ lb. per sq. in.)

(*a*) $7.14 \div .08 = 89.25$ cu. ft., the original volume. Ans.

(*b*) If 1 cu. ft. weighs .08 lb., 1 lb. contains $1 \div .08 =$ 12.5 cu. ft. Hence, using formula **60,** $p\,V = .37052\,T$, or

$$T = \frac{p\,V}{.37052} = \frac{22.05 \times 12.5}{.37052} = 743.887°. \quad 743.887 - 460 = 283.887°. \text{ Ans.}$$

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(509) Substituting in formula **59**, $p = 40$, $t = 120$, and $t_1 = 55$,

$$p_1 = 40\left(\frac{460 + 55}{460 + 120}\right) = \frac{40 \times 515}{580} = 35.517 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(510) Using formula **61**, $pV = .37052\, WT$, or

$$W = \frac{pV}{.37052\, T}. \quad T = 460° + 60° = 520°.$$

Therefore, $W = \dfrac{14.7 \times 1}{.37052 \times 520} = .076296$ lb. Ans.

(511) $175{,}000 \div 144 =$ pounds per sq. in.

$(175{,}000 \div 144) \div 14.7 = 82.672 =$ atmospheres. Ans.

(512) Extending formula **63** to include 3 gases, we have $PV = p_1v_1 + p_2v_2 + p_3v_3$, or $40 \times P = 1 \times 12 + 2 \times 10 + 3 \times 8$.

Hence, $P = \dfrac{56}{40} = 1.4$ atmos. $= 1.4 \times 14.7 = 20.58$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(513) In the last example, $PV = 56$. In the present case, $P = \dfrac{23}{14.7}$ atmos. Therefore, $V = \dfrac{56}{P} = \dfrac{56}{\frac{23}{14.7}} = 35.79$ cu. ft. Ans.

(514) For $t = 280°$, $T = 740°$; for $t = 77°$, $T = 537°$.

$pV = .37052\, WT$, or $W = \dfrac{pV}{.37052\, T}$. (Formula **61.**)

$$\text{Weight of hot air} = \frac{14.7 \times 10{,}000}{.37052 \times 740} = 536.13 \text{ lb.}$$

$$\text{Weight of air displaced} = \frac{14.7 \times 10{,}000}{.37052 \times 537} = 738.81 \text{ lb.}$$

$738.81 - 536.13 = 202.68$. $202.68 - 100 = 102.68$ lb. Ans.

(515) According to formula **64**,

$$PV = \left(\frac{p_1v_1}{T_1} + \frac{p_2v_2}{T_2}\right)T, \text{ or}$$

$$20 \times 31 = \left(\frac{14.7 \times 13}{533} + \frac{30 \times 18}{513}\right)T = 1.411168\, T.$$

Therefore, $T = \frac{20 \times 31}{1.411168} = 439.35°$. Since this is less than 460°, the temperature is $460 - 439.35 = 20.65°$ below zero, or $-20.65°$. Ans.

(516) A hollow space from which all air or other gas (or gaseous vapor) has been removed. An example would be the space above the mercury in a barometer.

(517) One inch of mercury corresponds to a pressure of .49 lb. per sq. in.

$\frac{1}{40}$ inch of mercury corresponds to a pressure of $\frac{.49}{40}$ lb. per sq. in. $\frac{.49}{40} \times 144 = 1.764$ lb. per sq. ft. Ans.

(518) (*a*) $325 \times .14 = 45.5$ lb. = force necessary to overcome the friction. $6 \times 12 = 72''$ = length of cylinder. $72 - 40 = 32$ = distance which the piston must move. Since the area of the cylinder remains the same, any variation in the volume will be proportional to the variation in the length between the head and piston. By formula **53**, $p v = p_1 v_1$. Therefore, $p = \frac{p_1 v_1}{v} = \frac{14.7 \times 40}{72} = 8.1\frac{2}{3}$ lb. per sq. in. = pressure when piston is at the end of the cylinder. Since there is the atmospheric pressure of 14.7 lb. on one side of the piston and only $8.1\frac{2}{3}$ lb. on the other side, the force required to pull it out of the cylinder is $14.7 - 8.1\frac{2}{3} = 6.5\frac{1}{3}$ lb. per sq. in. Area of piston $= 40^2 \times .7854 = 1{,}256.64$ sq. in. Total force $= 1{,}256.64 \times 6.5\frac{1}{3} = 8{,}210.05$. Adding the friction, $8{,}210.05 + 45.5 = 8{,}255.55$ lb. Ans.

(*b*) Proceeding likewise in the second case, $p v = p_1 v_1$, or $p = \frac{p_1 v_1}{v} = \frac{14.7 \times 40}{6} = 98$ lb. $98 - 14.7 = 83.3$ lb. per sq. in.

$1{,}256.64 \times 83.3 + 45.5 = 104{,}723.612$ lb. Ans.

(519) 8.47 = original volume = v_1. 8.47 − 4.5 = 3.97 cu. ft. = new volume = v. By formula **53,**

$$p_1 = \frac{p\,v}{v_1} = \frac{3.97 \times 38}{8.47} = 17.812 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(520) Original weight = W = .5 lb. = 8 oz.; new weight = W_1 = 1 lb. 6 oz. = 22 oz. According to formula **56,**

$p\,W_1 = p_1\,W$, or $p_1 = \frac{P\,W_1}{W} = \frac{14.7 \times 22}{8} = 40.425$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(521) Applying formula **58,**

$$v_1 = v\left(\frac{460 + t_1}{460 + t}\right) = \frac{4{,}516}{1{,}728}\left(\frac{460 + 80}{460 + 260}\right) = 1.96 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(522) According to formula **61,** $p\,V = .37052\,W\,T$, or

$$W = \frac{p\,V}{.37052\,T} = \frac{14.7 \times 1.25 \times 55}{.37052 \times 548} = 4.977 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(523) Using formula **63,** $P\,V = p\,v + p_1\,v_1$, or $P \times 7.5 = 14.7 \times 2 \times 7.5 + 40 \times 7.5$, or P = 69.4 lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(524) 48″, 36″, and 24″ = 4′, 3′, and 2′, respectively. Hence, $4 \times 3 \times 2 = 24$ cu. ft. = the volume of the block. The block will weigh as much more in a vacuum as the weight of the air it displaces. In example 510, it was found that 1 cu. ft. of air at a temperature of 60° weighed .076296 lb. $.076296 \times 24 + 1{,}200 = 1{,}201.83$ lb. Ans.

(525) (*a*) (See Art. **1088.**) $127 + 16 = 143$.

$$\frac{\left(\frac{9}{12}\right)^2 \times .7854 \times 1 \times 125 \times 62.5 \times 143}{33{,}000} = 14.9563 \text{ H.P.}$$

$$14.9563 \div .75 = 19.942 \text{ H.P.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Discharge in gallons per hour = volume of cylinder in cu. ft. × number of strokes per minute × 7.48 × 60 =

$$\left(\frac{9}{12}\right)^2 \times .7854 \times 125 \times 7.48 \times 60 = 24{,}784.3 \text{ gal. per hr.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(526) In this example, the number of times that the pump delivers water in 1 minute is $100 \div 2 = 50$; in the last example, 125. Hence, the number of gallons discharged per hour in this case will be $24{,}786 \times \frac{50}{125} = 9{,}914.4$ gal. Ans.

(527) See Art. **1043.**

Pressure in condenser $= \frac{30 - 23}{30} \times 14.7 = 3.43$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(528) $144 \times 14.7 = 2{,}116.8$ lb. per sq. ft. Ans.

(529) $.27 \div 3 = .09$ = weight of 1 cu. ft. Using formula **56,**

$p\ W_1 = p_1\ W$, or $30\ W_1 = 65 \times .09$. $W_1 = .195$ lb. Ans.

(530) Using formula **61,**

$p\ V = .37052\ W\ T$, or $30 \times 1 = .37052 \times .09 \times T$.

$T = \frac{30}{.37052 \times .09} = 899.6°$. $899.6° - 460° = 439.6°$. Ans.

(531) $460° + 32° = 492°$; $460° + 212° = 672°$; $460° + 62° = 522°$, and $460° + (-40°) = 420°$.

(532) Using formula **61,** $p\ V = .37052\ W\ T$, and substituting,

$(14.7 \times 10) \times 4 = .37052 \times 3.5 \times T$, or $T = \frac{14.7 \times 10 \times 4}{.37052 \times 3.5} = 453.417°$. $453.417 - 460° = -6.583°$. Ans.

(533) Using formula **63,** $V\ P = v\ p + v_1\ p_1$, we find

$$P = \frac{15 \times 63 + 19 \times 14.7 \times 3}{25} = 71.316 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(534) Using formula **60,** $p\ V = .37052\ T$, or $P = \frac{.37052 \times 540}{10} = 20$ lb. per sq. in., nearly. Ans.

(535) One inch of mercury represents a pressure of .49 lb. Therefore, the height of the mercury column is $12.5 \div .49 = 25.51$ in. Ans.

(536) Thirty inches of mercury corresponds to 34 ft. of water. (See Art. **1043.**) Therefore,

$30'' : 34$ ft. $:: 27'' : x$ ft., or $x = 30.6$ ft. Ans.

A more accurate way is $(27 \times .49) \div .434 = 30.5$ ft.

(537) (*a*) $30 - 17.5 = 12.5$ in. = original tension of gas in inches of mercury. $30 - 5 = 25$ in. = new tension in inches of mercury.

$V P = v p + v_1 p_1$ (formula **63**), or $6.7 \times 25 = 6.7 \times 12.5 + v_1 \times 30$.

$$v_1 = \frac{6.7 \times 25 - 6.7 \times 12.5}{30} = 2.79\frac{1}{6} \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) To produce a vacuum of 0 inches,

$$v_1 = \frac{6.7 \times 30 - 6.7 \times 12.5}{30} = 3.908 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(538) $11 + 25 = 36$, final volume of gas. $2.4 \div 36 = \frac{1}{15}$ lb. Ans.

(539) Using formula **59,**

$$p_1 = p\left(\frac{460 + t_1}{460 + t}\right) = 12 \times \left(\frac{460 + 300}{460 + 60}\right) = 17.54 \text{ lb. per sq. in.}$$ Ans.

(540) $T = 460 + 212 = 672°$. Using formula **61,** $p V = .37052\ W T$, we have $14.7 \times 1 = .37052 \times W \times 672$, or $W = \frac{14.7}{.37052 \times 672} = .059039$ lb. Ans.

(541) (*a*) $\frac{20^2 \times .7854 \times 32}{1{,}728} = 5.8178$ cu. ft. = volume of cylinder.

$32 - 26 = 6$ in., length of stroke unfinished.

$$5.8178 \times \frac{6}{32} = 1.0908 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) By formula **61,** taking the values of p, V, and T at the beginning of stroke,

$p V = .37052\ W T$, or $W = \frac{p V}{.37052\ T} = \frac{14.7 \times 5.8178}{.37052 \times 535} =$ .43143 lb. Ans.

(*c*) Now, substituting in formula **61** the values of V, W, and T at time of discharge,

$$p = \frac{.37052\ W T}{V} = \frac{.37052 \times .43143 \times 585}{1.0908} = 85.727 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(542) Using formula **63,** $VP = vp + v_1 p_1$, or $30 \times 35 = 19 \times 12 + 21\, p_1$, or $p_1 = \dfrac{30 \times 35 - 19 \times 12}{21} = 39.14$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(543) Use formula **64.** $PV = \left(\dfrac{p_1 v_1}{T_1} + \dfrac{p_2 v_2}{T_2}\right) T.$

$$T = 460 + 72 = 532.$$

Therefore, $P = \dfrac{\left(\dfrac{13 \times 45}{520} + \dfrac{17 \times 60}{540}\right) 532}{60} = 26.723$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(544) See Art. **1043.** Since the barometer column stands at 30 inches for a perfect vacuum, the height when the air is admitted will be $30'' - 4\frac{1}{2}'' = 25\frac{1}{2}''$. Ans.

(545) Sp. Gr. of alcohol = .8. Therefore, $16 \times .434 \times .8 =$ pressure exerted by the column of alcohol. $\dfrac{16 \times .434 \times .8}{.49} =$ 11.337 in. = height of a column of mercury that will give the same pressure as 16 ft. of alcohol = number of inches shown by the gauge. Ans.

(546) (*a*) $14.7 + 9 = 23.7$ lb. per sq. in. Using formula **53,**

$$v_1 = \frac{p\, v}{p_1} = \frac{14.7 \times 80}{23.7} = 49.62 \text{ in.} =$$

distance between piston and end of stroke. Since the area of the piston remains constant, the volume at any point of the stroke is proportional to the distance passed over by the piston. Hence, we may use the latter for the former in the formula. $80 - 49.62 = 30.38$ in. Ans.

(*b*) Area of piston $= 80^2 \times .7854$. The volume of air at point of discharge is $80^2 \times .7854 \times 49.62$ cu. in. =

$$\frac{80^2 \times .7854 \times 49.62}{1{,}728} = 144.34 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(547) Using formula **56,** $p\, W_1 = p_1 W$, or $3.5 \times 14\,7 \times 2 = p_1 \times 13$; hence, $p_1 = \dfrac{14.7 \times 3.5 \times 2}{13} = 7.915+$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(548) $60'' - 50'' = 10''$. Since the volumes are proportional to the lengths of the spaces between the piston and the end of the stroke, we may apply formula **62,**

$$\frac{p\,V}{T} = \frac{p_1\,V_1}{T_1}\text{; or } \frac{14.7 \times 60}{460 + 60} = \frac{p_1 \times 10}{460 + 130}.$$

Therefore, $p_1 = \dfrac{14.7 \times 60 \times 590}{520 \times 10} = 100.07$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(549) $T = 127° + 460° = 587°$. Using formula **60,** $p\,V = .37052\ T$, or $V = \dfrac{.37052 \times 587}{27} = 8.055$ cu. ft. Ans.

(550) $T = 100° + 460° = 560°$.

Substituting in formula **61,** $p\,V = .37052\ W\,T$, or

$$V = \frac{.37052\ W\,T}{p} = \frac{.37052 \times .5 \times 560}{\frac{4{,}000}{144}} = 3.735 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(551) Use formula **64.** $PV = \left(\dfrac{p_1 v_1}{T_1} + \dfrac{p_2 v_2}{T_2}\right) T$.

$T = 110° + 460° = 570°$; $T_1 = 100° + 460° = 560°$; $T_2 = 130° + 460° = 590°$.

Therefore, $V = \dfrac{\left(\dfrac{90 \times 40}{560} + \dfrac{80 \times 57}{590}\right) 570}{120} = 67.248$ cu. ft. Ans.

(552) The pressure exerted by squeezing the bulb may be found from formula **53,** in which p is 14.7, v, the original volume = 20 cu. in., and v_1, the new volume, = 5 cu. in. $p_1 = \dfrac{p\,v}{v_1} = \dfrac{14.7 \times 20}{5} = 58.8$ lb. The pressure due to the atmosphere must be deducted, since there is an equal pressure on the outside which balances it. $58.8 - 14.7 = 44.1$ lb. per sq. in. = pressure due to squeezing the bulb. $3^2 \times .7854 = 7.0686$ sq. in. = area of bottom. $7.0686 \times 44.1 = 311.725$ lb. $7.0686 \times .434 = 3.068$ lb. = pressure due to weight of water. $311.725 + 3.068 = 314.793$ lb. Ans.

(553) Use formula **58.**

$$v_1 = v\left(\frac{460 + t_1}{460 + t}\right) = 4\left(\frac{460 + 115}{460 + 40}\right) = 4.6 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

HEAT.

(QUESTIONS 554–613.)

(554) 9 hr. 25 min. = 565 min.

55 ÷ 2 = 27.5 min. = time it would take to heat 1 lb. of the substance to this temperature under the same conditions. 27.5 ÷ 565 = .04867 = specific heat of the substance. Ans.

(555) Increase in diameter = 4.001 − 3.9985 = .0025″. C_1 = .00000599, from Table 19. Hence, using formula **67**, $t = \frac{1}{L\,C_1} = \frac{.0025}{3.9985 \times .00000599} = 104.4°$, nearly. Then, 104.4 + 80 = 184.4°, nearly. Ans.

(556) (*a*) Substituting in formula **72** $W = 360$, $t_1 - t = 104.4$, and $s = .1165$; $n = W\ (t_1 - t)\ s = 360 \times 104.4 \times .1165 = 4{,}378.536$ B. T. U.

Since 12% of the total heat is lost by radiation, the above number of B. T. U. must be the number remaining after subtracting the heat units lost by radiation from the total number; or it is 100 − 12 = 88% of the total number. Hence, dividing by .88 we obtain 4,378.536 ÷ .88 = 4,975.6 B. T. U., total heat required. Ans.

(*b*) 4,975.6 × 778 = 3,871,017 ft.-lb. Ans.

(557) (*a*) $80^2 \times .7854 = 5{,}026.56$ sq. in. = area of piston.

$p\ v = p_1\ v_1$. At the beginning of the stroke $p = 14.7$, and the volume may be represented by the length of the cylinder, 80 in.; at the point of discharge p_1 is 120, therefore, $80 \times 14.7 = 120 \times v$, or $v = 9.8$ in., the portion of the stroke uncompleted at discharge.

$\frac{5{,}026.56 \times 9.8}{1{,}728} = 28.507$ cu. ft., volume of air discharged. Ans.

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(*b*) By formula **80**, $L = 331.5744\, p\, V \log \frac{p_1}{p} = 331.5744 \times 120 \times 28.507 \log \frac{120}{14.7} = 331.5744 \times 120 \times 28.507 \times .91186 =$ 1,034,289 ft.-lb. Ans.

(558) (*a*) Volume of cylinder = area of piston × length of stroke $= \frac{5,026.56}{144} \times \frac{80}{12} = 232.71$ cu. ft., nearly.

From formula **81**, $p_1 v_1^{1.41} = p_2 v_2^{1.41}$, or $v_2 = \sqrt[1.41]{\frac{p_1 v_1^{1.41}}{p_2}}$.

Substituting for p_1 and v_1 their values at the beginning of the stroke, and for p_2 its value at discharge, we have

$$v_2 = \sqrt[1.41]{\frac{14.7 \times 232.71^{1.41}}{120}};$$

$$\log v_2 = \frac{\log 14.7 + 1.41 \log 232.71 - \log 120}{1.41}, \text{ or}$$

$$\log v_2 = \frac{1.16732 + 1.41 \times 2.36682 - 2.07918}{1.41} = 1.72011.$$

$v_2 = 52.494$ cu. ft., the volume discharged. Ans.

(*b*) To find the work, use formula **84**,

$$L = 351.36\, p\, V \left[1 - \left(\frac{V}{V_1}\right)^{.41}\right] =$$

$$351.36 \times 14.7 \times 232.71 \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{232.71}{52.494}\right)^{.41}\right].$$

$$\text{Log} \left(\frac{232.71}{52.494}\right)^{.41} = .41 (\log 232.71 - \log 52.494) =$$

$.41 (2.36682 - 1.72011) = .26515$. Therefore, $\left(\frac{232.71}{52.494}\right)^{.41} =$ 1.8414.

$1 - 1.8414 = -.8414$, the minus sign indicating that the work done by the air is negative; that is, that work is done upon the air instead of by it, or that the air is compressed.

$L = 351.36 \times 14.7 \times 232.71 \times .8414 = 1,011,317$ ft.-lb. Ans.

(559) See Arts. **1090** and **1135.**

(560) Using formula **65,**

(*a*) $t_f = \frac{9}{5} \times 2{,}917 + 32 = 5{,}282.6°$ F. Ans.

(*b*) $t_f = \frac{9}{5} \times 637 + 32 = 1{,}178.6$ F. Ans.

(*c*) $t_f = \frac{9}{5} \times (-260) + 32 = -436°$ F. Ans.

(561) See Table 21, Art. **1134,** and Table 22, Art. **1141.**

$-50 - (-37.8) \times 12 \times .0333 = 4.875$ = units of heat necessary to raise the temperature to the fusion point. $5.09 \times 12 = 61.08$ B. T. U. required to melt the mercury. $[662 - (-37.8)] \times .0333 \times 12 = 279.64$ B. T. U. required to raise the temperature to the point of vaporization. $157 \times 12 = 1{,}884$ B. T. U. required for vaporizing it. $4{,}875 + 61.08 + 279.64 + 1{,}884 = 2{,}229.595$ B. T. U. Ans.

(562) Using formula **71,** $p V = W R T$, or

$$W = \frac{p v}{R T} = \frac{18 \times 100}{5.34946 \times 540} = .6231 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(563) See Tables 21 and 22 for specific heat and temperature of fusion of copper. 7 lb. 5 oz. = 7.3125 lb. $2{,}100° - 78° = 2{,}022°$. $2{,}022 \times 7.3125 \times .0951 = 1{,}406.13$ B. T. U. Ans.

(564) By formula **73,** $t = \frac{W_1 s_1 t_1 + W_2 s_2 t_2 + W_3 s_3 t_3}{W_1 s_1 + W_2 s_2 + W_3 s_3} =$

$$\frac{2.25 \times .0314 \times 40 + 4 \times 65 + 1.75 \times .1298 \times 62}{2.25 \times .0314 + 4 + 1.75 \times .1298} = 64.43°. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(565) Use formulas **69, 67,** and **68.** (*a*) $v = V C_3 t = 4 \times 4 \times 20 \times 1{,}200 \times .00002058 = 7.903$ cu. in. Ans.

(*b*) $l = L C_1 t = 20 \times 1{,}200 \times .00000686 = .16464$ in. Ans.

(*c*) $a = A C_2 t = 4 \times 4 \times 1{,}200 \times .00001372 = .2634$ sq. in. Ans.

(566) Using formula **71,**

$$p V = W R T, \text{ or } T = \frac{p V}{W R} = \frac{73 \times 61}{10 \times .38143} = 1{,}167.45°.$$

$1{,}167.45° - 460° = 707.45°$. Ans.

(567) See Art. **1124.**

(568) By formula **73**, $t = \dfrac{W_1 s_1 t_1 + W_2 s_2 t_2 + W_3 s_3 t_3}{W_1 s_1 + W_2 s_2 + W_3 s_3}$, or

$$t_1 = \frac{(W_1 s_1 + W_2 s_2 + W_3 s_3)\, t - W_2 s_2 t_2 - W_3 s_3 t_3}{W_1 s_1} =$$

$$\frac{(1 \times .1298 + 3.25 \times 1 + 1.5 \times .0951)\, 128 - 3.25 \times 85 - 1.5 \times .0951 \times 85}{1 \times .1298} =$$

1,252°. Ans.

(569) Draw the lines $O\ X$ and $O\ Y$ (Fig. 46) perpendicular to each other. On $O\ X$ take any convenient distance, say $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, to represent one unit of volume (1 cu. ft.), and on $O\ Y$ take a distance of say 3 inches to represent the required pressure of 84 pounds. Our scale of pressure is,

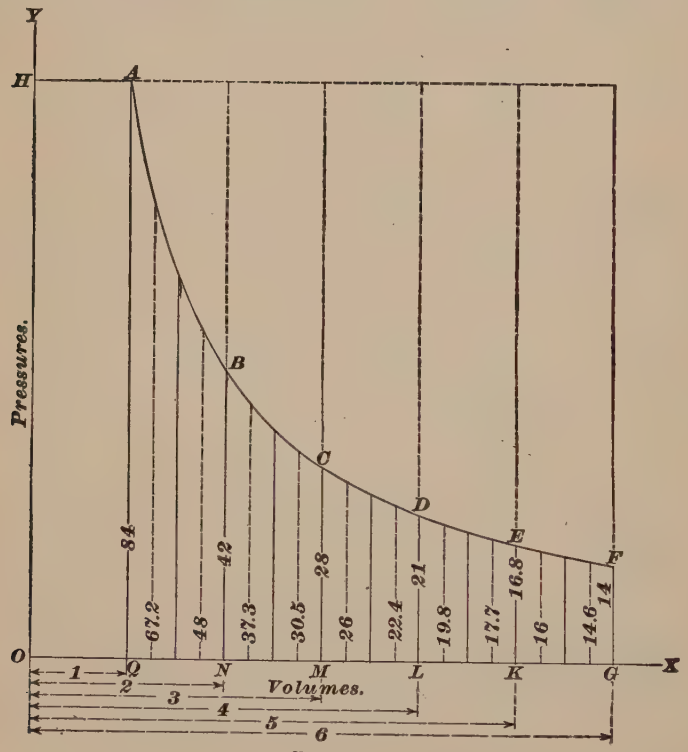

FIG. 46.

then, 28 pounds to the inch. The ordinates are now erected as shown in Art. **1156.** Thus, at A the volume is 1, and

the pressure 84 pounds; hence, $p\,v = 84$. But $p\,v = p_1\,v_1 = p_2\,v_2$, etc., $= 84$; hence, $p_1 = \frac{84}{v_1}$, $p_2 = \frac{84}{v_2}$, etc. When $v = 1$, $p = \frac{84}{1} = 84 = Q\,A$.

When $v = 2$, $p = \frac{84}{2} = 42 = N\,B$.

When $v = 3$, $p = \frac{84}{3} = 28 = M\,C$.

When $v = 4$, $p = \frac{84}{4} = 21 = L\,D$.

When $v = 5$, $p = \frac{84}{5} = 16.8 = K\,E$.

When $v = 6$, $p = \frac{84}{6} = 14 = G\,F$.

A curve through A, B, C, D, E, and F will be the one required.

(570) Divide the space $Q\,G$ into 10 equal parts, as shown in the figure, and draw the ordinate at the middle of each space. The average ordinate will be found to be 29.95 lb. The volume represented by the length $Q\,G$ is 5 cu. ft. Hence, the work is $29.95 \times 5 \times 144 = 21{,}564$ foot-pounds. Ans.

Calculating the work by formula **79**$_1$,

$$L = 331.5744\,p\,V \log \frac{V_1}{V};$$

$$L = 331.5744 \times 84 \times 1 \times \log \frac{6}{1} = 21{,}673 \text{ ft.-lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(571) (*a*) $460 + 96 = 556°$ F. (*b*) $273\frac{1}{3} + 32 = 305\frac{1}{3}°$ C. (*c*) $273\frac{1}{3} + 180 = 453\frac{1}{3}°$ C. (*d*) $460 + 650 = 1{,}110°$ F. (*e*) $273\frac{1}{3} - 40 = 233\frac{1}{3}°$ C.

(572) $32° - 20° = 12°$. $12 \times 7 \times .504 = 42.336$ B. T. U. required to heat the ice to 32°. $142.65 \times 7 = 998.55$ B. T. U. required to melt the ice. $212° - 32° = 180°$. $180 \times 7 \times 1 = 1{,}260$ B. T. U. required to heat the *water* to 212°. $966.6 \times 7 = 6{,}766.2$ B. T. U. required to change 7 lb. of water at 212° into steam at 212°. $42.336 + 998.55 + 1{,}260 + 6{,}766.2 = 9{,}067.086$ B. T. U.

$$\frac{9{,}067.086 \times 778}{43 \times 33{,}000} = 4.971 \text{ horsepower.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(573) Using formula **84**, and substituting the values of p and V at beginning of compression, we have

$$L = 351.36\, p\, V\left[1 - \left(\frac{V}{V_1}\right)^{.41}\right] =$$

$$351.36 \times 14.7 \times 1\left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{.25}\right)^{.41}\right].$$

$$\text{Log}\left(\frac{1}{.25}\right)^{.41} = \log 4^{.41} = .41 \log 4 = .41 \times .60206 = .24684.$$

The number whose logarithm is .24684 is 1.7654.

Therefore, $\left(\frac{1}{.25}\right)^{.41} = 1.7654$. $1 - \left(\frac{1}{.25}\right)^{.41} = 1 - 1.7654 =$ $-.7654$, the minus sign indicating that the air is compressed. Hence, $L = 351.36 \times 14.7 \times .7654 = 3{,}953.28$ ft.-lb. Ans.

(574) On account of the great irregularity in outline of this figure, a division into ten parts will not give a sufficiently close approximation to the mean ordinate; hence, it is divided into 20 equal parts, as shown by the full lines.

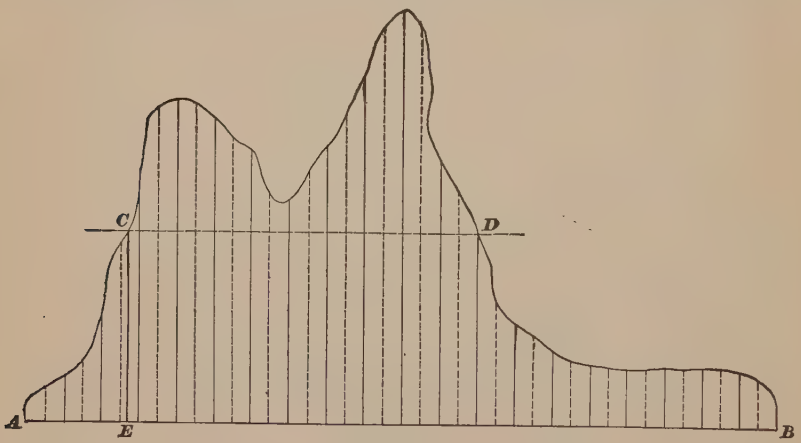

FIG. 47.

(See Fig. 47.) The dotted lines, situated midway between the full lines, represent the ordinates which are to be measured. The sum of all the dotted lines, divided by the number of divisions, gives .9365″ for the mean ordinate. Draw

the line $C\ D$ parallel to $A\ B$ at a distance from $A\ B$ equal to .9365″, and where it cuts the curve will be the points from which to draw the mean ordinate, as $C\ E$.

(575) Prolong $A\ B$ in both directions as shown in Fig. 48. Draw the tangents $h\ i$, $f\ A$, $e\ d$, and $c\ b$, perpendicular to $A\ B$. Since the outline $f\ A\ g$ is very nearly triangular, and is quite small compared with the rest of the figure, consider it a triangle, and draw $m\ n$ half way

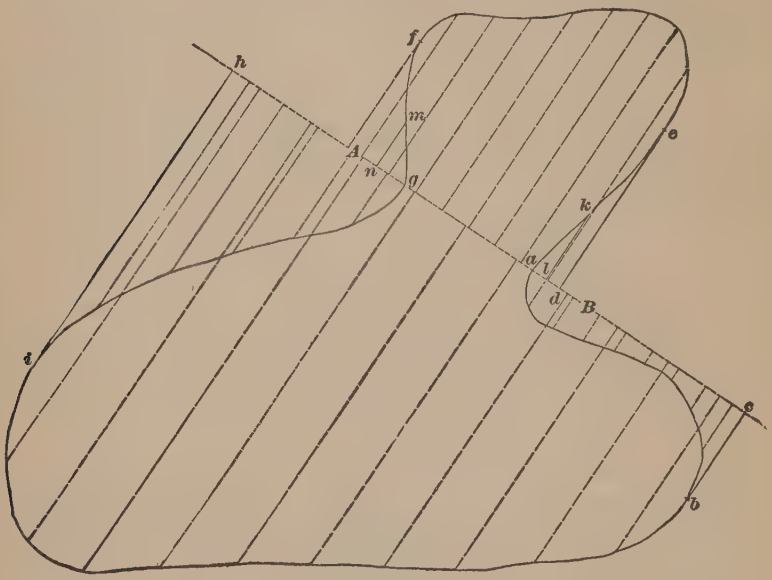

FIG. 48.

between A and g. Consider $m\ n$ as the mean ordinate. Then, $A\ g \times m\ n = .34 \times .28 = .0952$ sq. in. In a similar manner, area of $a\ d\ e = .17 \times .4 = .068$ sq. in. Dividing $A\ f\ e\ d$ into 8 equal parts, and drawing the ordinates at the middle points of these divisions (for convenience the full lines, similar to those in the last figure, have been omitted, and the ordinates at the middle points only have been drawn), the mean ordinate is found to be 1.228″. The length $A\ d = 1.31''$; hence, area of $A\ f\ e\ d = 1.31 \times 1.228 = 1.6087$ sq. in. Dividing $a\ c\ b$ into 8 equal parts, the mean

ordinate is found to be .154; the length $a\,c$ is 1.34; hence, area $a\,c\,b = 1.34 \times .154 = .2064$ sq. in. Dividing $h\,g\,i$ into 5 equal parts, the mean ordinate is found to be .82″; the length $h\,g$ is 1.07″; hence, area $h\,g\,i = 1.07 \times .82 = .8774$ sq. in. Dividing $h\,i\,b\,c$ into 10 equal parts, the mean ordinate is found to be 1.925″; its length $h\,c = 3.21$″; hence, area $h\,i\,b\,c = 3.21 \times 1.925 = 6.179$ sq. in.

$1.6087 + 6.179 = 7.7877$ sq in. = area $h\,i\,b\,c\,d\,e\,f\,A\,h$.

$.0952 + .068 + .2064 + .8774 = 1.247$ sq. in.

$7.7877 - 1.247 = 6.5407$ sq. in. = required area $g\,i\,b\,a\,e\,f\,g$.

Ans.

(576) Using formula **73**, $t = \dfrac{W_1 s_1 t_1 + W_2 s_2 t_2 + W_3 s_3 t_3}{W_1 s_1 + W_2 s_2 + W_3 s_3}$.

For water, $s_1 = 1$; therefore, $W_1 t + (W_2 s_2 + W_3 s_3)\, t = W_1 t_1 + W_2 s_2 t_2 + W_3 s_3 t_3$, and

$$W_1 = \frac{W_2 s_2 t_2 + W_3 s_3 t_3 - t(W_2 s_2 + W_3 s_3)}{t - t}.$$

Substituting the given values for W and t and the values of s_2, s_3, etc., from Table 21, we have

$$W_1 = \frac{4 \times .426 \times 80 + .5 \times .0939 \times 73 - 75.61(4 \times .426 + .5 \times .0939)}{75.61 - 73}$$

$$= \frac{7.35802}{2.61} = 2.819 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(577) See Arts. **1138, 1139, 1131, 1132,** and **1152.**

(578) $K = \dfrac{Wv^2}{2g} = \dfrac{120 \times 1{,}200^2}{2 \times 32.16} =$ kinetic energy in foot-pounds.

(See Art. **957.**) $\dfrac{120 \times 1{,}200^2}{2 \times 32.16} \times .15 =$ kinetic energy expended in heat. Now, dividing by 778 to reduce the foot-pounds to B.T.U., $\dfrac{120 \times 1200^2 \times .15}{2 \times 32.16 \times 778} = 517.975$ B.T.U. Ans.

(579) See Art. **1126.**

(580) Using formula **73**, $t = \dfrac{W_1 s_1 t_1 + W_2 s_2 t_2 + W_3 s_3 t_3}{W_1 s_1 + W_2 s_2 + W_3 s_3}$.

(Since s_2, the specific heat of water, is 1, it may be left out.)

Transposing,

$$s_1 = \frac{W_2(t_2 - t) + W_3 s_3 (t_3 - t)}{W_1(t - t_1)} = \frac{1.875(91-86)+1.25\times.0562\times(91-86)}{5(86-40)} =$$

.0423. Ans.

(See example, Art. **1137.**)

(581) $T_1 = 460° + 450° = 910°$; $T_2 = 460° + 70° = 530°$.

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} = \frac{910 - 530}{910} = 41.76\%. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(582) Use formula **71,** $p V = W R T$. $T = 460° + 200 = 660°$; and R, from Table 20, is 5.34946; therefore, $W = \frac{p V}{R T} = \frac{20 \times 700}{5.34946 \times 660} = 3.9653$ lb. Ans.

(583) (See Arts. **1091** to **1098.**)

(*a*) $C : R = 100 : 80$, or $C = \frac{100}{80} R = \frac{5}{4} R$.

$$\text{Hence, } 44 \times \frac{5}{4} = 55° \text{ C.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $F : R = 180 : 80$, or $F = \frac{180}{80} R = \frac{9}{4} R$.

$$\text{Hence, } 44 \times \frac{9}{4} + 32 = 131° \text{ F.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(584) By formula **81,** $p_1 v_1^{1.41} = p_2 v_2^{1.41}$. The volume of 1 lb. of air at atmospheric pressure, and having a temperature of 60°, is $\frac{1}{.076296} = 13.107$ cu. ft. (See question 510.)

Substituting in the above formula, $14.7 \times 13.107^{1.41} = 235 \times v_2^{1.41}$, or

$$v_2 = \sqrt[1.41]{\frac{14.7 \times 13.107^{1.41}}{235}} = 1.8356 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

From formula **71,** remembering that $W = 1$, we have $p V = R T$, or $T = \frac{p V}{R} = \frac{235 \times 1.8356}{.37052} = 1{,}164.2°$. $1{,}164.2° - 460° = 704.2°$. Ans.

(585) (See Arts. **1107, 1054,** and **1099.**)

(586) (*a*) Cubical contents of cylinder $= (10^2 - \overline{9\frac{1}{4}}^2) \times .7854 \times 72 = 816.48$ cu. in. $= \frac{816.48}{1,728}$ cu. ft. Specific gravity of copper is 8.79. Then, the weight of the cylinder is $\frac{816.48}{1,728} \times 62.5 \times 8.79 = 259.58$ lb. Specific heat of copper, from Table 21, is .0951. Substituting the values of n, W, and s, in formula **72**, $n = W(t_1 - t)s$, we have $7,000 = 259.58\,(t_1 - t) \times .0951$, or $t_1 - t = \frac{7,000}{259.58 \times .0951} = 283.56° =$ increase of temperature.

By formula **67**, $l = L\ C_1\ t = 72 \times .00000955 \times 283.56 =$ .195 in. Ans.

(*b*) By formula **69**, $v = V\ C_3\ t = 816.48 \times .00002864 \times 283.56 = 6.63$ cu. in. Ans.

(*c*) By formula **67**, $l = L\ C_1\ t = 10 \times .00000955 \times 283.56 = .027$ in. Ans.

(587) From Table 19, the coefficient of expansion for gases is .00203252. Substituting in formula **70**,

$V_2 = \left[\frac{1 + C_3(t_2 - 32)}{1 + C_3(t_1 - 32)}\right]\ V_1 = \left[\frac{1 + .00203252(390 - 32)}{1 + .00203252(65 - 32)}\right] \times 12 = 19.428$ cu. ft. $19.428 - 12 = 7.428$ cu. ft. Ans.

The same answer may be obtained by using formula **58.**

(588) Foot-pounds per minute $= 75 \times 2 \times 20 \times 2 \times .18$.
Foot-pounds per hour $= 75 \times 2 \times 2 \times 20 \times .18 \times 60$.

Heat units per hour $= \frac{75 \times 2 \times 2 \times 20 \times .18 \times 60}{778} = 83.29$ B. T. U. Ans.

(589) (*a*) Using formula **87**, $T_1 = T\left(\frac{V}{V_1}\right)^{.41} = 610 \times \left(\frac{1}{4.5}\right)^{.41} = -130.76°$. Ans.

(*b*) Substituting in formula **71**, the initial values of W, R, T, and V, we obtain $p = \frac{WRT}{V} = \frac{.5 \times .37052 \times 610}{.9} =$ 125.565 lb. per sq. in., the initial pressure. Ans.

(*c*) Using formula **86**,

$$p_1 = p\left(\frac{T_1}{T}\right)^{\frac{1}{.2857}} = 125.565 \times \left(\frac{329.24}{610}\right)^{\frac{1}{.2857}} = 15.06 \text{ lb. per sq. in. Ans.}$$

(590) $12^3 \times .5236 = 904.78$ cu. in. = volume of sphere. Sp. Gr. of zinc = 6.86; therefore, $\frac{904.78}{1{,}728} \times 62.5 \times 6.86 =$ 224.5 lb. = weight of sphere. (See example 586.) Using formula **73**, $t = \frac{W_1 s_1 t_1 + W_2 s_2 t_2}{W_1 s_1 + W_2 s_2} = \frac{8 \times 212 + 224.5 \times .0956 \times 70}{8 + 224.5 \times .0956}$ $= 108.49°$. $108.49° - 70° = 38.49°$ = increase in temperature of the zinc sphere after dipping in the boiling water.

Using formula **69**, $v = V C_3 t = 904.78 \times .00004903 \times 38.49 = 1.71$ cu. in., nearly. Ans.

(591) By formula **67**, $l = L\ C_1\ t$. $C_1 = .00000599$; $L = 900 \times 12$; $t = 90° - 28°$; therefore, $1 = 900 \times 12 \times .00000599 \times (90 - 28) = 4.01$ in. Ans.

(592) According to formula **72**, $n = W(t_1 - t)s$, or $s = \frac{n}{W(t_1 - t)} = \frac{n}{W} = \frac{5}{26} = .1923$. Ans.

(593) See Art. **1161.**

(594) (*a*) Temperature of vaporization of sulphur, from Table 22, is 228.3°.

Specific heat of sulphur, from Table 21, is .2026.

Latent heat of fusion of sulphur, from Table 22, is 13.26.

$228.3 - 40 = 188.3$. $13 \times .2026 \times 188.3 = 495.94454$ B. T. U. to raise sulphur to melting point. $13.26 \times 13 = 172.38$ B. T. U. to melt the sulphur. $(495.94454 + 172.38) \times 778 \times 519{,}956.5$ ft.-lb., total work required to perform both of the above operations. Ans.

(*b*) $\frac{519{,}956.5}{10 \times 33{,}000} = 1.5756$ horsepower. Ans.

(595) $124 \times 3 = 372$ B. T. U., heat given up by the turpentine in changing from gas to liquid. $75 \times 4 = 300$ B. T. U., heat contained in the water. $300 + 372 = 672$

B. T. U., heat contained in the mixture at the instant the turpentine has become liquid. $672 \div 4 = 168°$ = temperature of water at the instant that the turpentine has become a liquid.

Applying formula **73**, $t = \frac{W_1 s_1 t_1 + W_2 s_2 t_2}{W_1 s_1 + W_2 s_2} =$

$\frac{.3 \times .426 \times 313 + 168 \times 4}{3 \times .426 + 4} = 203.11°$, final temperature. Ans.

(596) Specific heat of melted lead, from Table 21, = .0402.

Specific heat of solid lead, from Table 21, = .0314.

Temperature of fusion of lead, from Table 22, = 626°.

Latent heat of fusion of lead, from Table 22, = 9.67.

$626° - 46° = 580°$. $800° - 626° = 174°$.

$25 \times .0314 \times 580 = 455.3$ B. T. U., heat required to raise the lead to melting point. $9.67 \times 25 = 241.75$ B. T. U., heat required to melt the lead. $25 \times .0402 \times 174 = 174.87$ B. T. U., heat required to raise the temperature of the melted lead from fusion point to 800°. $455.3 + 241.75 + 174.87 = 871.92$ B. T. U., total heat required. $871.92 \times 778 = 678{,}353.76$ ft.-lb. Ans.

(597) $32° - 10° = 22°$. $22 \times 10 \times .504 = 110.88$ B. T. U., heat required to raise ice from 10° to 32°. Latent heat of fusion of ice, from Table 22, is 142.65; then $142.65 \times 10 = 1{,}426.5$ B. T. U., heat units to melt the ice. $1{,}426.5 + 110.88 = 1{,}537.38$ B. T. U., total heat units to be taken from the mixture to melt the ice. Hence, applying formula **73**,

$$t = \frac{W_1 s_1 t_1 + W_2 s_2 t_2 + W_3 t_3 + W_4 t_4 + W_5 s_5 t_5 - 1{,}537.38}{W_1 s_1 + W_2 s_2 + W_3 + W_4 + W_5 s_5} =$$

$$\frac{11.5 \times .1298 \times 180 + 42 \times .0939 \times 240 + 10 \times 32 + 50 \times 120 + 20 \times .0314 \times 80 - 1{,}537.38}{11.5 \times .1298 + 42 \times .0939 + 10 + 50 + 20 \times .0314}$$

$= 91.55°$. Ans.

(598) (*a*) $p_1 v_1^{1.41} = p_2 v_2^{1.41}$, or $p_2 = \frac{140 \times 3^{1.41}}{16^{1.41}} = 13.215$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{p_1 v_1 - p_2 v_2}{.41} = \frac{140 \times 3 - 13.215 \times 16}{.41} = 508.69.$$

$508.69 \div 20 = 25.434$ sq. in. Ans.

(*b*) $25.434 \div 13 = 1.9565$. Ans.

(*c*) $1.9565 \times 20 = 39.13$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(599) Use formula **66,** $t_c = (t_f - 32)\frac{5}{9}$.

(*a*) $t_c = (-10 - 32) \times \frac{5}{9} = -23\frac{1}{3}°$ C. Ans.

(*b*) $t_c = (25 - 32) \times \frac{5}{9} = -3\frac{8}{9}°$ C. Ans.

(*c*) $t_c = (2{,}200 - 32) \times \frac{5}{9} = 1{,}204\frac{4}{9}°$ C. Ans.

(600) This must be answered by the student.

(601) Using formula **80,** $L = 331.5744\, p\, v \log \frac{p_1}{p} =$

$331.5744 \times 15 \times 10 \times \log \frac{85}{15} = 37{,}467.74$ ft.-lb. Ans.

(602) 520 H. P. $= 520 \times 33{,}000$ ft.-lb. per minute $=$ $520 \times 33{,}000 \times 60$ ft.-lb. per hour $=$

$\frac{520 \times 33{,}000 \times 60}{778}$ B. T. U. $= 1{,}323{,}393.31$ B. T. U. Ans.

(603) Let l = the required latent heat;
W_1 = given weight of zinc;
W_2 = given weight of water;
s_1 = specific heat of zinc;
s_2 = specific heat of water $(= 1)$;
t_1 = temperature of melting zinc;
t_2 = temperature of water.

Then, the total heat of the mixture is $W_1 s_1 t_1 + W_2 s_2 t_2 + W_1 l$, and from formula **73,** the temperature

$$t = \frac{W_1 s_1 t_1 + W_2 t_2 + W_1 l}{W_1 s_1 + W_2}, \text{ or}$$

$$l = \frac{t(W_1 s_1 + W_2) - W_1 s_1 t_1 - W_2 t_2}{W_1} =$$

$$\frac{102\frac{1}{3}(4 \times .0956 + 10) - 4 \times .0956 \times 680 - 10 \times 60}{4} = 50.61.$$

Ans.

(604) See Arts. **1117** and **1120.**

(605) (*a*) and (*b*) See Art. **1118.**

(*c*) A non-conductor is one which will not conduct heat. There really is no such substance, but some substances are such bad conductors that they are termed non-conductors.

(606) When answering this question, consult Art. **1123.**

(607) In Art. **1130** it is stated that 1 calorie = 3.96 B. T. U. Hence, (*a*) 798 B. T. U. = 798 ÷ 3.96 = 201.515 calories. Ans.

(*b*) $40 \times 3.96 = 158.4$ B. T. U. Ans.

(608) (*a*) First calculate the weight by formula **71.**

$$W = \frac{p\,V}{R\,T} = \frac{18 \times 7.68}{.33552 \times 500} = .824 \text{ lb., nearly.}$$

Units of heat required $= s_v\ W\ (T_1 - T) = s_v\ W\ (t_1 - t)$ $= .15507 \times .824 \times (416 - 40) = 48.0444$ B. T. U.

Therefore, $48.0444 \times 778 = 37{,}379$ ft.-lb., nearly. Ans.

(*b*) $.21751 \times .824\,(416 - 40) \times 778 = 52{,}429$ ft.-lb., nearly. Ans.

(609) See Arts. **1144** to **1147.**

(610) See Arts. **1155** and **1164.**

(611) Using formula **87,**

$$T_1 = T\left(\frac{V}{V_1}\right)^{.41} = 528\left(\frac{3.72}{1.2}\right)^{.41} = 839.64° = 380°, \text{ nearly, above } 0° \text{ F.}$$ Ans.

(612) (See Arts. **1149** and **1177.**)

(613) Use formula **81,** $p\,v^{1.41} = p_1\,v_1^{1.41}$.

$$14.7 \times 48^{1.41} = p_1 \times (48 - 38)^{1.41}, \text{ or}$$

$$p_1 = 14.7\left(\frac{48}{10}\right)^{1.41} = 134.24 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \textbf{Ans.}$$

Now, using formula **86,**

$$T_1 = 500\left(\frac{134.24}{14.7}\right)^{.29078} = 951°, \text{ nearly, } = 491° \text{ above } 0° \text{ F.}$$ Ans.

STEAM AND STEAM ENGINES.

(QUESTIONS 614–688.)

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(614) See Arts. **1191** and **1192.**

(615) See Arts. **1189** to **1195.**

(616) See Arts. **1198** to **1201.**

(617) Log $p = 6.1007 - \frac{2,719.78}{T} - \frac{400,215}{T^2} = 6.1007 - \frac{2,719.78}{290 + 460} - \frac{400,215}{(290 + 460)^2} = 1.76284$. Hence, $p = 57.92$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(618) Using formula **91,**

$H = 1,081.94 + 305\ t = 1,081.94 + .305 \times 318 = 1,178.93$ B. T. U. Ans.

(619) See Arts. **1217** and **1218.**

(620) Using formula **92,**

$$p\,v^{\frac{17}{16}} = 475, \text{ or } v^{\frac{17}{16}} = \frac{475}{p} = \frac{475}{81}.$$

Hence,

$\frac{17}{16} \log v = \log 475 - \log 81 = 2.67669 - 1.90849 = .76820$

$\log v = .76820 \times \frac{16}{17} = .72301.$

$v = 5.2846$ cu. ft. = volume of one pound.

$5.2846 \times 6 = 31.7076$ cu. ft. Ans.

(621) Using formula **92,**

$$p\,v^{\frac{17}{16}} = 475, \text{ or } p = \frac{475}{v^{\frac{17}{16}}} = \frac{475}{v^{1\frac{1}{16}}}.$$

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$$\text{Hence, } \log p = \log 475 - \frac{17}{16} \log 7 = 1.77877.$$

$$p = 60.086 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(622) (*a*) Looking in the table of Properties of Saturated Steam, it is found that for a temperature of 320.094° the pressure is 90 pounds, and for the next lower pressure of the table, 88 pounds, the temperature is 318.510°. Hence, the difference in temperature for a difference of one pound in pressure is

$$\frac{320.094 - 318.510}{2} = .792°.$$

$320.094° - 320° = .094°$ = actual difference.

Then 1 lb. : .792° :: x lb. : .094, or $x = .12$ lb., nearly = difference in pressure between 320° and 320.094°.

$90 - .12 = 89.88$ lb. per sq. in., absolute pressure.

$89.88 - 14.7 = 75.18$ lb. per sq. in., gauge pressure. Ans.

(*b*) 110 lb. gauge pressure $= 110 + 14.7 = 124.7$ lb., absolute.

Temperature corresponding to 125 lb. = 344.136°.

Temperature corresponding to 120 lb. = 341.058°.

Difference, per pound difference in pressure =

$$\frac{344.136° - 341.058°}{5} = .616°.$$

$125 - 124.7 = .3$ lb., difference in pressure; $.616 \times .3 = .185°$.

$344.136 - .185 = 343.951°$. Ans.

(*c*) 70 lb., gauge pressure, $= 70 + 14.7 = 84.7$ lb., absolute.

Heat of liquid for 84 lb. = 285.414 B. T. U.

Heat of liquid for 86 lb. = 287.096 B. T. U.

$$\text{Difference per pound} = \frac{287.096 - 285.414}{2} = .841 \text{ B. T. U.}$$

$.841 \times .7 = .589$. $285.414 + .589 = 286.003$. B. T. U. Ans.

Total heat at 86 lb. = 1,178.592 B. T. U.

Total heat at 84 lb. = 1,178.091 B. T. U.

$$\text{Difference per pound} = \frac{1{,}178.592 - 1{,}178.091}{2} = .25 \text{ B. T. U.}$$

$.25 \times .7 = .175$. $1{,}178.091 + .175 = 1{,}178.266$ B. T. U. Ans.

(*d*) Latent heat per pound at 66 lb. pressure = 904.443 B. T. U.

Latent heat per pound at 68 lb. pressure = 903.02 B. T. U.

$$\text{Difference per pound} = \frac{904.443 - 903.02}{2} = .712 \text{ B. T. U.}$$

$904.443 - .712 = 903.731$ B. T. U., latent heat per pound at 67 lb. pressure.

$$903.731 \times 3 = 2{,}711.193 \text{ B. T. U.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(623) (*a*) The isothermal of saturated steam is a straight line parallel to the axis of volumes.

(*b*) The equilateral hyperbola.

(624) From the table of the Properties of Saturated Steam, the weight of one cubic foot of steam at a pressure of 44 lb. is .106345 lb., and at a pressure of 42 lb. it is .101794 lb.

$$\text{Difference per pound} = \frac{.106345 - .101794}{2} = .002276 \text{ lb.}$$

The weight of a cubic foot at 43 lb. pressure is

$$.101794 + .002276 = .10407 \text{ lb.}$$

Weight of 38 cu. ft. $= .10407 \times 38 = 3.95466$ lb. Ans.

(625) See Arts. **1214** and **1215.**

(626) See Art. **1206.**

To raise 1 pound of water from 55° to 140° requires $140 - 55 = 85$ B. T. U. Then, to raise 300 pounds of water

through the same range of temperature requires $85 \times 300 = 25{,}500$ B. T. U.

60 pounds gauge pressure $= 60 + 14.7 = 74.7$ pounds, absolute.

Total heat of 1 pound of steam at 74 pounds pressure $= 1{,}175.431$ B. T. U.

Total heat of 1 pound of steam at 76 pounds pressure, $= 1{,}175.985$ B. T. U.

Difference per pound pressure $= \frac{1{,}175.985 - 1{,}175.431}{2} =$ .277 B. T. U.

$.277 \times .7 = .194$. $1{,}175.431 + .194 = 1{,}175.625$ B. T. U., total heat of 1 pound of steam at an absolute pressure of 74.7 pounds per sq. in.

The total heat (above 32°) of a pound of water at 140° is $140 - 32 = 108$ B. T. U.

Hence, each pound of steam on being mixed with water lowers in temperature to 140°, and in so doing gives up $1{,}175.625 - 108 = 1{,}067.625$ B. T. U.

The required amount of steam is

$$\frac{25{,}500}{1{,}067.625} = 23.885 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(627) The temperature 256° does not appear in the table of the Properties of Saturated Steam. The next lower temperature is found to be 254.002°; and the next higher, 257.523°. The difference is $257.523 - 254.002 = 3.521°$. The difference between the lower temperature and 256° is $256 - 254.002 = 1.998°$. The volume of a pound of steam at the lower temperature is 12.68 cu. ft.; and at the higher temperature, 11.98 cu. ft. The difference is $12.68 - 11.98 = .7$ cu. ft.

The difference between the volume at the lower temperature and the volume at 256° may now be found by proportion

$$3.521 : 1.998 :: .7 : x, \text{ or } x = .397.$$

Hence, the required volume of one pound of steam at 256° is

$$12.68 - .397 = 12.283 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$12.283 \times 4\tfrac{1}{3} = 53.226 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(628) See Art. **1192.** Specific heat of superheated steam is .48. Hence, to raise 1 pound of superheated steam from 310° to 342° requires

$$.48 \times (342 - 310) = 15.36 \text{ B. T. U.}$$

To raise 6 pounds through the same range of temperature requires

$$15.36 \times 6 = 92.16 \text{ B. T. U.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(629) (*a*) $$\log p = 6.1007 - \frac{2{,}719.78}{T} - \frac{400{,}215}{T^2}$$

$$= 6.1007 - \frac{2{,}719.78}{254 + 460} - \frac{400{,}215}{(254 + 460)^2}$$

$$= 1.50643.$$

$$p = 32.094 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

From the tables, $p = 32$ lb. per sq. in. for a temperature of 254°.

(*b*) $$\log p = 6.1007 - \frac{2{,}719.78}{377 + 460} - \frac{400{,}215}{(377 + 460)^2} = 2.27999,$$

or $p = 190.54$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

From the tables, $p = 189.212$ lb. per sq. in. for a temperature of 377°.

(630) See Arts. **1220** and **1221.**

(631) (*a*) $H = 1{,}081.94 + .305\ t$. From the table, $t = 385.759°$.

Hence, $H = 1{,}081.94 + .305 \times 385.759 = 1{,}199.596$ B. T. U. Ans.

From the tables, $H = 1{,}199.597$.

(*b*) $p = 88$; $t = 318.51°$.

Hence, $H = 1{,}081.94 + .305 \times 318.51 = 1{,}179.086$ B. T. U. Ans.

From the tables, $H = 1{,}179.085$.

(*c*) $p = 37$; $t = 260.883 + \frac{264.093 - 260.883}{2} = 262.488°$.

$H = 1{,}081.94 + .305 \times 262.488 = 1{,}161.999$ B.T.U. Ans.

From the tables, $H = 1{,}161.999$.

(632) See Art. **1293.**

(633) See Fig. 49. The lines $O\,X$ and $O\,Y$ are drawn at right angles. The scale of volumes chosen is 20 cu. ft. to the inch, and the scale of pressures 20 lb. to the inch. The vol-

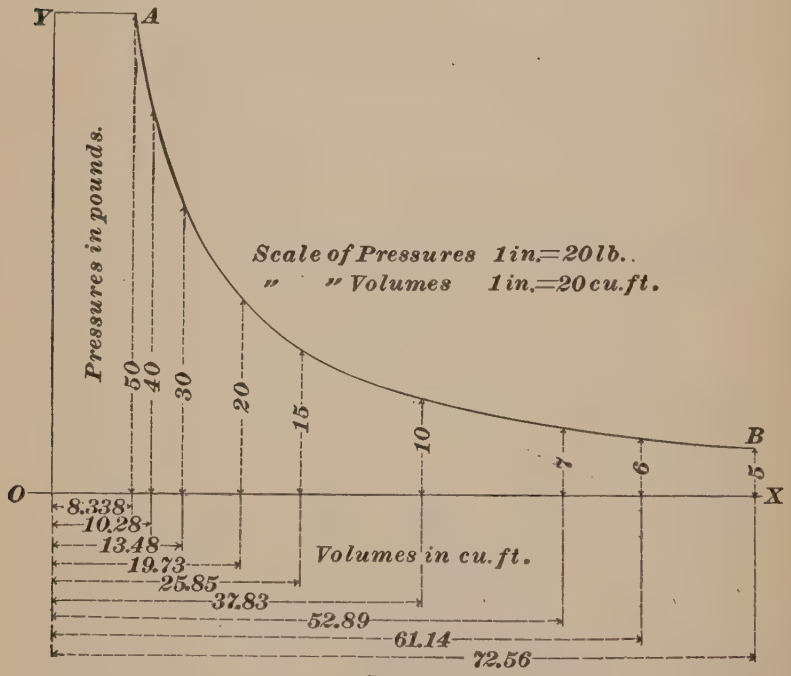

FIG. 49.

umes corresponding to 50, 40, 30 lb., etc., are found from the steam table, and laid off along $O\,X$. The pressures are then laid off vertically, as shown, forming the required curve $A\,B$.

(634) See Art. **1224.**

(635) (*a*) See Arts. **1252** to **1254.**

(*b*) Clearance $i = .07$; apparent cut-off $k_1 = \frac{3}{8} = .375$.

Then, by formula **97,** the real cut-off =

$$k = \frac{k_1 + i}{1 + i} = \frac{.375 + .07}{1 + .07} = \frac{.445}{1.07} = .416. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

By formula **96,** ratio of expansion, $e = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{.416} = 2.4.$ Ans.

(636) By formula **97,** $k = \frac{k_1 + i}{1 + i} = \frac{.625 + .06}{1 + .06} = \frac{.685}{1.06}$.

By formula **96,** $e = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{\frac{.685}{1.06}} = \frac{1.06}{.685} = 1.547.$

By formula **99,** M. E. P. $= \frac{.9\,P(1 + 2.3 \log e)}{e} - .9p.$

$P = 60 + 14.7 = 74.7$ lb.; $p = 17$ lb.

Then, M. E. P. $= \frac{.9 \times 74.7\,(1 + 2.3 \log 1.547)}{1.547} - .9 \times 17 =$ 47.1 lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(637) (*a*) Using formula **98,**

I. H. P. $= \frac{PLAN}{33{,}000} = \frac{47.1 \times \frac{18}{12} \times 11^2 \times .7854 \times 210 \times 2}{33{,}000} =$ 85.45 H. P. Ans.

(*b*) $85.45 \times .83 = 70.92$ actual H. P. Ans.

(*c*) $85.45 - 70.92 = 14.53$ friction H. P. Ans.

(638) See Arts. **1232, 1236, 1244,** and **1245.**

(639) (*a*) See Arts. **1262** and **1276.**

(*b*) The three principal uses are the following:

1. To find the I. H. P. of the engine.
2. To detect defects in valve setting, and to serve as a guide in setting the valves.
3. To determine, approximately, the steam consumption of the engine.

(640) (*a*) Work per stroke per sq. in. of piston =

$$3.47 \times \frac{6}{12} \times 40 = 69.4 \text{ ft.-lb.}$$

Area of piston $= 16^2 \times .7854 = 201.0624$ sq. in.

Then, total work per stroke $= 69.4 \times 201.0624 = 13{,}953.73$ ft.-lb. Ans.

(*b*) 120 rev. per min. $= 120 \times 2 = 240$ strokes per min.

$$\text{Then, H. P.} = \frac{13{,}953.73 \times 240}{33{,}000} = 101.48. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(641) Admission, cut-off, release, and compression are all too late, and the back pressure is excessive. Admission, release, and compression may be made earlier by increasing the angular advance; cut-off may be made earlier by adding lap to the valve; the back pressure can be reduced only by reducing the resistance to the passage of the exhaust steam; that is, by enlarging the exhaust port or the exhaust pipe, or both.

(642) Assuming a mechanical efficiency of 80%, the I. H. P. of the engine must be $\frac{120}{.80} = 150$.

The probable M. E. P. may be found from formula **99.**

$$\text{M. E. P.} = \frac{.9\,P(1 + 2.3 \log r)}{r} - .9\,p =$$

$$\frac{.9 \times 84.7\,(1 + 2.3 \log 4)}{4} - .9 \times 3 = 42.75 \text{ lb. per sq. in.}$$

Assume 550 feet per minute as a fair piston speed. We have, then, $P = 42.75$, and $L\,N =$ piston speed $= 550$. Substituting, in formula **98,** I. H. P. $= \frac{P\,L\,A\,N}{33{,}000}$, $150 = \frac{42.75 \times 550 \times A}{33{,}000}$, or $A = \frac{150 \times 33{,}000}{42.75 \times 550} = 210.52$ sq. in., the area of the piston. The diameter is, consequently, $\sqrt{\frac{210.52}{.7854}} = 16\frac{1}{2}''$, nearly. Assuming the stroke to be 42 in., the number of revolutions, from formula **100,** is

$$R = \frac{6\,S}{L} = \frac{6 \times 550}{42} = 78.57.$$

This is a fair number of revolutions for a Corliss engine. Hence, an engine $16\frac{1}{2}'' \times 42''$, making $78\frac{1}{2}$ rev. per min., will do the required work.

(643) (*a*) 60 pounds, gauge pressure, $= 60 + 14.7 = 74.7$ lb., absolute; 2 lb. above atmosphere $= 2 + 14.7 = 16.7$ lb., absolute.

Temperature of steam at 74.7 lb. pressure is, from the table of the Properties of Saturated Steam,

$$306.526 + \left(\frac{308.344 - 306.526}{2}\right).7 = 307.162°.$$

Temperature of steam at 16.7 is

$216.347 + (219.452 - 216.347).7 = 218.521°$. Then,

$$T_1 = 307.162° + 460° = 767.162°$$

and $$T_2 = 218.521° + 460° = 678.521°.$$

Thermal efficiency $= \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} = \frac{767.162 - 678.521}{767.162} =$ $.1155 = 11.55\%$. Ans.

(*b*) In this case, the absolute pressure of the entering steam is $90 + 14.7 = 104.7$ pounds per sq. in., and the pressure of the exhaust steam 3 pounds per sq. in., absolute.

The temperature corresponding to the former pressure is from the table $= 331.169 - \left(\frac{331.169 - 327.625}{5}\right).3 = 330.956°$.

The temperature corresponding to the latter pressure is 141.654°. Hence, T_1 is $330.956° + 460° = 790.956°$, and T_2 is $141.654° + 460° = 601.654°$.

Thermal efficiency $= \frac{790.956 - 601.654}{790.956} = .2393 = 23.93\%$. Ans.

(644) (*a*) Using formula **100,**

$$L = \frac{6\,S}{R} = \frac{6 \times 540}{150} = 21.6''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $R = \frac{6\,S}{L} = \frac{6 \times 900}{2\frac{1}{2} \times 12} = 180$ rev. per min. Ans.

(645) The M. E. P. is found as shown in Fig. 50.

The middle ordinates are drawn as explained in Art. **1159.**

These ordinates are measured and multiplied by the scale of the spring, which reduces them from inches to pounds.

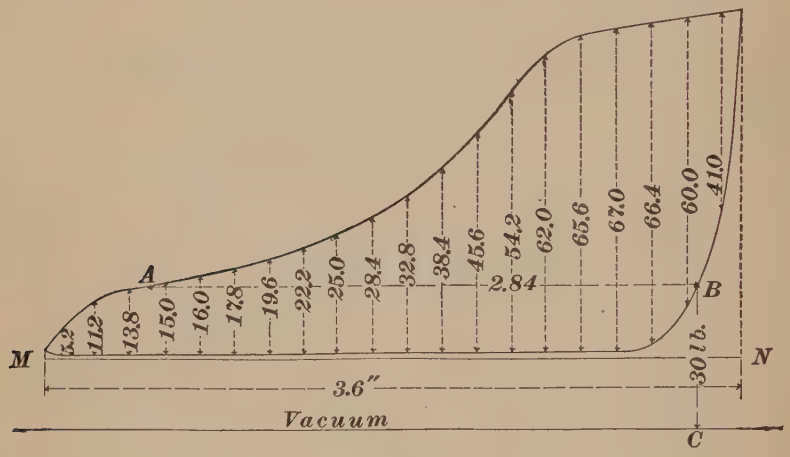

FIG. 50.

In the figure the sum of the 20 ordinates is 707.2 pounds. The mean ordinate, or, what is the same thing, the M. E. P., is, therefore, $\frac{707.2}{20} = 35.36$ lb. Draw the vacuum line at a distance of $\frac{14.7}{40} = .3675''$ below the atmospheric line MN. Choose the point A near the point of release, and draw AB parallel to MN. The height BC of this line above the vacuum line is $\frac{3''}{4}$; therefore, the absolute pressure at A or B is $\frac{3}{4} \times 40 = 30$ pounds. The length $AB = l = 2.84''$, and the length of the diagram L is $3.6''$. The weight of a cu. ft. of steam at 30 pounds pressure, absolute, is .074201 lb.

Substituting these values in formula **101,**

$$Q = \frac{13{,}750\, l\, W}{P L} = \frac{13{,}750 \times 2.84 \times .074201}{35.36 \times 3.6} =$$

22.76 lb. per I. H. P. per hour. Ans.

(646) (*a*) See Arts. **1293** and **1294.**

(*b*) See Arts. **1314** and **1315.**

(647) Area of high-pressure cylinder $= 19^2 \times .7854$ sq.in.

Area of low-pressure cylinder $= 32^2 \times .7854 = 804.25$ sq. in.

Ratio of area of high-pressure cylinder to area of low-pressure cylinder $= \frac{19^2 \times .7854}{32^2 \times .7854} = \frac{19^2}{32^2} = \frac{361}{1{,}024}$.

M. E. P. of high-pressure cylinder reduced to low-pressure cylinder $= 52 \times \frac{361}{1{,}024} = 18.332$ lb. per sq. in.

Total M. E. P. reduced to low-pressure cylinder $=$
$18 + 18.332 = 36.332$ lb. per sq. in.

(*a*) Substituting now in formula **98,**

$$\text{I. H. P.} = \frac{P L A N}{33{,}000} = \frac{36.332 \times \frac{3}{12} \times 804.25 \times 120 \times 2}{33{,}000} = 531.27.$$

Ans.

(*b*) Since the stroke is the same for each cylinder, the ratio of the work done by the two cylinders is proportional to the ratio of the two M. E. P.'s reduced to the low-pressure cylinder. Hence, the ratio of the work done in the high-pressure cylinder to that done in the low-pressure cylinder is $18.332 : 18 = 1.0184$. Ans.

(648) (*a*) See Art. **1276.**

(*b*) 1. Decrease the angular advance.

2. Increase the angular advance.

3. Lower the boiler pressure or decrease the number of revolutions.

4. Raise the boiler pressure or increase the number of revolutions.

(649) (*a*) The points desired are shown in Fig. 51. To locate the point of cut-off, prolong the steam and expansion

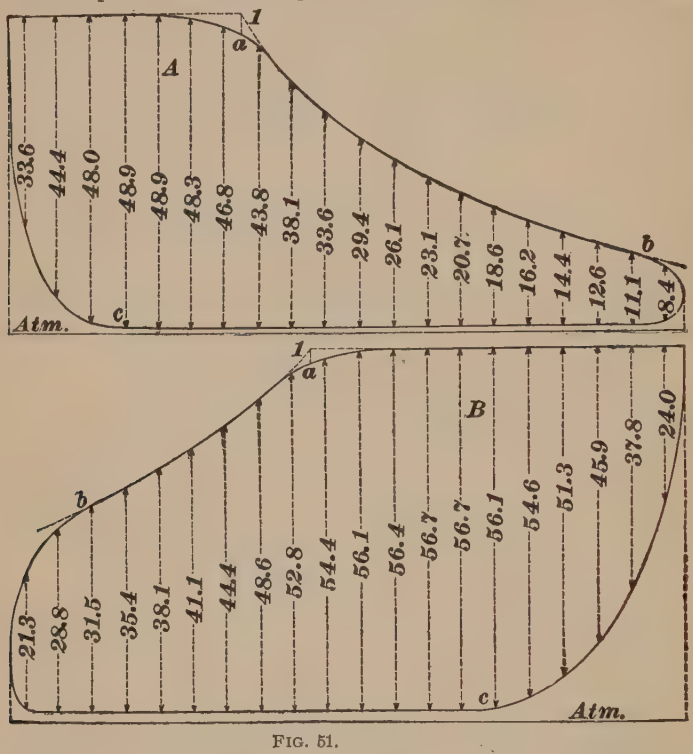

FIG. 51.

lines till they intersect, as at *1*. From *1* drop the perpendicular *1 a*, and *a* will be the point of cut-off.

The point of release may be located by prolonging the expansion curve, and noting the point where the actual curve departs from it, as shown at *b*. The point of compression *c* is easily located.

(*b*) The M. E. P. of the two diagrams are found as shown in the figure. The length of each diagram is divided into 20 equal parts, and ordinates are erected at the middle points of the divisions. The lengths of these ordinates multiplied by the scale of the spring used, in this case, $1'' = 30$ lb., added together and divided by 20 gives the required M. E. P. The

M. E. P. of diagram A is found to be 30.75 lb. per sq. in., and the M. E. P. of diagram B is found to be 44.6 lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(650) Using formula **106,**

$$S = .0944\,W = .0944 \times 675 \times 26\tfrac{1}{2} = 1{,}688.58 \text{ sq. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(651) Area of piston $= .7854 \times 30^2 = 706.86$ sq. in. The piston speed is, from formula **100,** $S = \frac{LR}{6} = \frac{48 \times 80}{6} =$ 640 ft. per min.; hence, the velocity of the crank-pin ($= v_0$) is $\frac{640 \times 3.1416}{2} = 1{,}005.3$ ft. per min. $= \frac{1{,}005.3}{60} = 16.755$ ft. per sec. The ratio n between the radius of the fly-wheel and length of crank is $\frac{10}{2} = 5$. Substituting now in formula **107,**

$$W = \frac{A\,H\,g}{n^2\,E\,V_0^2} = \frac{706.86 \times 88 \times 32.16}{5^2 \times \frac{1}{50} \times 16.755^2} = 14{,}251.92 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(652) (*a*) Use formula **98.**

$$\text{I. H. P.} = \frac{PLAN}{33{,}000}, \text{ or } A = \frac{33{,}000 \text{ I. H. P.}}{PLN} = \frac{33{,}000 \times 1{,}200}{42 \times \frac{4}{12} \times 70 \times 2} =$$

1,924.2 sq. in., area of low-pressure piston. Diameter of low-pressure cylinder $= \sqrt{\frac{1{,}924.2}{.7854}} = 49\frac{1''}{2}$. Ans.

(*b*) Since the stroke is the same for both cylinders, their volumes are proportional to the areas of their pistons.

Hence, using formula **103,**

$$\frac{V}{v} = \frac{\text{area of low-pressure piston}}{\text{area of high-pressure piston}} = \frac{E}{2.72}, \text{ or area of high-pressure piston} = \frac{2.72 \times 1{,}924.2}{5.5} = 951.6 \text{ sq. in.}$$

The corresponding diameter is

$$\sqrt{\frac{951.6}{.7854}} = 34\frac{13''}{16}, \text{ or say } 34\frac{7''}{8}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Using formula **104,**

$$\frac{V}{v} = \frac{\text{area of low-pressure piston}}{\text{area of high-pressure piston}} = \sqrt{E} = \sqrt{5.5}.$$

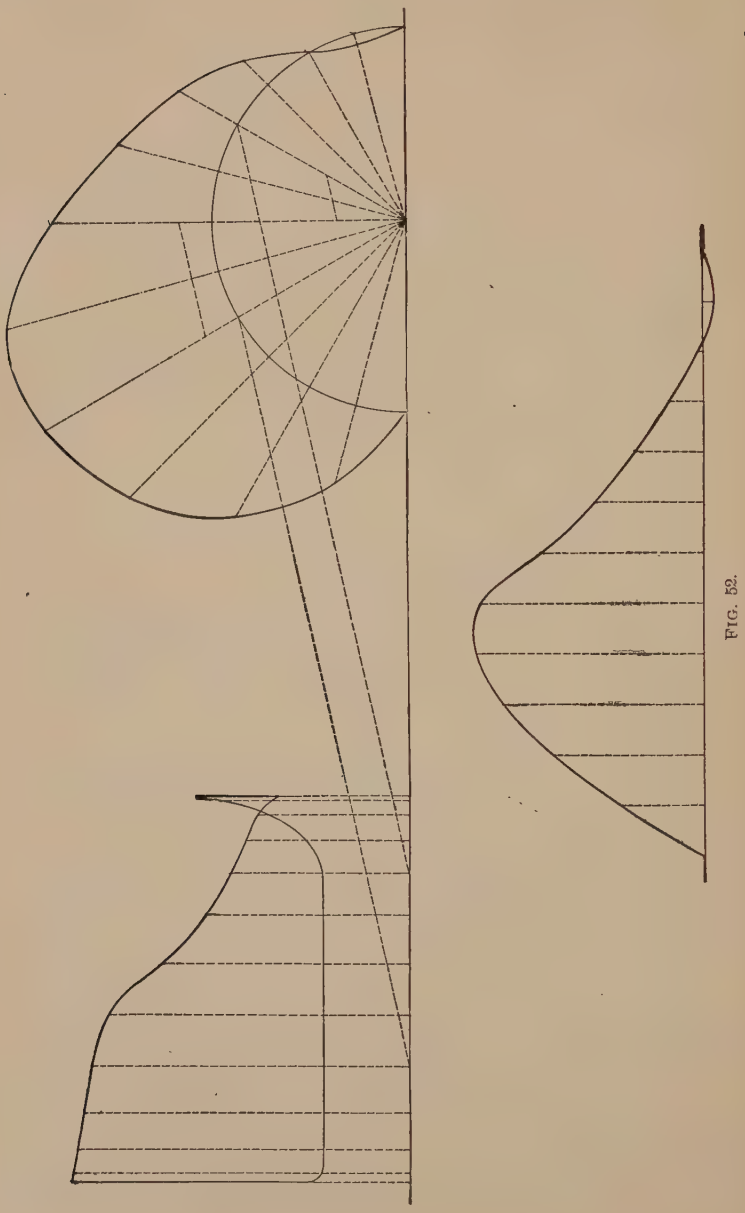

Fig. 52.

Hence, area of high-pressure piston $= \frac{1,924.2}{\sqrt{5.5}} = 820.48$ sq. in.

The corresponding diameter is $32\frac{5''}{16}$, say $32\frac{3''}{8}$. Ans.

(653) (*a*) By formula **102,** $E = \frac{eV}{v}$, or $e = \frac{Ev}{V}$; but, by formula **103,** $\frac{V}{v} = \frac{E}{2.72}$, or $E = 2.72\frac{V}{v}$. Substituting this value of E in **102,** we have, $e = 2.72\frac{V}{v}\ \frac{v}{V} = 2.72$. Hence, the real cut-off $= \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{2.72} = .368$. Ans.

(*b*) From formula **104,** $\frac{V}{v} = \sqrt{E}$, or $\frac{v}{V} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}}$.

Substituting this value of $\frac{v}{V}$ in formula **102,** above,

$$e = \frac{E}{\sqrt{E}} = \sqrt{E} = \sqrt{5.5} = 2.345.$$

Real cut-off $= \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{2.345} = .426$. Ans.

(654) See Art. **1330.**

(655) The construction is shown in Fig. 52. It is precisely similar to the construction shown in Art. **1313,** and need not be further described.

(656) The total heat of steam at $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds pressure is, from the steam tables,

$$\frac{1,128.641 + 1,131.462}{2} = 1,130.051 \text{ B. T. U.}$$

Now, using formula **105,**

$$W = \frac{H - t_2 + 32}{t_1 - t_2} = \frac{1,130.051 - 130 + 32}{130 - 55} = 13.76 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(657) See Art. **1291.**

(658) (*b*) Using formula **98,** I. H. P. $= \frac{PLAN}{33,000}$, or

$$LA = \frac{33,000 \text{ I. H. P.}}{PN} = \frac{33,000 \times 42}{36.3 \times 155 \times 2}.$$

L = stroke in feet.

$12\,L$ = stroke in inches.

From the conditions of the problem, $12\,L = 1\frac{1}{3}\,d$, when d is taken in inches, or $L = \frac{1}{9}\,d$. $A = .7854\,d^2$. Substituting these values of L and A,

$$\frac{1}{9}\,d \times .7854\,d^2 = \frac{.7854\,d^3}{9} = \frac{33{,}000 \times 42}{2 \times 36.3 \times 155},$$

or $d = \sqrt[3]{\frac{33{,}000 \times 42 \times 9}{36.3 \times 155 \times 2 \times .7854}} = 11.22''$ nearly, or, say $11\frac{1}{4}''$. Ans.

(*a*) Stroke $= 1\frac{1}{3}\,d = 11\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{3} = 15''$, nearly. Ans.

(*c*) Using formula **100**,

$$S = \frac{L\,R}{6} = \frac{15 \times 155}{6} = 387.5 \text{ ft. per min.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(659) (*a*) Area of piston, $.7854 \times 22^2 = 380.1336$ sq. in.

Total pressure on piston $= 380.1336 \times 72 = 27{,}369.62$ lb.

At the beginning of the stroke, the piston rod, connecting-rod, and crank lie in the same straight line, and, consequently, the total pressure on the piston is transmitted to the crank-shaft.

(*b*) In this case the total pressure on the piston is $380.1336 \times 65 = 24{,}708.68$ lb., which is also the horizontal pressure on the crank-pin.

Then, the pressure on the crank-shaft is $24{,}708.68 \times \cos 60° = 12{,}354.34$ lb. Ans.

(*c*) The tangential pressure is $24{,}708.68 \times \sin 60° = 24{,}708.68 \times .86603 = 21{,}398.46$ lb. Ans.

(660) See Art. **1311.**

The mean ordinate should be $34.6 \times \frac{2}{3.1416} = 22.03$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(661) Diameter of drivers $= 80'' = \frac{80}{12} = 6\frac{2}{3}$ ft.

Circumference of drivers $= 6\frac{2}{3} \times \pi = 20.944$ ft.

60 miles per hour=1 mile per min.

One mile contains 5,280 ft. Hence, the number of revolutions of the driver per min. is $\frac{5{,}280}{20.944}$.

Area of piston $= .7854 \times 19^2 = 283.53$.

Now, using formula **98,**

$$\text{I.H.P.} = \frac{PLAN}{33{,}000} = \frac{52.5 \times \frac{24}{12} \times 283.53 \times \frac{5{,}280}{20.944} \times 2}{33{,}000} = 454.86.$$

Since there are two cylinders, the total horsepower $=$ $454.86 \times 2 = 909.72$ I. H. P. Ans.

(662) (*a*) As shown in Fig. 53, the diameter of the path described by the eccentric is the travel of the valve, **5″.**

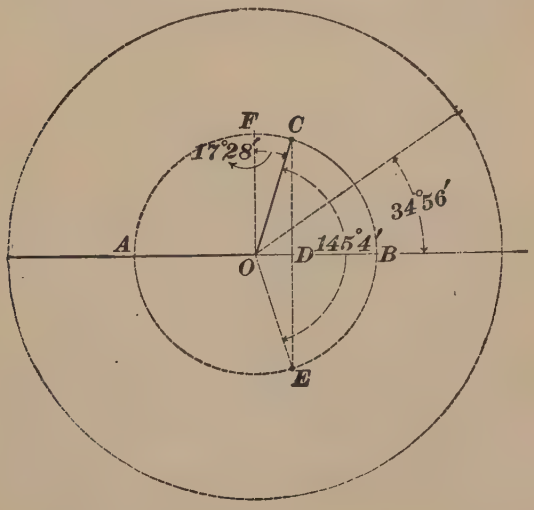

FIG. 53.

The eccentric crank must be in a position $O\,C$, so that, upon

dropping the perpendicular $C\,D$ upon $A\,B$, the distance $O\,D$ will equal the lap $\frac{3''}{4}$. Then, $\cos C\,O\,D = \frac{O\,D}{O\,C} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{2\frac{1}{2}} = .3$.

The angle whose cosine is .3 is 72° 32′, nearly. Hence, $C\,O\,D = 72°\ 32'$, and the angular advance $= C\,O\,F = 90° - C\,O\,D = 90 - 72°\ 32' = 17°\ 28'$.

(*b*) When cut-off occurs the valve must be in the same position as it was at the beginning of the stroke, but moving in the opposite direction. Hence, the center of the eccentric must be at E vertically below C, and must have passed through the angle $C\,O\,E = 2\,C\,O\,B = 2 \times 72°\ 32'' = 145°\ 4'$. Therefore, the crank has moved 145° 4′ from the dead-center position, and now makes an angle of $\frac{145°\ 4'}{2} = 72°\ 32'$, with $A\,B$, the diameter through the dead points.

(663) (*a*) Efficiency $= \frac{12.325}{15.36} = .8024 = 80.24\%$. Ans.

(*b*) Area of piston $= .7854 \times 9^2 = 63.617$ sq. in.

Stroke $= 12'' = 1$ foot.

Using formula **98**, I.H.P. $= \frac{PLAN}{33{,}000}$, or

$$P = \frac{\text{I.H.P.} \times 33{,}000}{LAN} = \frac{15.36 \times 33{,}000}{1 \times 63.617 \times 240 \times 2} = 16.6 \text{ lb.}$$

(664) See Arts. **1223** and **1224.**

(665) The construction is shown in Fig. 54. Choose a suitable length for the diagram, say 3 inches. Draw the atmospheric line $M\,N$. Choose a scale of pressures, say 40 pounds per inch, and draw the vacuum line $O\,X$ parallel to $M\,N$ and $\frac{14.7}{40} = .3675''$ below it. On $O\,X$ lay off the length of the diagram $A\,B = 3''$. This length represents to some scale the volume of the cylinder, and 7% of this length must then represent to the same scale the clearance. Therefore,

from A, lay off $A\ O$ equal to 7% of $A\ B = 3 \times .07 = .21''$, and from O draw $O\ Y$ perpendicular to $O\ X$. Lay off $M\ C = \frac{70}{40} = 1\frac{3''}{4}$ to represent the boiler pressure, and through C draw $C\ E$ parallel to $O\ B$. The number of expansions is 3. Hence, lay off $C\ D = \frac{1}{3}\ O\ B$, and D will be the point of cut-off. Through D, draw the equilateral hyperbola $D\ F$,

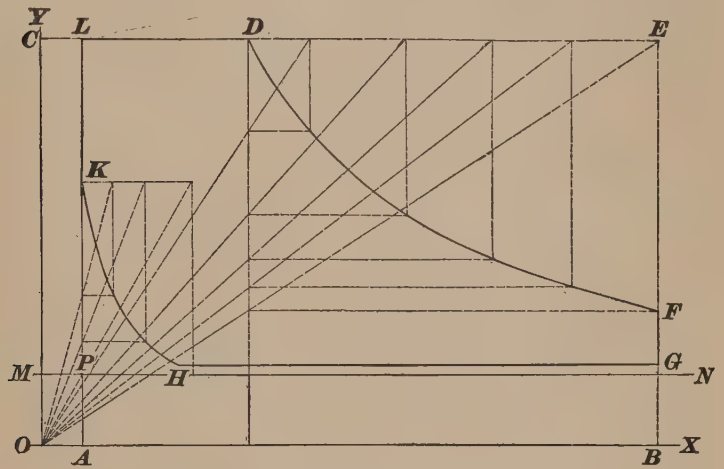

FIG. 54.

as explained in Art. **1161,** taking O as the point from which to draw the radial lines. $D\ F$ is the expansion line. The back pressure is 2 lb. above the atmosphere. Hence, the line $G\ H$ drawn parallel to $M\ N$ and $\frac{2}{40} = \frac{1''}{20}$ above 1 will represent the back-pressure line of the diagram. Since the steam is compressed to 40 lb., the point where compression ends may be found by measuring $P\ K = \frac{40}{40} = 1''$ above $M\ N$. Through K, the equilateral hyperbola $K\ H$ is drawn in the same manner as $D\ F$. Draw $K\ L$ perpendicular to $M\ N$, and the diagram is finished.

(666) See Art. **1308.**

(667) To obtain an idea of the condensation of the steam in the cylinder. There is generally more condensation at cut-off than at release, on account of reevaporation, and if the steam consumption be calculated from both points, the difference will tell more or less, approximately, the amount of condensation at cut-off.

(668) The data assumed will, of course, depend largely upon circumstances. Suppose the engine to be non-condensing, and to run with a piston speed of 600 feet per minute, and use steam at a boiler pressure of 75 lb. The mechanical efficiency will probably be about 80%, which requires the engine to develop $\frac{240}{.80} = 300$ I. H. P. Assuming the number of expansions to be $2\frac{1}{2}$, the probable M. E. P. is, from formula **99**, M. E. P. $= \frac{.9\,P(1 + 2.3 \log e)}{e} - .9p =$ $\frac{.9 \times 89.7\,(1 + 2.3 \log 2.5)}{2.5} - .9 \times 17 = 46.55.$

Now, using formula **98**, I. H. P. $= \frac{PLAN}{33{,}000}$, or $A = \frac{33{,}000 \text{ I. H. P.}}{PLN}$. But $LN =$ piston speed $= 600$ ft.

Hence, $A = \frac{33{,}000 \times 300}{46.55 \times 600} = 354.46$ sq. in. $=$ area of piston.

The diameter corresponding to this area is $21\frac{1}{4}''$.

For this diameter a fair stroke would be $30''$, the number of revolutions being from formula **100**,

$$R = \frac{6\,S}{L} = \frac{6 \times 600}{30} = 120.$$

The engine would be made $21\frac{1}{4}'' \times 30''$, and run at 120 rev. per min. Ans.

(669) The scale of the spring should be in general not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the boiler pressure.

(*a*) $\frac{54}{2} = 27$; hence, a 30 spring should be used.

(*b*) $\frac{115}{2} = 57\frac{1}{2}$; hence, a 60 spring should be used.

(*c*) $1.834'' \times 40 = 73.36$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(670) Weight of condensing water per pound of steam $= \frac{13,580}{906}$.

Total heat of steam at an absolute pressure of 7 pounds is, from the table, 1,135.908. Substituting in formula **105,** $W = \frac{H - t_3 + 32}{t_1 - t_2}$, or $t_3 = H + 32 - W(t_1 - t_2)$, we obtain

$$t_3 = 1,135.908 + 32 - \frac{13,580}{906}(120 - 52) = 148.66°. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(671) The areas of the three pistons are proportional to the squares of their respective diameters. Hence, the M. E. P. of the high-pressure cylinder reduced to the low-pressure cylinder is $72 \times \frac{27^2}{66^2} = 12.05$ lb. per sq. in. The M. E. P. of the intermediate cylinder reduced to the low-pressure cylinder is $40 \times \frac{42^2}{66^2} = 16.2$ lb. per sq. in.

The total M. E. P. reduced to the low-pressure cylinder is, consequently, $12.05 + 16.2 + 16.5 = 44.75$ lb. per sq. in.
Area of low-pressure piston $= .7854 \times 66^2 = 3,421.2$ sq. in.

(*a*) Substituting, now, in formula **98,**

$$\text{I. H. P.} = \frac{PLAN}{33,000} = \frac{44.75 \times 4 \times 3,421.2 \times 70 \times 2}{33,000} = 2,598. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) The work done in each cylinder is proportional to the M. E. P. of the cylinder reduced to the low-pressure cylinder. Hence, the percentage of the total work done in the high-pressure cylinder is $\frac{12.05}{44.75} = .269 = 26.9\%$. Ans. The percentage of the work done in the intermediate cylinder is $\frac{16.2}{44.75} = .362 = 36.2\%$. Ans. Lastly, the percentage of the work done in the low-pressure cylinder is $\frac{16.5}{44.75} = .369 = 36.9\%$. Ans.

(672) See Art. **1287.**

(673) The number of expansions is determined from formulas **97** and **96,**

$$k = \frac{k_1 + i}{1 + i} = \frac{.25 + .025}{1 + .025} = \frac{.275}{1.025}.$$

$$e = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{\frac{.275}{1.025}} = \frac{1.025}{.275} = 3.727.$$

(*a*) The M. E. P. may now be found from formula **99.**

$$\text{M. E. P.} = \frac{.9\,P(1 + 2.3 \log e)}{e} - .9\,p =$$

$$\frac{.9 \times 98.7\,(1 + 2.3 \log 3.727)}{3.727} - .9 \times 3 = 52.455 \text{ lb. per sq. in.}$$

Ans.

(*b*) Using formula **98,** $\text{I. H. P.} = \frac{PLAN}{33{,}000}$, or $A = \frac{33{,}000 \times \text{I. H. P.}}{PLN} = \frac{33{,}000 \times 120}{52.455 \times 500} = 151$ sq. in. The required diameter is, therefore, $\sqrt{\frac{151}{.7854}} = 13\frac{7}{8}''$. Ans.

(674) Since the gauge pressure is 93 lb., the absolute pressure is 93 + 14.7 = 107.7 lb. Substituting the logarithm of 107.7 in formula **90,**

$$2.03222 = 6.1007 - \frac{2{,}719.78}{T} - \frac{400{,}215}{T^2}.$$

Clearing of fractions and transposing,

$$4.06848\ T^2 - 2{,}719.78\ T = 400{,}215.$$

As this is an affected quadratic, it may be solved by the rule given in algebra; hence, dividing by the coefficient of T^2, $T^2 - 668.5\ T = 98{,}369.66$. Completing the square $T^2 - 668.5\ T + 111{,}723.2 = 210{,}092.86$. Extracting square root, $T - 334.25 = 458.359$, or $T = 792.609°$. Therefore, $792.609 - 460 = 332.609°$. Ans.

(675) See rule in Art. **1246,** and the answer to question 662.

(676) The volume discharged in 1 stroke is

$$\frac{18^2 \times .7854 \times 24}{1{,}728} \text{ cu. ft.,}$$

and the volume discharged in 1 minute is

$$\frac{18^2 \times .7854 \times 24 \times 175 \times 2}{1{,}728}.$$

Formula **93** gives the work in foot-pounds which is done in 1 stroke; hence, if multiplied by the number of strokes per minute and divided by 33,000, the result will be the horsepower. The pressure is 62.4 lb. Substituting these values of the pressure and volume, in formula **93**, and dividing by 33,000, we have

$$\frac{144 \times 62.4 \times 18^2 \times .7854 \times 24 \times 175 \times 2}{1{,}728 \times 33{,}000} = 336.825 \text{ horsepower.}$$

Ans.

(677) Dividing the diagram into 10 equal parts, and measuring the ordinates drawn at the middle of these divisions, the sum of their lengths for diagram A is 7.16″, for diagram B, 7.24″, and for diagrams C and D, 4.68″ and 4.72″, respectively. Dividing these sums for A and B by 10 and multiplying by 60, the scale of spring, we have,

for A, $7.16 \times \frac{60}{10} = 42.96$ lb. per sq. in.;

for B, $7.24 \times \frac{60}{10} = 43.44$ lb. per sq. in.

Adding and dividing by 2, the mean effective pressure for the high-pressure cylinder is found to be $\frac{42.96 + 43.44}{2} =$ 43.2 lb. per sq. in.

The M. E. P. for the low-pressure cylinder is,

for C, $4.68 \times \frac{30}{10} = 14.04$ lb. per sq. in.;

for D, $4.72 \times \frac{30}{10} = 14.16$ lb. per sq. in.

Adding and dividing by 2, the M. E. P. for the low-pressure cylinder is $\frac{14.04 + 14.16}{2} = 14.1$ lb. per sq. in.

Reducing the M. E. P. of the high-pressure cylinder to the area of the low-pressure piston, we have $43.2 \times \frac{13^2 \times .7854}{20^2 \times .7854} = 18.252$ lb. per sq. in.

Hence, $14.1 + 18.252 = 32.352$ lb. per sq. in. = the M. E. P. if the work was all done in the low-pressure cylinder.

Therefore, I. H. P. $= \frac{PLAN}{33{,}000} =$

$$\frac{32.352 \times \frac{15}{12} \times 20^2 \times .7854 \times 230 \times 2}{33{,}000} = 177.1 \text{ I. H. P.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(678) Fig. 55 shows diagram A and diagram D drawn as mentioned in Art. **1305;** that is, the scale of pressures

FIG. 55.

on diagram D has been reduced to 60, the same as on diagram A. In Fig. 56 the length of diagram A has been reduced in the proportion of the ratio of the volume of the high-pressure cylinder to that of the low-pressure cylinder. By reading Arts. **1304** and **1305,** the student should have no trouble in drawing the diagrams by aid of the above figures.

(679) Using a scale divided into thirtieths of an inch, and locating for this case a point $\frac{28''}{30}$ above the vacuum line

(which should be drawn previous to this), we draw through this point a line parallel to the atmospheric line. The length of the portion of this line included between the

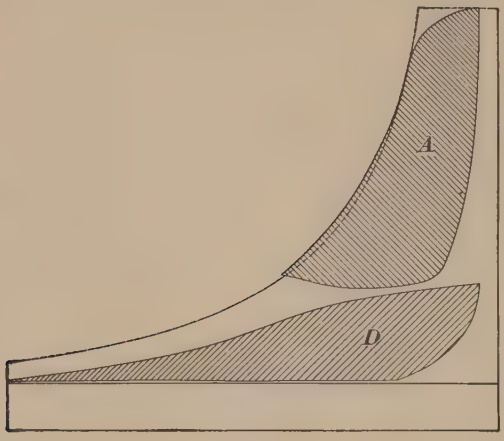

FIG. 56.

bounding lines of the diagram is 2.95″, and the absolute pressure which it represents is 28 lb. The whole length of the diagram is $3\frac{1}{2}''$. The weight of a cubic foot of steam at this pressure is, from the table of the Properties of Saturated Steam, .069545 lb. The M. E. P. was found to be 30.75 lb. per sq. in., in example 649.

Substituting these values in formula **101,**

$$Q = \frac{13{,}750 \times 2.95 \times .069545}{30.75 \times 3.5} = 26.21 \text{ lb. per I. H. P. per hour.}$$ Ans.

(680) For (*a*) and (*b*) see Art. **1292.** (*c*) No. The stroke may be so short that the piston speed will be low, although the rotative speed is high.

(681) The absolute pressure $= 123 + 14.7 = 137.7$ lb. Logarithm of $137.7 = 2.13893$. Substituting in formula **90,**

$$2.13893 = 6.1007 - \frac{2{,}719.78}{T} - \frac{400{,}215}{T^2}.$$

Clearing of fractions and transposing, $3.96177\ T^2 - 2{,}719.78\ T = 400{,}215$.

Solving this equation for T in the same manner as was done in example 674, $T = 811.49°$, or $t = 811.49 - 460 = 351.49°$. Ans.

(682) Since, according to formula **98,**

$$\text{I. H. P.} = \frac{PLAN}{33{,}000},\ P = \frac{\text{I.H.P.} \times 33{,}000}{LAN}.$$

Substituting the values given in the present example,

$$P = \frac{300 \times 33{,}000}{\frac{18}{12} \times 22^2 \times .7854 \times 200 \times 2} = 43.406 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(683) See answer to question 675.

(684) Drawing and uniting the lines $s\ t\ u$ and $v\ t\ r$ of diagrams A and B, respectively, the diagram shown at (a), Fig. 57, is drawn. (Fig. 57 is not drawn to scale.) Dividing the part $r\ s\ t$ into 10 equal parts, and measuring the ordinates drawn at the middle of those parts, the sum of their lengths is $7.78''$, and the average length (mean ordinate) is $7.78 \div 10 = .778''$. The length of a line parallel to the atmospheric line included between the point t and the line $s\ r$ is $2.23''$. Hence, area of $s\ t\ r = .778 \times 2.23 = 1.7349$ sq. in. Dividing $v\ t\ u$ into 5 equal parts, the sum of the middle ordinates is $1.8''$. $1.8 \div 5 = .36'' =$ mean ordinate of $v\ t\ u$. Length from point t to line $v\ u = .37''$. Area of $v\ t\ u = .36 \times .37 = .1332$ sq. in. Subtracting area $v\ t\ u$ from area $r\ s\ t$, $1.7349 - .1332 = 1.6017$ sq. in. The length $r\ u = 2.6''$. Hence, the mean pressure urging the piston ahead is $\frac{1.6017 \times 60}{2.6} = 36.96$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(685) This example is worked like the previous examples where the horsepower is to be found from the diagrams. Dividing the length of the diagrams into ten equal parts, and measuring the middle ordinates, their sum for diagram

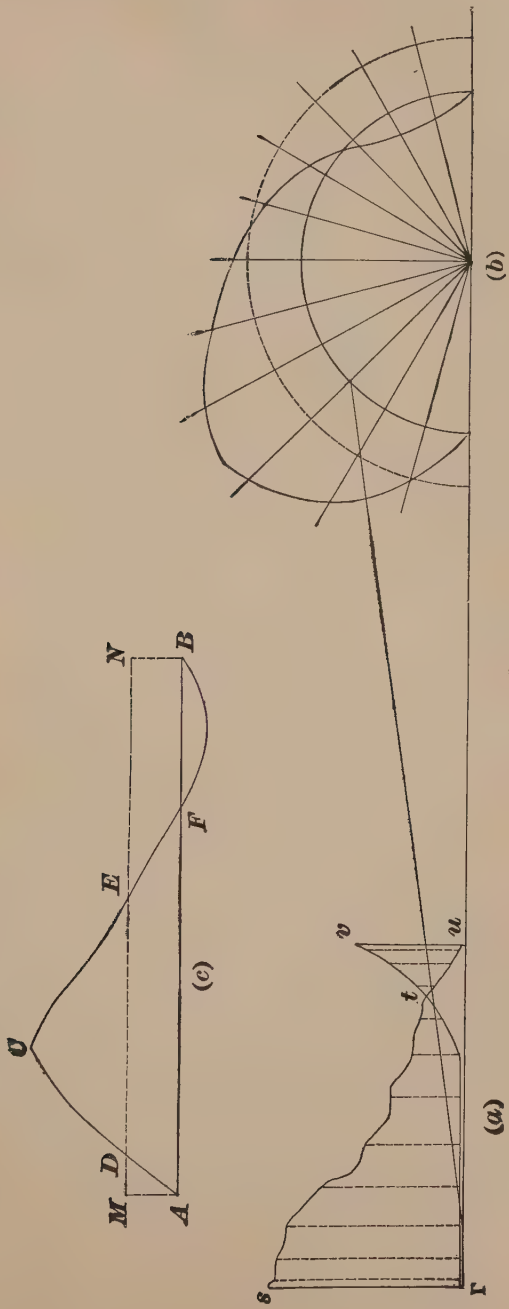

FIG. 57

A is found to be 6.04″, and for B, 6.62″. The mean ordinate for $A = \frac{6.04}{10} = .604$, and for B, $\frac{6.62}{10} = .662$. Hence, the total M. E. P. $= \frac{.604 + .662}{2} \times 60 = 37.98$ lb. per sq. in.

$$\text{I. H. P.} = \frac{37.98 \times 1 \times 13^2 \times .7854 \times 300 \times 2}{33{,}000} = 91.66. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(686) Drawing a line parallel to the atmospheric line, and at a distance from the vacuum line corresponding to a pressure of 40 lb., absolute, the length included between the bounding lines of diagram A is 1.46″, and the length between the bounding lines of diagram B is 1.72″. The length of both diagrams is 2.6″. The weight of a cubic foot of steam at an absolute pressure of 40 lb. is .097231 lb. The M. E. P. for card $A = .604 \times 60 = 36.24$ lb., and for card B, $.662 \times 60 = 39.72$ lb. (See example 685.) Substituting in formula **101,** we have, for card A,

$$Q = \frac{13{,}750 \times 1.46 \times .097231}{36.24 \times 2.6} = 20.716 \text{ lb.},$$

and for card B,

$$Q = \frac{13{,}750 \times 1.72 \times .097231}{39.72 \times 2.6} = 22.267 \text{ lb.}$$

Taking the average of both cards,

$$Q = \frac{20.716 + 22.267}{2} = 21.49 \text{ lb. per I. H. P. per hour.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(687) In Fig. 57 is shown the solution to this question. The cut is not drawn to scale, and the student should redraw it full size. By referring to Art. **1313,** the student should have no difficulty.

Find the areas of $A\ C\ F$ and $F\ B$; subtract the smaller from the larger, and divide by the length $A\ B$; the result is the height $A\ M$. Draw $M\ N$ parallel to $A\ B$; also the dotted semicircle, at a distance from the full semicircle equal to $A\ M$.

(688) Compute the area of $D\ C\ E\ D$ in the usual manner; for the present case it equals .78 sq. in. The stroke

of the engine $= 12'' = 1$ ft. and the crank-pin travels in one stroke a distance $= \frac{1 \times 3.1416}{2} = 1.5708$ feet. The length $AB = 4.08''$. Consequently, $1''$ of length on $AB = \frac{1.5708}{4.08} =$ .385 ft. of crank-pin travel. Since the vertical scale of pressures is $1'' = 60$, H, in formula **107**, $= .78 \times 60 \times .385 =$ 18.018 lb. per sq. in. of piston area. Substituting in formula **107**, we have $W = \frac{AHg}{n^2 E v_0^2}$

$$= \frac{13^2 \times .7854 \times 18.018 \times 32.16}{5^2 \times \frac{1}{50} \times \left(\frac{300 \times 2 \times 1 \times 3.1416}{2 \times 60}\right)^2} = 623 \text{ lb.} \quad \textbf{Ans.}$$

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

(QUESTIONS 689–748.)

(689) See Arts. **1336, 1339,** and **1338.**

(690) See Arts. **1344, 1345, 1352,** and **1354.**

(691) See Art. **1347.**

(692) Use formula **110.**

$$E = \frac{Pl}{Ae}; \text{ therefore, } e = \frac{Pl}{AE}.$$

$A = .7854 \times 2^2$; $l = 10 \times 12$; $P = 40 \times 2{,}000$; $E = 25{,}000{,}000$

Therefore, $e = \dfrac{40 \times 2{,}000 \times 10 \times 12}{.7854 \times 4 \times 25{,}000{,}000} = .12223''$. Ans.

(693) Using formula **110,**

$$E = \frac{Pl}{Ae} = \frac{7{,}000 \times 7\frac{1}{2}}{.7854 \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 \times .009} = 29{,}708{,}853.2 \text{ lb. per sq. in.}$$

Ans.

(694) Using formula **110,**

$$E = \frac{Pl}{Ae}, \text{ or } P = \frac{AeE}{l} = \frac{1\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times .006 \times 15{,}000{,}000}{9 \times 12} =$$

2,500 lb. Ans.

(695) By formula **110,**

$$E = \frac{Pl}{Ae}, \text{ or } l = \frac{AeE}{P} = \frac{.7854 \times 3^2 \times .05 \times 1{,}500{,}000}{2{,}000} = 265.07''.$$

Ans.

(696) Using a factor of safety of 4 (see Table 28), formula **108** becomes

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$$P = \frac{A\,S_1}{4}, \text{ or } A = \frac{4\,P}{S_1} = \frac{4 \times 6 \times 2{,}000}{55{,}000} = .8727272 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{A}{.7854}} = \sqrt{\frac{.8727272}{.7854}} = 1.054''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(697) From Table 23, the weight of a piece of cast iron $1''$ square and 1 ft. long is 3.125 lb.; hence, each foot of length of the bar makes a load of 3.125 lb. per sq. in. The breaking load—that is, the ultimate tensile strength—is 20,000 lb. per sq. in. Hence, the length required to break the bar is $\frac{20{,}000}{3.125} = 6{,}400$ ft. Ans.

(698) Let t = the thickness of the bolt head;

d = diameter of bolt.

Area subject to shear $= \pi\,d\,t$.

Area subjected to tension $= \frac{1}{4}\pi\,d^2$.

$S_1 = 55{,}000. \quad S_2 = 50{,}000.$

Then, in order that the bolt shall be equally strong in both tension and shear, $\pi\,d\,t\,S_2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi\,d^2\,S_1$,

$$\text{or } t = \frac{\pi\,d^2\,S_1}{4\,\pi\,d\,S_2} = \frac{d\,S_1}{4\,S_2} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \times 55{,}000}{4 \times 50{,}000} = .206''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(699) Using a factor of safety of 15 for brick, formula **108** gives

$$P = \frac{A\,S_2}{15}.$$

$A = (2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2})$ sq. ft. $= 30 \times 42 = 1{,}260$ sq. in.; $S_2 = 2{,}500$.

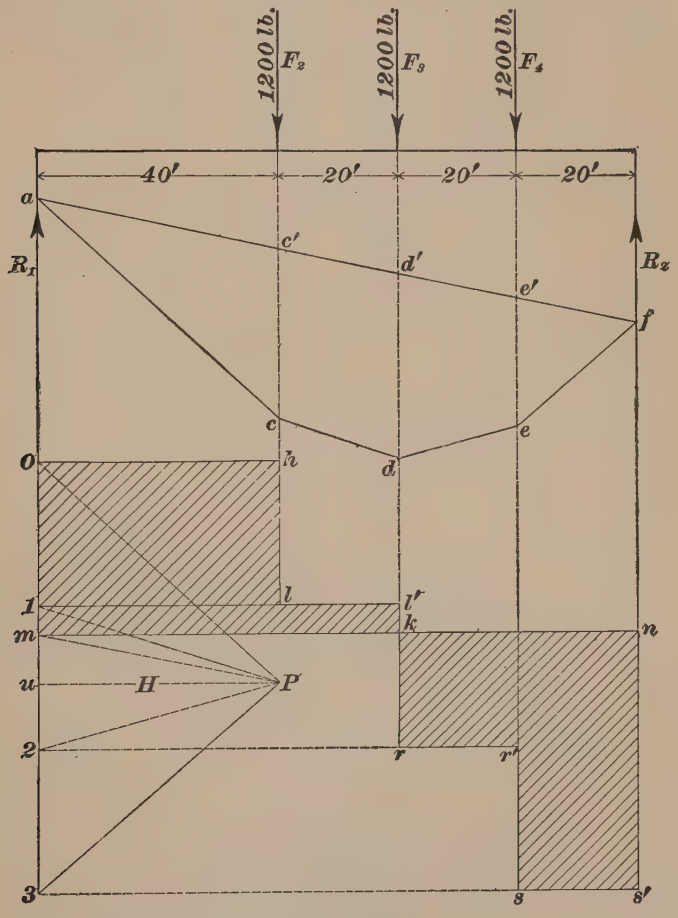
Therefore, $P = \frac{1{,}260 \times 2{,}500}{15} = 210{,}000$ lb. $= 105$ tons. Ans.

(700) The horizontal component of the force P is $P \cos 30° = 3{,}500 \times .866 = 3{,}031$ lb. The area A is $4\,a$, the ultimate shearing strength, S_2, 600 lb., and the factor of safety, 8.

Hence, from formula **108,**

$$P = \frac{A S_s}{8} = \frac{4 a S_s}{8} = \frac{a S_s}{2}. \quad a = \frac{2P}{S_s} = \frac{2 \times 3{,}031}{600} = 10.1''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(701) See Art. **1366.**



Scale of forces 1″=1600 lb.
Scale of distance 1″=32′

FIG. 58.

(702) Using formula **111,** with the factor of safety 4

$$p d = \frac{2 t S_1}{4} = \frac{t S_1}{2}, \text{ or } t = \frac{2 p d}{S_1} = \frac{2 \times 120 \times 48}{55{,}000}.$$

Since 40% of the plate is removed by the rivet holes, 60% remains, and the actual thickness required is

$$\frac{t}{.60} = \frac{2 \times 120 \times 48}{.60 \times 55{,}000} = .349''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(703) Using a factor of safety of 6, in formula **111,**

$$p\,d = \frac{2\,t\,S_1}{6} = \frac{t\,S_1}{3}.$$

Hence, $t = \frac{3\,p\,d}{S_1} = \frac{3 \times 6 \times 200}{20{,}000} = .18''.$ Ans.

(704) Using formula **114,** with a factor of safety of 10,

$$p = \frac{9{,}600{,}000\,t^{2.18}}{10\,l\,d} = 960{,}000\frac{t^{2.18}}{l\,d}.$$

Hence, $t = \sqrt[2.18]{\frac{p\,l\,d}{960{,}000}} = \sqrt[2.18]{\frac{130 \times 12 \times 12 \times 3}{960{,}000}} = .272''.$ Ans.

(705) From formula **113,**

$$p = \frac{S\,t}{r + t}, \text{ or } t = \frac{p\,r}{S - p} = \frac{2{,}000 \times \frac{4}{2}}{2{,}800 - 2{,}000} = \frac{4{,}000}{800} = 5''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(706) See Fig. 58. (*a*) Upon the load line, the loads *O*, *1*, *1-2*, and *2-3* are laid off equal, respectively, to F_2, F_3, and F_4; the pole *P* is chosen, and the rays drawn in the usual manner; the pole distance $H = 2{,}000$ lb. The equilibrium polygon is constructed by drawing *a c*, *c d*, *d e*, and *e f* parallel to *P O*, *P 1*, *P 2*, and *P 3*, respectively, and finally drawing the closing line *f a* to the starting point *a*. *P m* is drawn parallel to the latter line, dividing the load line into the reactions $m\,O = R_1$, and $3\,m = R_2$. The shear axis *m n* is drawn through *m*, and the shear diagram *O h l . . . . s' n m O* is constructed in the usual manner. To the scale of forces $m\,O = 1{,}440$ lb., and $3\,m = 2{,}160$ lb. To the scale of distances the maximum vertical intercept $y = d'\,d = 31.2$ ft., which, multiplied by H, $= 31.2 \times 2{,}000 = 62{,}400$ ft.-lb. $= 748{,}800$ in.-lb. Ans.

(*b*) The shear at a point 30 ft. from the left support $= O\,m = 1{,}440$ lb. Ans.

(*c*) The maximum shear $= n\,s' = -2{,}160$ lb. Ans.

(707) See Fig. 59. Draw the force polygon *O 1 2 3 4 5 O* in the usual manner, *O 1* being equal to and parallel to F_1, *1-2* equal to and parallel to F_2, etc. *O 5* is the resultant.

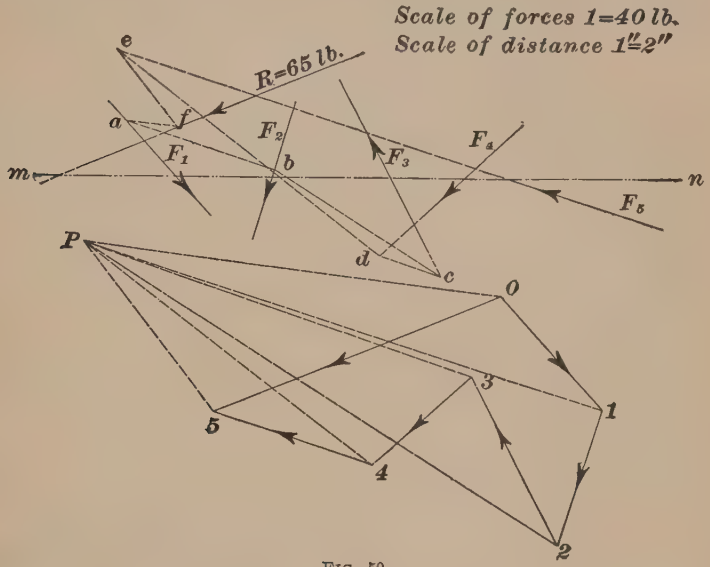


FIG. 59.

Choose the pole *P*, and draw the rays *P O*, *P 1*, *P 2*, etc. Choose any point, *a* on F_1, and draw through it a line parallel to the ray *P 1*. From the intersection *b* of this line with F_2, draw a line parallel to *P 2*; from the intersection *c* of the latter line with F_3 produced draw a parallel to *P 3*, intersecting F_4 produced in *d*. Finally, through *d*, draw a line parallel to *P 4*, intersecting F_5 produced in *e*. Now, through *a* draw a line parallel to *P O*, and through *e* a line parallel to *P 5*; their intersection *f* is a point on the resultant. Through *f* draw the resultant *R* parallel to *O 5*. It will be found by measurement that $R = 65$ lb., that it makes an angle of $22\frac{1}{2}°$ with *m n*, and intersects it at a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}''$ from the point of intersection of F_1 and *m n*.

(708) See Fig. 60. The construction is entirely similar to those given in the text. *O 1*, *1-2*, and *2-3* are laid off to represent F_1, F_2, and F_3; the pole *P* is chosen, and the rays

drawn. Parallel to the rays are drawn the lines of the equilibrium polygon *a b c d g a*. The closing line *g a* is found to be parallel to *P 1*. Consequently, *O 1* is the left reaction and *1-3* the right reaction, the former being 6 tons

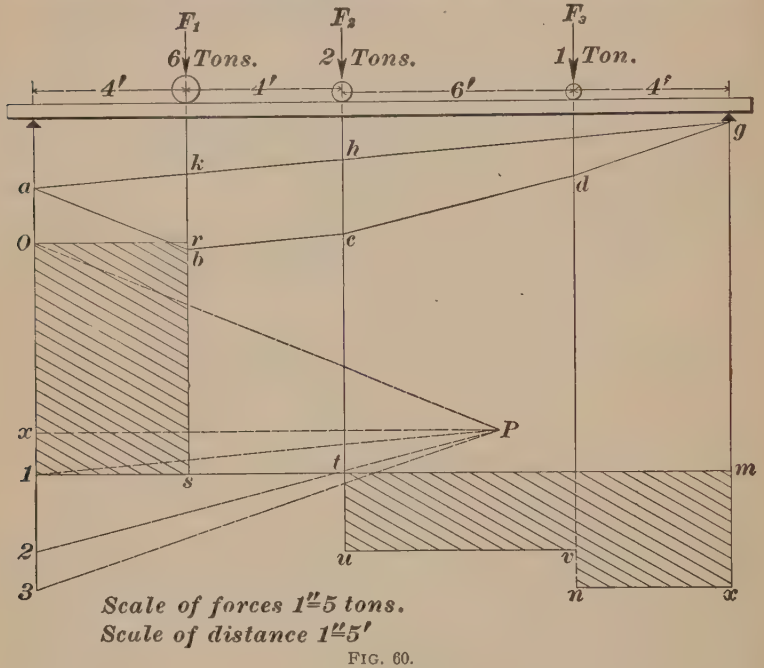


FIG. 60.

and the latter 3 tons. The shear diagram is drawn in the usual manner; it has the peculiarity of being zero between F_1 and F_2.

(709) The maximum moment occurs when the shear line crosses the shear axis. In the present case the shear line and shear axis coincide with *s t*, between F_1 and F_2; hence, the bending moment is the same (and maximum) at F_1 and F_2, and at all points between. This is seen to be true from the diagram, since *k h* and *b c* are parallel. Ans.

(*b*) By measurement, the moment is found to be $24 \times 12 = 288$ inch-tons. Ans.

(*c*) $288 \times 2{,}000 = 576{,}000$ inch-pounds. Ans.

(710) See Arts. **1375** to **1379.**

(711) See Fig. 61. The force polygon *O 1 2 3 4 O* is drawn as in Fig. 59, *O 4* being the resultant. The equilibrium polygon *a b c d g a* is then drawn, the point *g* lying on the resultant. The resultant *R* is drawn through *g*, parallel to and equal to *O 4*. A line is drawn through *C*, parallel to *R*. Through *g* the lines *g e* and *g f* are drawn parallel, respectively, to *P O* and *P 4*, and intersecting the parallel to *R*, through *C* in *e* and *f*; then, *e f* is the intercept, and *P u*, perpendicular to *O 4*, is the pole distance. *P u* = 33 lb.; *e f* = 1.32″. Hence, the resultant moment is 33 × 1.32 = 43.6 in.-lb. Ans.

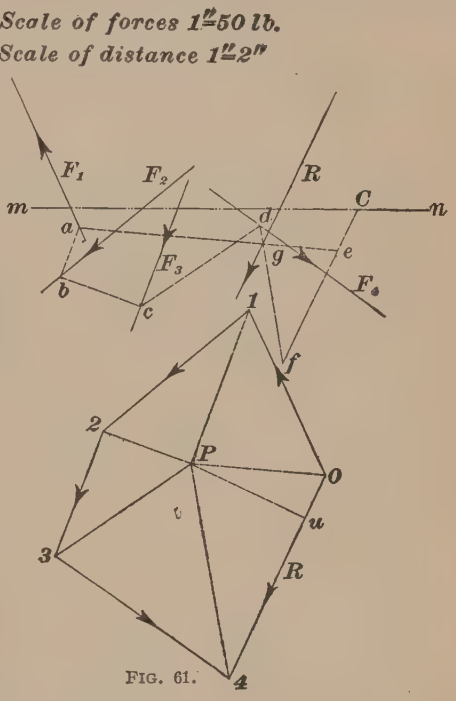


FIG. 61.

(712) The maximum bending moment, $M = W\frac{l_1 l_2}{l}$ (see Fig. 6 of table of Bending Moments) $= 4 \times 2{,}000 \times \frac{14 \times 8}{22} =$ $40{,}727\frac{3}{11}$ ft.-lb. = 488,727 in.-lb. Then, according to formula **117,**

$$\frac{S_t I}{f c} = 488{,}727.$$

$$\frac{I}{c} = \frac{488{,}727 f}{S_t} = \frac{488{,}727 \times 8}{9{,}000} = 434.424.$$

But, $\frac{I}{c} = \frac{\frac{1}{12} b d^3}{\frac{1}{2} d} = \frac{1}{6} b d^2$, and, according to the conditions of the problem, $b = \frac{1}{2} d$.

Therefore, $\frac{I}{c} = \frac{1}{6} b d^2 = \frac{1}{12} d^3 = 434.424.$

$$d^3 = 5{,}213.088.$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} d &= 17\tfrac{1}{3}''. \\ b &= 8\tfrac{2}{3}''. \end{aligned}\right\} \text{Ans.}$$

(713) The beam, with the moment and shear diagrams, is shown in Fig. 62. On the line, through the left reaction,

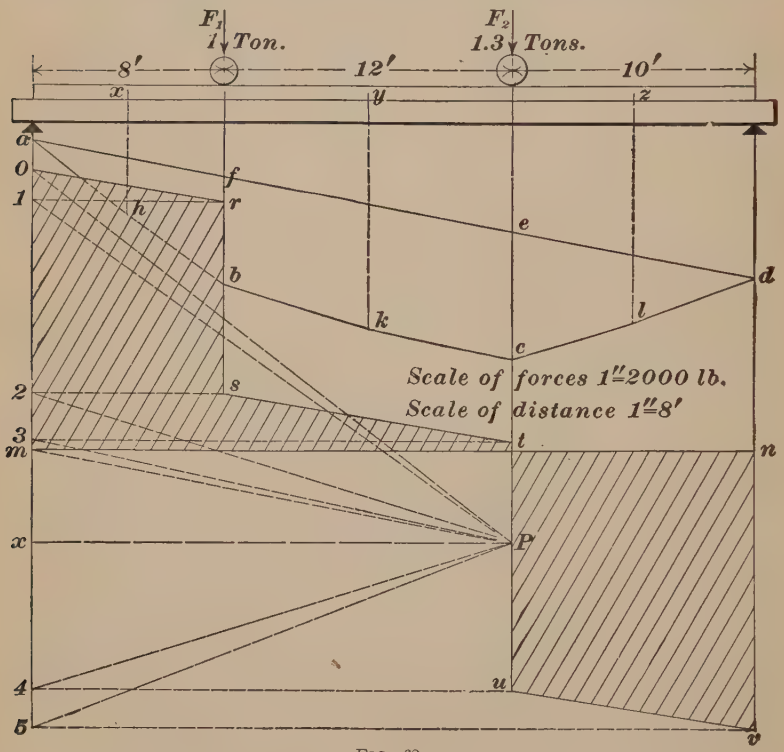


FIG. 62.

are laid off the loads in order. Thus, $O\,1 = 40 \times 8 = 320$ lb., is the uniform load between the left support and F_1; *1-2* is

$F_1 = 2{,}000$ lb.; $2\text{-}3 = 40 \times 12 = 480$ lb., is the uniform load between F_1 and F_2; $3\text{-}4 = 2{,}000 \times 1.3 = 2{,}600$ lb., is F_2, and $4\text{-}5 = 40 \times 10 = 400$ lb., is the uniform load between F_2 and the right support. The pole P is chosen and the rays drawn. Since the uniform load is very small compared with F_1 and F_2, it will be sufficiently accurate to consider the three portions of it concentrated at their respective centers of gravity x, y, and z. Drawing the equilibrium polygon parallel to the rays, we obtain the moment diagram $a\ h\ b\ k\ c\ l\ d\ a$. From P, drawing $P\,m$ parallel to the closing line $a\,d$, we obtain the reactions $O\,m$ and $m\,5$, equal, respectively, to 2,930 and 2,870 lb. Ans. The shear axis $m\,x$, and the shear diagram $O\ r\ s\ t\ u\ v\ n\ m$, are drawn in the usual manner. The greatest shear is $O\,m$, 2,930 lb. The shear line cuts the shear axis under F_2. Hence, the maximum moment is under F_2. By measurement, $c\,c$ is 64″, and $P\,x$ is 5,000 lb.; hence, the maximum bending moment is $64 \times 5{,}000 = 320{,}000$ in.-lb. Ans.

(714) From the table of Bending Moments, the greatest bending moment of such a beam is $\frac{w\,l^2}{8}$, or, in this case, $\frac{w \times 240^2}{8}$.

By formula **117**,

$$M = \frac{w \times 240^2}{8} = \frac{S_4 I}{f c} = \frac{45{,}000}{4} \times \frac{280}{12 \div 2}.$$

Therefore, $w = \frac{45{,}000 \times 280 \times 8}{240 \times 240 \times 4 \times 6} = 72.92$ lb. per inch of length $= 72.92 \times 12 = 875$ lb. per foot of length. Ans.

(715) From the table of Bending Moments, the maximum bending moment is

$$\frac{W\,l}{4} = \frac{W \times 96}{4} = 24\,W.$$

From formula **117**,

$$M = 24\,W = \frac{S_4 I}{f c}.$$

$I = \frac{\pi}{64}(d^4 - d_1^4) = 56.945$; $c = \frac{1}{2}\,d = \frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{2} = 3\frac{1}{4}$; $S_4 = 38{,}000$; $f = 6$.

Hence, $24\,W = \dfrac{38{,}000 \times 56.945}{6 \times 3.25}$.

$$W = \frac{38{,}000 \times 56.945}{24 \times 6 \times 3.25} = 4{,}624 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans}$$

(716) (*a*) From the table of Bending Moments,

$$M = \frac{w\,l^2}{8} = \frac{w \times 192^2}{8}.$$

From formula **117**,

$$M = \frac{w \times 192^2}{8} = \frac{S_4 I}{f c}.$$

$S_4 = 7{,}200$; $f = 8$; $I = \dfrac{1}{12} b\,d^3 = \dfrac{2{,}000}{12}$; $c = \dfrac{1}{2} d = 5$.

Then, $\dfrac{w \times 192^2}{8} = \dfrac{7{,}200}{8} \times \dfrac{2{,}000}{12 \times 5}$.

$$w = \frac{7{,}200 \times 2{,}000 \times 8}{8 \times 12 \times 5 \times 192 \times 192} =$$

6.51 lb. per in. $= 6.51 \times 12 = 78.12$ lb. per ft. **Ans.**

(*b*) $I = \dfrac{1}{12} b\,d^3 = \dfrac{10 \times 2^3}{12} = \dfrac{80}{12}$. $c = 1''$.

$$\frac{w \times 192^2}{8} = \frac{7{,}200}{8} \times \frac{80}{12 \times 1}.$$

$$w = \frac{7{,}200 \times 80 \times 8}{8 \times 12 \times 192 \times 192} = 1.3 \text{ lb. per in.}$$

$= 1.3 \times 12 = 15.6$ lb. per ft. Ans.

(717) (*a*) From the table of Bending Moments, the deflection of a beam uniformly loaded is $\dfrac{5}{384} \dfrac{W l^3}{E I}$. In example 714, $W = 875 \times 20 = 17{,}500$ lb.; $l = 240''$, $E = 25{,}000{,}000$, and $I = 280$.

Hence, deflection $s = \dfrac{5 \times 17{,}500 \times 240^3}{384 \times 25{,}000{,}000 \times 280} = .45$ in. Ans.

(*b*) From the table of Bending Moments, $s = \dfrac{1}{48} \dfrac{W l^3}{E I}$.

In example 715, $W = 4{,}624$ lb.; $l = 96$ in.; $E = 15{,}000{,}000$, and $I = 56.945$.

Hence, $s = \dfrac{4{,}624 \times 96^3}{48 \times 15{,}000{,}000 \times 56.945} = .1''$, nearly. Ans.

(*c*) $s = \dfrac{5}{384}\dfrac{Wl^3}{EI}$. In example 716 (*a*), $W = 78.12 \times 16$; $l = 192$; $E = 1{,}500{,}000$, and $I = \dfrac{2{,}000}{12}$.

Hence, $s = \dfrac{5 \times 78.12 \times 16 \times 192^3}{384 \times 1{,}500{,}000 \times \frac{2000}{12}} = .461''$. Ans.

(718) Area of piston $= \dfrac{1}{4}\pi d^2 = \dfrac{1}{4}\pi \times 14^2$.

$W =$ pressure on piston $= \dfrac{1}{4}\pi \times 14^2 \times 80$.

From the table of Bending Moments, the maximum bending moment for a cantilever uniformly loaded is

$\dfrac{wl^2}{2} = \dfrac{Wl}{2} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{4}\pi \times 14^2 \times 80 \times 4}{2} = \dfrac{S_4}{f}\dfrac{I}{c}$. (See formula **117.**)

$\dfrac{S_4}{f} = \dfrac{45{,}000}{10} = 4{,}500. \quad \dfrac{I}{c} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{64}\pi d^4}{\frac{1}{2}d} = \dfrac{1}{32}\pi d^3.$

Hence, $\dfrac{\frac{1}{4}\pi \times 14^2 \times 80 \times 4}{2} = \dfrac{4{,}500\,\pi d^3}{32}$,

or $d^3 = \dfrac{14^2 \times 80 \times 4 \times 32}{4 \times 2 \times 4{,}500} = 55.75.$

$d = \sqrt[3]{55.75} = 3.82''$. Ans.

(719) Substituting in formula **119,** $S_2 = 90{,}000$; $A = 6^2 \times .7854$; $f = 6$; $l = 14 \times 12 = 168$; $g = 5{,}000$; $I = \dfrac{\pi}{64} \times 6^4$, we obtain

$$W = \frac{S_2 A}{f\left(1 + \dfrac{A l^2}{g I}\right)} = \frac{90{,}000 \times 6^2 \times .7854}{6\left(1 + \dfrac{6^2 \times .7854 \times 168^2}{5{,}000 \times \dfrac{3.1416 \times 6^4}{64}}\right)} = 120{,}872 \text{ lb.}$$

Ans.

(720) For timber, $S_2 = 8{,}000$ and $f = 8$; hence, $\dfrac{S_2}{f} = \dfrac{8{,}000}{8} = 1{,}000$.

Substituting in formula **108,**

$$P = A\frac{S_2}{f} = 1{,}000\,A.$$

$A = \frac{P}{1{,}000} = \frac{7 \times 2{,}000}{1{,}000} = 14$ sq. in., necessary area of a *short* column to support the given load. Since the column is quite long, assume it to be 6″ square. Then, $A = 36$, and $I = \frac{1}{12}b^4 = \frac{6^4}{12} = 108$.

Formula **119** gives

$$W = \frac{S_2 A}{f\left(1 + \frac{A\,l^2}{g\,I}\right)}, \text{ or } \frac{S_2}{f} = \frac{W}{A}\left(1 + \frac{A\,l^2}{g\,I}\right).$$

$$l = 30 \times 12 = 360, \text{ and } g = 3{,}000.$$

$$\frac{S_2}{f} = \frac{14{,}000}{36}\left(1 + \frac{36 \times 360^2}{3{,}000 \times 108}\right) = 5{,}990, \text{ nearly.}$$

Since this value is much too large, the column must be made larger. Trying 9″ square, $A = 81$, $I = 546\frac{3}{4}$.

Then, $\frac{S_2}{f} = \frac{14{,}000}{81}\left(1 + \frac{81 \times 360 \times 360}{3{,}000 \times 546\frac{3}{4}}\right) = 1{,}279.$

This value of $\frac{S_2}{f}$ is much nearer the required value, 1,000.

Trying 10″ square, $A = 100$, $I = \frac{10{,}000}{12} = 833\frac{1}{3}$.

$$\frac{S_2}{f} = \frac{14{,}000}{100}\left(1 + \frac{100 \times 360 \times 360}{3{,}000 \times 833\frac{1}{3}}\right) = 866, \text{ nearly.}$$

Since this value of $\frac{S_2}{f}$ is less than 1,000, the column is a little too large; hence, it is between 9 and 10 inches square. $9\frac{5}{8}$″ will give 997.4 lb. as the value of $\frac{S_2}{f}$; hence, the column should be $9\frac{5}{8}$″ square.

This problem may be more readily solved by formula **120,** which gives

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{7 \times 2000 \times 8}{2 \times 800} + \sqrt{\frac{7 \times 2000 \times 8}{8000}\left(\frac{7 \times 2000 \times 8}{4 \times 8000} + \frac{12 \times 360^2}{3000}\right)}} =$$

$$\sqrt{7 + \sqrt{14\,(3.5 + 518.4)}} = \sqrt{92.479} = 9.61'' = 9\tfrac{5}{8}'', \text{ nearly.}$$

(721) Here $W = 21{,}000$; $f = 10$; $S_2 = 150{,}000$; $g = 6{,}250$; $l = 7.5 \times 12 = 90''$. For using formula **121**, we have

$$\frac{.3183\ Wf}{S_2} = \frac{.3183 \times 21{,}000 \times 10}{150{,}000} = .4456.$$

$$\frac{16\,l^2}{g} = \frac{16 \times 8100}{6250} = 20.7360.$$

Therefore,

$$d = 1.4142\sqrt{.4456 + \sqrt{.4456\,(.4456 + 20.7360)}} =$$
$$1.4142\sqrt{.4456 + 3.0722} = 2.65'', \text{ or say } 2\tfrac{5}{8}''.$$

(722) For this case, $A = 3.1416$ sq. in.; $l = 4 \times 12 = 48''$; $S_2 = 55{,}000$; $f = 10$; $I = .7854$; $g = 20{,}250$.

Substituting these values in formula **119**,

$$W = \frac{S_2 A}{f\left(1 + \frac{A\,l^2}{g\,I}\right)} = \frac{55{,}000 \times 3.1416}{10\left(1 + \frac{3.1416 \times 48^2}{20{,}250 \times .7854}\right)} =$$
$$\frac{5{,}500 \times 3.1416}{1.4551}.$$

Steam pressure = 60 lb. per sq. in.

Then, area of piston $= .7854\,d^2 = \dfrac{W}{60} = \dfrac{5{,}500 \times 3.1416}{1.4551 \times 60}$.

Hence, $d^2 = \dfrac{5{,}500 \times 3.1416}{.7854 \times 1.4551 \times 60} = 252$, nearly,

and $d = \sqrt{252} = 15\tfrac{7}{8}''$, nearly. Ans.

(723) (*a*) The strength of a beam varies directly as the width and square of the depth and inversely as the length.

Hence, the ratio between the loads is

$$\frac{6 \times 8^2}{10} : \frac{4 \times 12^2}{16} = 16 : 15, \text{ or } 1\tfrac{1}{15}. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) The deflections vary directly as the cube of the lengths, and inversely as the breadths and cubes of the depths.

Hence, the ratio between the deflections is

$$\frac{10^3}{6 \times 8^3} : \frac{16^3}{4 \times 12^3} = .549. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(724) Substituting the value of c_1, from Table 31, in formula **123**, we obtain

$$(a)\quad d = c_1\sqrt[4]{\frac{H}{N}} = 4.92\sqrt[4]{\frac{40}{120}} = 3.739''.\quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$(b)\quad d = c_1\sqrt[4]{\frac{H}{N}} = 4.92\sqrt[4]{\frac{80}{100}} = 4.65''.\quad \text{Ans.}$$

(725) Using formula **123**,

$$d = 4.7\sqrt[4]{\frac{4{,}000}{50}} = 14.06''.$$

Since this result is greater than 13.6″, formula **124** must be used, in which

$$d = k_1\sqrt[3]{\frac{H}{N}} = 3.3\sqrt[3]{\frac{4{,}000}{50}} = 14.22''.\quad \text{Ans.}$$

(726) From formula **123**,

$$d = c_1\sqrt[4]{\frac{H}{N}},\ \text{or}\ H = \frac{d^4 N}{c_1^4}.\quad c_1 = 4.11.\quad \text{(Table 31.)}$$

$$\text{Hence,}\ H = \frac{4^4 \times 80}{4.11^4} = 71.775\ \text{H.P.}\quad \text{Ans.}$$

(727) Using formula **126**,

$$H = q_1 N\left(\frac{d_1^4 - d_2^4}{d_1}\right) = .0212 \times 100\left(\frac{(7\frac{1}{2})^4 - 5^4}{7\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 717.7\ \text{H.P.}\quad \text{Ans}$$

(.0212 is the value of q_1 from Table 32.)

(728) (*a*) Using formula **127**,

$$(P = 100\,C^2 = 100 \times 8^2 = 6{,}400\ \text{lb.}\quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Using formula **128**,

$$P = 600\,C^2,\ \text{or}\ C^2 = \frac{P}{600} = \frac{6{,}000}{600} = 10.$$

$$C = \sqrt{10} = 3.162''.$$

$$d = \frac{1}{3}C = 1.054''.\quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) Using formula **129**,

$$P = 1{,}000\,C^2;\ C^2 = \frac{P}{1{,}000} = \frac{6\frac{2}{3} \times 2{,}000}{1{,}000} = 13\tfrac{1}{3}.$$

$$C = \sqrt{13\tfrac{1}{3}} = 3.651''.\quad \text{Ans.}$$

(729) (*a*) Using formula **130,**

$$P = 12{,}000\, d^2 = 12{,}000 \times \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 = 9{,}187.5 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Formula **131** gives $P = 18{,}000\, d^2$.

Therefore, $d = \sqrt{\dfrac{P}{18{,}000}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{8{,}000}{18{,}000}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{4}{9}} = .667''$. Ans.

(730) The deflection is by formula **118,**

$s = a\dfrac{Wl^3}{EI} = \dfrac{1}{192}\dfrac{Wl^3}{EI}$, the coefficient being found from the table of Bending Moments.

Transposing, $W = \dfrac{192\, s\, E\, I}{l^3}$; $l = 120$; $E = 30{,}000{,}000$; $I = .7854$; $s = \dfrac{1}{8}$.

Then, $W = \dfrac{192 \times 30{,}000{,}000 \times .7854}{8 \times 120^3} = 327.25$ lb. Ans.

(731) (*a*) The maximum bending moment is, according to the table of Bending Moments, $\dfrac{Wl}{4} = \dfrac{6{,}000 \times 60}{4} =$ 90,000 inch-pounds.

By formula **117,**

$$M = 90{,}000 = \frac{S_t}{f}\frac{I}{c}.$$

$S_t = 120{,}000$; $f = 10$. $\dfrac{I}{c} = \dfrac{\frac{\pi d^4}{64}}{\frac{1}{2}d} = \dfrac{\pi d^3}{32}$.

$$\text{Hence, } 90{,}000 = \frac{120{,}000}{10}\frac{\pi d^3}{32},$$

$$\text{or } d = \sqrt[3]{\frac{90{,}000 \times 10 \times 32}{120{,}000 \times 3.1416}} = 4.244'' = 4\tfrac{1}{4}'', \text{ nearly.}$$

(*b*) Using formula **123,**

$$d = c_1\sqrt[4]{\frac{H}{N}} = 4.7\sqrt[4]{\frac{75}{80}} = 4\tfrac{5}{8}'', \text{ nearly.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(732) (*a*) The graphic solution is shown in Fig. 63. On the vertical through the support *O 1* is laid off equal to the uniform load between the support and F_1; *1-2* is laid off

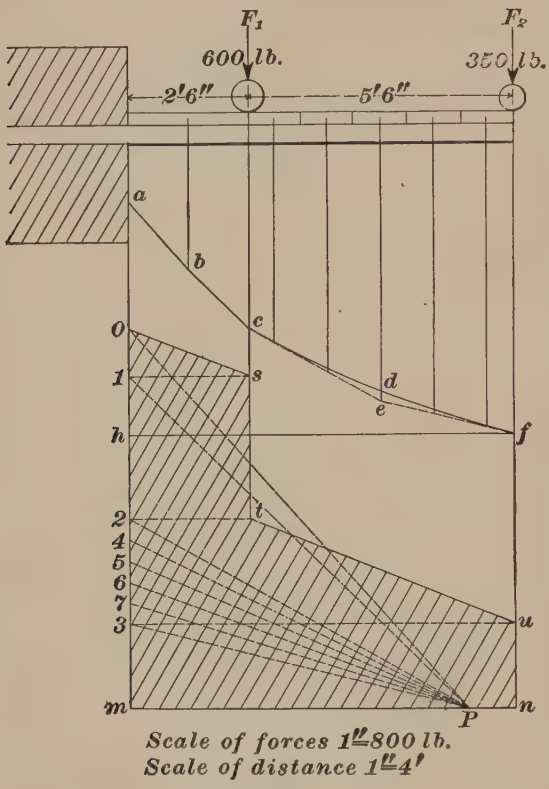


FIG. 63.

to represent F_1. *2-3* represents to the same scale the remainder of the uniform load, and *3 m* represents F_2. The pole *P* is chosen and the rays drawn. The polygon *a b c e f h* is then drawn, the sides being parallel, respectively, to the corresponding rays. If the uniform load between F_1 and F_2 be considered as concentrated at its center of gravity, the polygon will follow the broken line *c e f*. It will be better in this case to divide the uniform load into several parts, *2-4*, *4-5*, *5-6*, etc., thus obtaining the line of the polygon

c d f. To draw the shear diagram, project the point *1* across the vertical through F_1, and draw *O s*. Next project the point *2* across to *t*, and *3* across to *u*, and draw *t u*. *O s t u n m* is the shear diagram. The maximum moment is seen to be at the support, and is equal to $a\ h \times P\ m$. To the scale of distances, $a\ h = 58.8$ in., while $P\ m = H =$ 1,400 lb. to the scale of forces. Hence, the maximum bending moment is $58.8 \times 1{,}400 = 82{,}320$ in.-lb. Ans.

(*b*) From formula **117,**

$$M = \frac{S_4}{f}\frac{I}{c} = 82{,}320. \quad S_4 = 12{,}500;\ f = 8.$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \frac{I}{c} = \frac{82{,}320 \times 8}{12{,}500} = 52.68.$$

$$\text{But, } \frac{I}{c} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}\,b\,d^3}{\frac{1}{2}\,d} = \frac{b\,d^2}{6}. \text{ and } d = 2\tfrac{1}{2}\,b, \text{ or } b = \frac{2\,d}{5}.$$

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{I}{c} = \frac{b\,d^2}{6} = \frac{d^3}{15} = 52.68. \quad d^3 = 52.68 \times 15 = 790.2.$$

$$d = \sqrt[3]{790.2} = 9.245''. \quad b = \frac{2\,d}{5} = 3.7'', \text{ nearly.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(733) Referring to the table of Moments of Inertia,

$$I = \frac{(b\,d^3 - b_1\,d_1^3)^2 - 4\,b\,d\,b_1\,d_1(d - d_1)^2}{12\,(b\,d - b_1\,d_1)} =$$

$$\frac{[8 \times 10^3 - 6 \times (8\tfrac{1}{2})^3]^2 - 4 \times 8 \times 10 \times 6 \times 8\tfrac{1}{2}\,(10 - 8\tfrac{1}{2})^2}{12\,(8 \times 10 - 6 \times 8\tfrac{1}{2})} =$$

$$280.466.$$

$$c = \frac{d}{2} + \frac{b_1\,d_1}{2}\left(\frac{d - d_1}{b\,d - b_1\,d_1}\right) =$$

$$\frac{10}{2} + \frac{6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}}{2}\left(\frac{10 - 8\frac{1}{2}}{8 \times 10 - 6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 6.319.$$

(*a*) From the table of Bending Moments, the maximum bending moment is $\frac{W\,l}{4}$.

$$S_4 = 120{,}000;\ f = 7;\ l = 35 \times 12 = 420 \text{ in.}$$

Using formula **117,** $M = \frac{W\,l}{4} = \frac{S_4\,I}{f\,c}$, or

$$W = \frac{4\,S_4\,I}{l\,f\,c} = \frac{4 \times 120{,}000 \times 280.466}{420 \times 7 \times 6.319} = 7{,}246 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) In this case $f = 5$, and the maximum bending moment is $\frac{w\,l^2}{8}$. Hence, from formula **117,**

$$M = \frac{w\,l^2}{8} = \frac{S_4\,I}{f\,c}, \text{ or } w = \frac{8\,S_4\,I}{l^2\,f\,c}.$$

Therefore, $W = w\,l = \frac{8\,S_4\,I}{l\,f\,c} = \frac{8 \times 120{,}000 \times 280.466}{420 \times 5 \times 6.319} =$ 20,290 lb. Ans.

(734) (*a*) According to formula **115,**

$$I = A\,r^2, \text{ or } r = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{72}{24}} = \sqrt{3} = 1.732. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

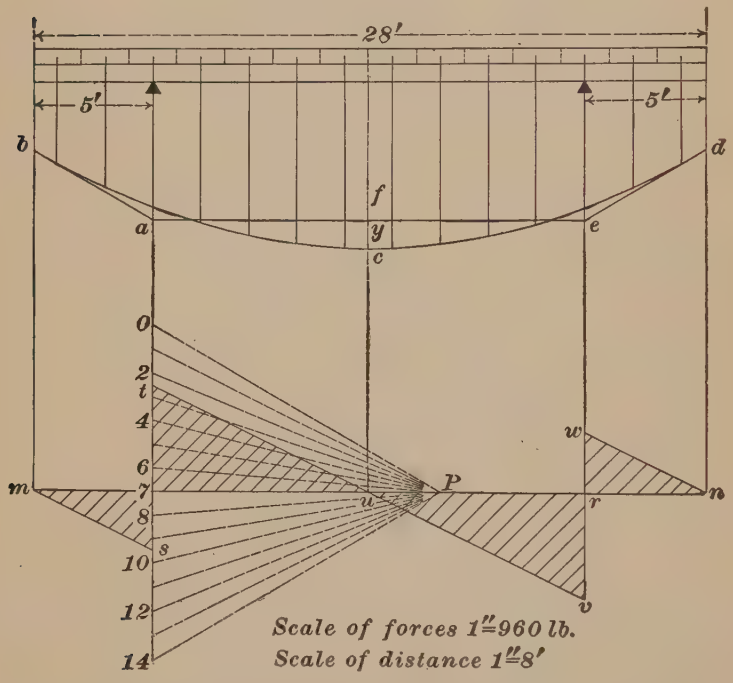


FIG. 64.

(*b*) From the table of Moments of Inertia, $I = \frac{1}{12}\,b\,d^3 =$ 72; $A = b\,d = 24$. Dividing, $\frac{\frac{1}{12}\,b\,d^3}{b\,d} = \frac{72}{24}$, or $\frac{1}{12}d^2 = 3$. $d^2 =$ 36; $d = 6''$ and $b = 4''$. Ans.

(*c*) As above, $r = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\pi d^4}{64}}{\frac{\pi d^2}{4}}} = \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{16}} = \frac{d}{4}$. Ans.

(735) Using formula **112**, $p\,d = 4\,t\,S$, we have $t = \frac{p\,d}{4\,S}$. Using a factor of safety of 6,

$$p\,d = \frac{4\,t\,S}{6}, \text{ or } t = \frac{6\,p\,d}{4\,S} = \frac{6 \times 100 \times 8}{4 \times 20{,}000} = .06''$$ Ans.

(736) The graphic solution is shown in Fig. 64. The uniform load is divided into 14 equal parts, and lines drawn through the center of gravity of each part. These loads are laid off on the line through the left reaction, the pole P chosen, and the rays drawn. The polygon $b\,c\,d\,e\,f\,a$ is then drawn in the usual manner. The shear diagram is drawn as shown. The maximum shear is either $t\,7$ or $r\,v = 540$ lb. The maximum moment is shown by the polygon to be at $f\,c$ vertically above the point u, where the shear line crosses the shear axis. The pole distance $P\,7$ is 1,440 lb. to the scale of forces, and the intercept $f\,c$ is 14 inches to the scale of distances. Hence, the bending moment is 20,160 in.-lb.

(737) From formula **117**,

$$M = \frac{S_s}{f}\frac{I}{c} = 20{,}160. \quad S_s = 9{,}000;\ f = 8.$$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{I}{c} = \frac{20{,}160 \times 8}{9{,}000} = 17.92.$$

$$\text{But, } \frac{I}{c} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}\,b\,d^3}{\frac{1}{2}\,d} = \frac{1}{6}\,b\,d^2 \text{ for a rectangle.}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{1}{6}\,b\,d^2 = 17.92, \text{ or } b\,d^2 = 107.52.$$

Any number of beams will fulfil this condition.

$$\text{Assuming } d = 6'',\ b = \frac{107.52}{36} = 3'', \text{ nearly.}$$

$$\text{Assuming } d = 5'',\ b = \frac{107.52}{25} = 4.3''.$$

(738) Using the factor of safety 10, in formula **114**,

$$p = \frac{9{,}600{,}000}{10}\,\frac{t^{2.18}}{l\,d} = \frac{960{,}000 \times .2^{2.18}}{108 \times 2.5} = 106.43 \text{ lb.}$$ Ans.

(739) Using formula **130,**

$P = 12{,}000\ d^2$, or $d = \sqrt{\dfrac{P}{12{,}000}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{5 \times 2{,}000}{12{,}000}} = .913''$. Ans.

(740) The radius r of the gear-wheel is $24''$. Using formula **123,** $d = c\sqrt[4]{Pr} = .297\ \sqrt[4]{350 \times 24} = 2.84''$. Ans.

(741) Area of cylinder $= .7854 \times 12^2 = 113.1$ sq. in.
Total pressure on the head $= 113.1 \times 90 = 10{,}179$ lb.

Pressures on each bolt $= \dfrac{10{,}179}{10} = 1{,}017.9$ lb.

Using formula **108,**

$P = A\,S$, or $A = \dfrac{P}{S} = \dfrac{1{,}017.9}{2{,}000} = .5089$ sq. in., area of bolt.

Diameter of bolt $= \sqrt{\dfrac{.5089}{.7854}} = .8''$, nearly. Ans.

(742) (*a*) The graphic solution is clearly shown in Fig. 65. On the vertical through F_1, the equal loads F_1 and F_2

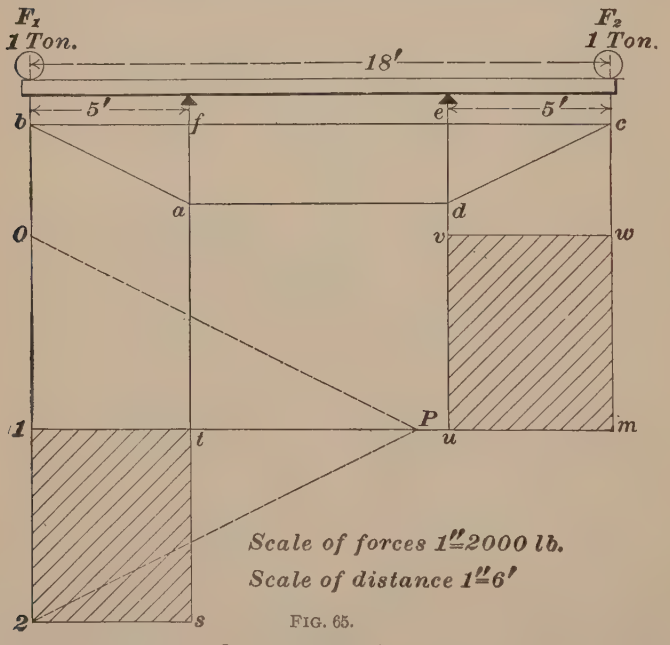


FIG. 65.

are laid off to scale, *O 1* representing F_1 and *1-2* representing

F_2. Choose the pole P, and draw the rays $P\,O$, $P\,1$, $P\,2$. Draw $a\,b$ between the left support and F_1 parallel to $P\,O$; $b\,c$ between F_1 and F_2 parallel to $P\,1$, and $c\,d$ parallel to $P\,2$, between F_2 and the right support. Through P draw a line parallel to the closing line $a\,d$. $O\,1 = 1\text{-}2$; hence, the reactions of the supports are equal, and are each equal to 1 ton. The shear between the left reaction and F_1 is negative, and equal to $F_1 = 1$ ton. Between the left and the right support it is 0, and between the latter and F_2 it is positive and equal to 1 ton. The bending moment is constant and a maximum between the supports. To the scale of forces $P\,1 = 2$ tons $= 4{,}000$ lb., and to the scale of distances $a\,f = 30$ in. Hence, the maximum bending is $4{,}000 \times 30 = 120{,}000$ in.-lb. Ans.

(*b*) Using formula **117**,

$$M = \frac{S_4}{f}\frac{I}{c} = 120{,}000. \quad S_4 = 38{,}000;\ f = 6.$$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{I}{c} = \frac{120{,}000 \times 6}{38{,}000} = \frac{360}{19} = 19, \text{ nearly.}$$

$$\text{But, } \frac{I}{c} = \frac{\frac{\pi d^4}{64}}{\frac{d}{2}} = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}.$$

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{\pi d^3}{32} = 19, \text{ or } d^3 = \frac{32 \times 19}{3.1416}.$$

$$d = \sqrt[3]{\frac{32 \times 19}{3.1416}} = 5.784''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(743) Since the deflections are directly as the cubes of the lengths, and inversely as the breadths and the cubes of the depths, their ratio in this case is

$$\frac{18^3}{2 \times 6^3} : \frac{12^3}{3 \times 8^3}, \text{ or } \frac{27}{2} : \frac{9}{8} = 12.$$

That is, the first beam deflects 12 times as much as the second. Hence, the required deflection of the second beam is $3 \div 12 = .025''$. Ans.

(744) The key has a shearing stress exerted on two sections; hence, each section must withstand a stress of $\frac{20,000}{2} = 10,000$ pounds.

Using formula **108**, with a factor of safety of 10,

$$P = \frac{A S_s}{10}, \text{ or } A = \frac{10 P}{S_s} = \frac{10 \times 10,000}{50,000} = 2 \text{ sq. in.}$$

Let b = width of key;

t = thickness.

Then, $b t = A = 2$ sq. in. But, from the conditions of the problem,

$$t = \frac{1}{4} b.$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \text{Hence, } b t = \frac{1}{4} b^2 = 2;\ b^2 = 8;\ b = 2.828''. \\ t = \frac{2.828}{4} = .707''. \end{aligned}\right\} \text{ Ans.}$$

(745) From formula **118**, the deflection $s = a \frac{W l^3}{E I}$, and, from the table of Bending Moments, the coefficient a for the beam in question is $\frac{1}{48}$.

$W = 30$ tons $= 60,000$ lb.; $l = 54$ inches; $E = 30,000,000$; $I = \frac{\pi d^4}{64}$.

$$\text{Hence, } s = \frac{1 \times 60,000 \times 54^3}{48 \times 30,000,000 \times \frac{3.1416 \times 12^4}{64}} = .0064 \text{ in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(746) (a) The circumference of a 7-strand rope is 3 times the diameter; hence, $C = 1\frac{1}{4} \times 3 = 3\frac{3}{4}''$.

Using formula **129**, $P = 1,000\ C^2 = 1,000 \times (3\frac{3}{4})^2 = 14,062.5$ lb. Ans.

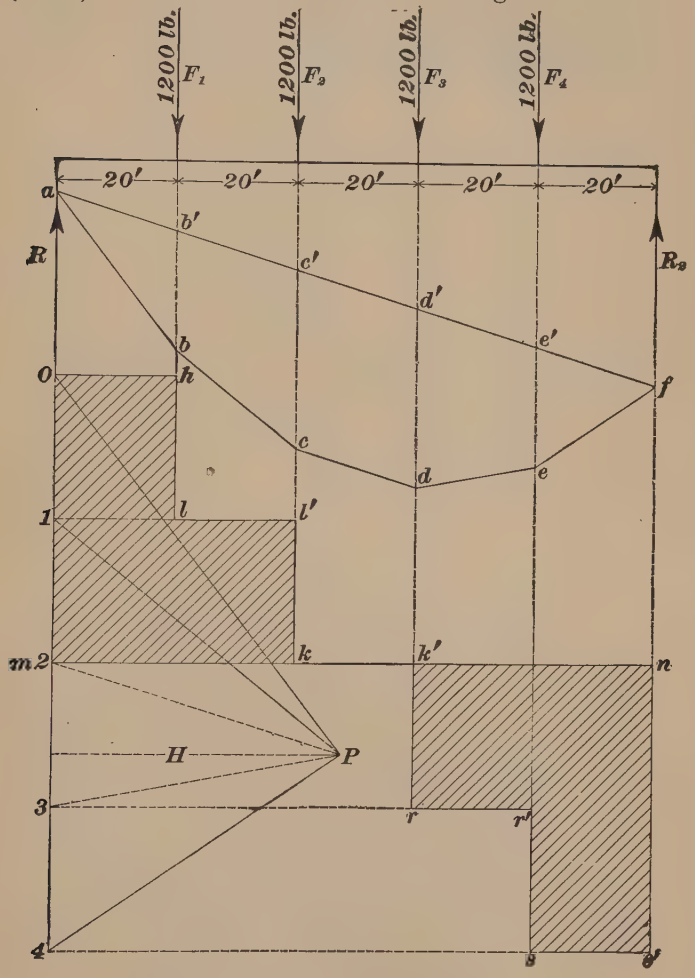
(b) Using formula **127**,

$$P = 100\ C^2, \text{ or } C = \sqrt{\frac{P}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{1\frac{3}{4} \times 2,000}{100}} = 5.92''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(747) Using formula **113**,

$$p = \frac{S_1 t}{r + t} = \frac{120{,}000}{\frac{8}{2} + 6} = 12{,}000 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(748) The construction of the diagram of bending



Scale of forces 1″=1600 lb.
Scale of distance 1″=32′

FIG. 66.

moments and shear diagram is clearly shown in Fig. 66. It is so nearly like that of Fig. 58 that a detailed description is unnecessary. It will be noticed that between k and k' the shear is zero, and that since the reactions are equal the shear at either support $= \frac{1}{2}$ of the load $= 2{,}400$ lb. The greatest intercept is $c\,c' = d\,d' = 30$ ft. The pole distance $H = 2{,}400$ lb. Hence, the bending moment $= 2{,}400 \times 30 =$ 72,000 ft.-lb. $= 72{,}000 \times 12 = 864{,}000$ in.-lb.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

(QUESTIONS 749–808.)

(749) See Fig. 341 in Art. **1434.** The construction is shown in Fig. 67.

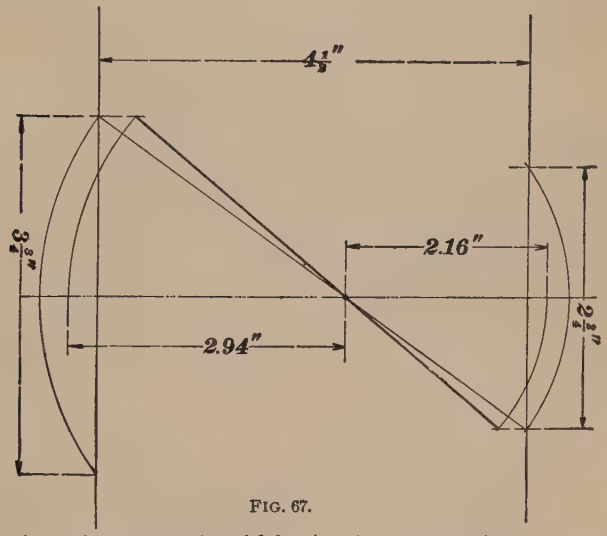


FIG. 67.

(750) The arms should be in the proportion 3 : 4. See Fig. 345 of Art. **1438.**

(751) In Fig. 68, let *A B* and *C D* be the two center lines of motion, making an angle of 10° with each other. Draw *a b* parallel to *A B*, and at a distance of 3″ from it; also, *c d* parallel to *C D*, and at a distance of 4″ from it. *O*, the point of intersection, will be the center of the lever, and *O E* and *O H* will be the center lines of the arms when in mid-position.

(752) The lengths of the lever arms will be as $3 \times 12 : 3.5 :: 36 : 3.5$. Either the motion shown in Fig. 343 or one of those shown in Fig. 344 may be used.

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(753) Circumference of pinion $= 12 \times 3.1416 = 37.699''$. Distance each moves $= 37.699 \times \frac{6.5}{360} = .68''$. Ans.

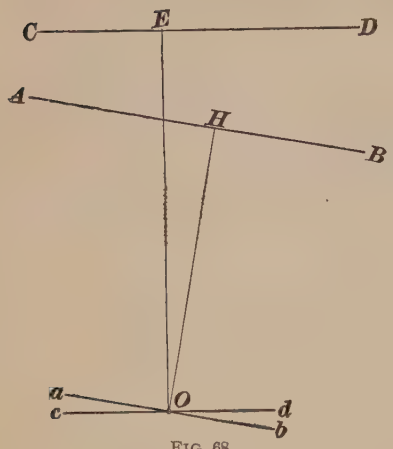

FIG. 68.

(754) The construction is shown in Fig. 69. This, in connection with the principles explained in Arts. **1432** to **1438,** should enable the student to lay out the motion.

(755) See Art. **1441.**

(756) The forward stroke, in this case, is the stroke from left to right, while the crank-pin moves through the lower part of its circle. Cross-head A leads during the forward stroke, and

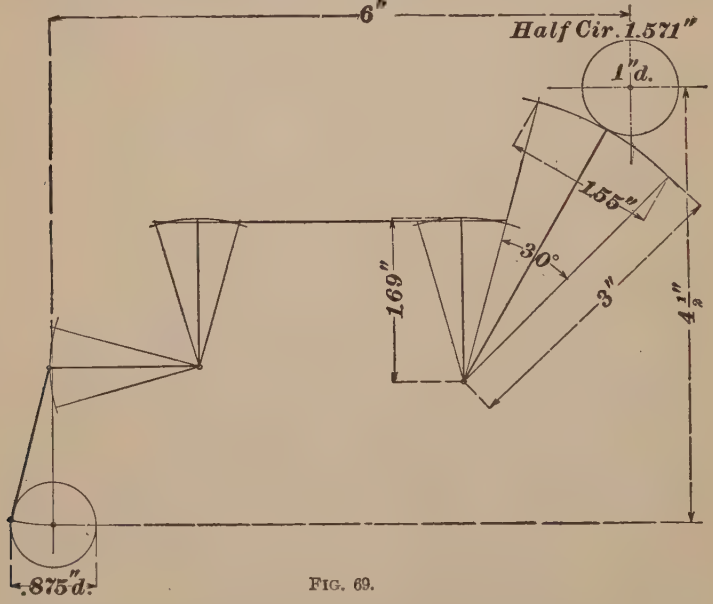

FIG. 69.

cross-head B during the return stroke. The construction to be used in determining this is shown in Fig. 349.

(757) The effect is the same as though one toggle-joint were used instead of two. First, find the pressure exerted by the screw. The distance that the power moves in one turn of the lever $= 20 \times 3.1416 = 62.832''$; distance that the nuts move $= \frac{1}{4}''$; velocity ratio $= \frac{62.832}{\frac{1}{4}} = 251.328$; force exerted $= 75 \times 251.328 = 18{,}849.6$ lb.

When distance $B = 16''$, the distance corresponding to h, in Fig. 352, $= \frac{16 - 12}{2} = 2''$. The distance corresponding to $O\,r$, therefore, equals $\sqrt{18^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{320} = 17.888''$. Whence, applying formula **135,**

$$P = \frac{18{,}849.6 \times 17.888}{2 \times 2} = 84{,}295.4 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(758) In the diagram in Fig. 70, $H\,E$, $C\,E$, $E\,R$, and

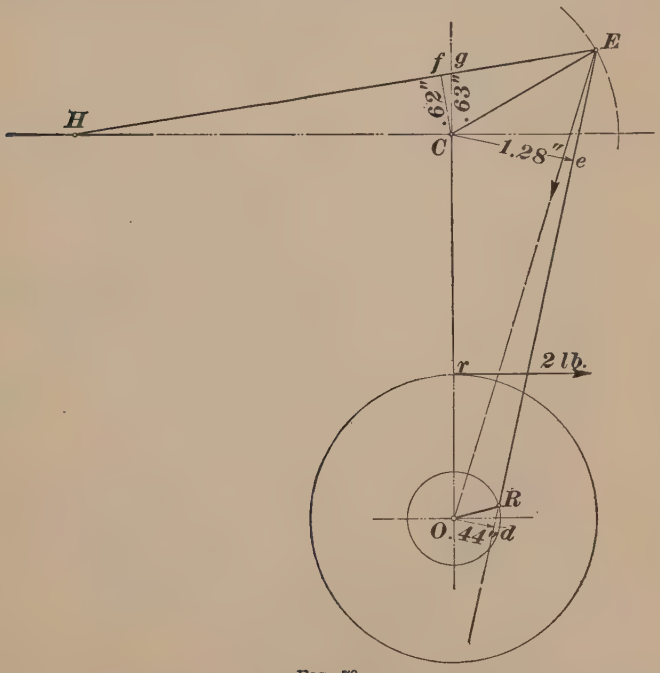

FIG. 70.

$O\,R$ are center lines of the parts which have the same letters in Fig. 22, question No. 758.

Draw Od perpendicular to ER produced; then by the principle of moments (see Art. **1447**), the thrust in the direction of $ER = \frac{2 \times Or}{Od} = \frac{2 \times 1.5}{.44} = 6.82$ lb. Erect the perpendicular Ce, and draw Cf perpendicular to HE and Cg perpendicular to HC. Then, the pull on the pin at H will equal $\frac{6.82 \times Ce}{Cf} = \frac{6.82 \times 1.28}{.62} = 14.08$ lb. Ans. Horizontal thrust of cross-head $= \frac{6.82 \times Ce}{Cg} = \frac{6.82 \times 1.28}{.63} = 13.86$ lb. Ans.

(759) See Art. **1457.**

(760) The construction is shown in Fig. 71. The various points are lettered in the same manner as in Fig. 358, and the description in Art. **1452** will apply to Fig. 71 in all respects, except that the circle must be divided into five equal parts instead of three, and the arc $d\,c\,b$ must contain three of these parts in order to have the ratio 3:2.

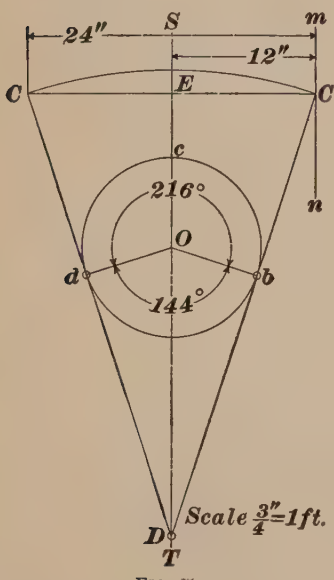

FIG. 71.

(761) (*a*) Fig. 72 (*a*) shows a diagram giving the proportions of the various parts; the arc $a\,e\,g$ is one-half as long as the arc $a\,c\,g$. See Arts. **1454** and **1455.**

(*b*) $360 \div 20 = 18$; hence, the crank-pin circle $d\,c\,b\,e$ must be divided into 18 equal parts. The motion is shown in Fig. 72 (*b*). See Art. **1455.**

(762) See Art. **1459.** (*a*) Greatest rate $= 50 \times \frac{1}{\cos 28°} = \frac{50}{.88295} = 56.63$ rev. Least rate $= 50 \times .88295 = 44.15$ rev.

(*b*) Connecting as described would double the variation

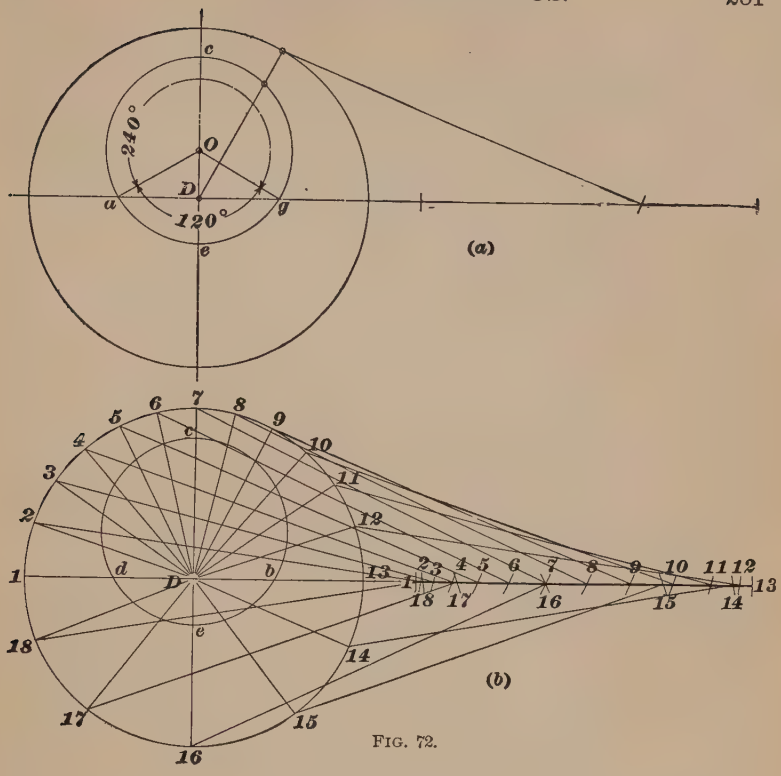
c
240°
O
D
a
120°
g
e
(a)
5 6 7 8 9
4 c 10
3 11
2 12
1 d D b 13
18 17 16 15 14
e
18
14
17 15
16
(b)

FIG. 72.

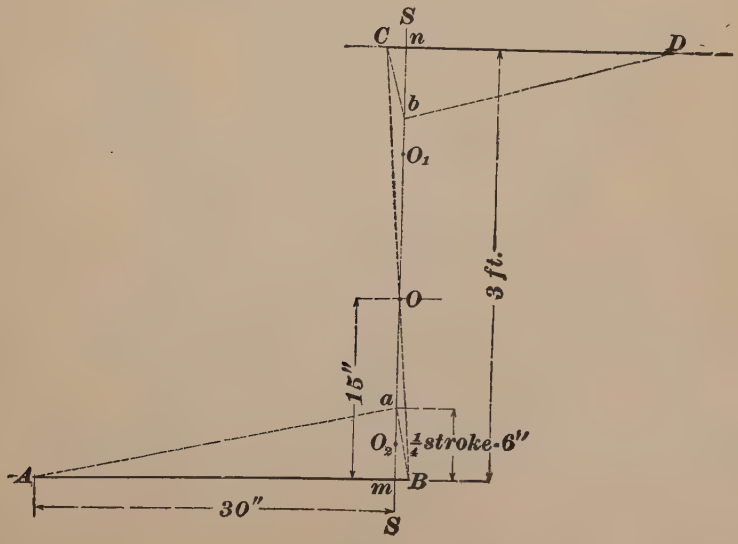
S
C
n
D
b
O1
3 ft.
O
15"
a
O2
¼ stroke-6"
A
B
m
30"
S

FIG. 73.

(763) In Fig. 73, which is lettered the same as Fig. 364, draw the given center lines and locate points n and A from the data of the problem. Lay off $m\,a = \frac{1}{4}$ stroke; also $n\,b = \frac{1}{4}$ stroke. Connect A and a and draw $a\,B$ perpendicular to $A\,a$. Through O, draw $B\,O\,C$; connect C and b, and through b draw $b\,D$ perpendicular to $C\,b$. Measure the lengths $C\,D$ and $A\,B$.

(764) The construction of the cam is shown in Fig. 74.

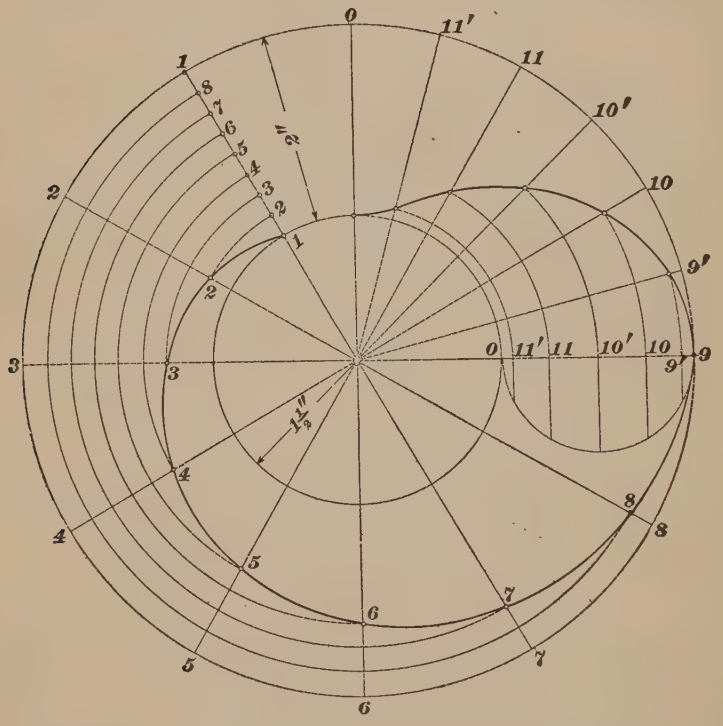

FIG. 74.

(765) The construction of the cam is shown in Fig. 75. It is similar in principle to the one shown in Fig. 366.

(766) The shape of the development of the groove is shown in Fig. 76. The method of laying it out is also indicated.

(767) This cam is shown in Fig. 77, and is like the one shown in Fig. 369 in all respects except that the dimensions are different. The description given in Art. **1474** will apply to this case.

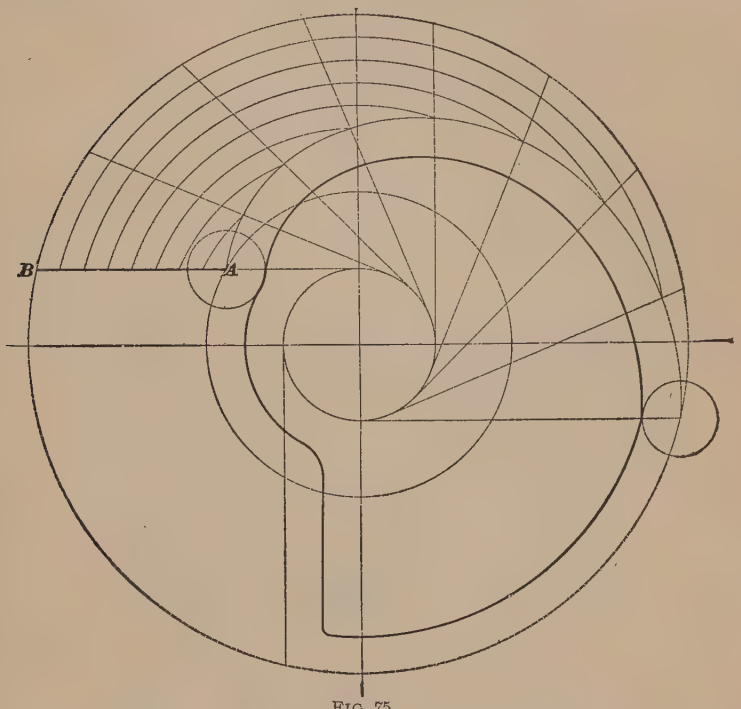

FIG. 75.

(768) See Art. **1478.** $\frac{52 \times 320}{48} = 346\frac{2}{3}$ rev. per min. Ans.

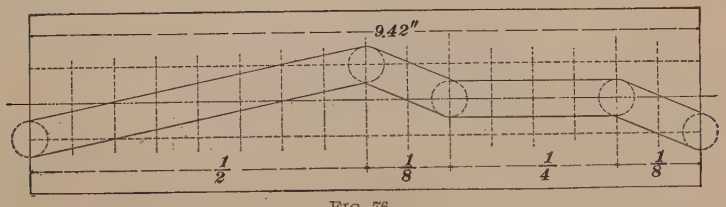

FIG. 76.

(769) $\frac{500 \times 10}{210} = 23.8'' = 23\frac{4}{5}''$. Ans.

(770) Substituting in formula **137**, $189 \times D_1 \times 20 = 1{,}800 \times 6 \times 3.5$, or

$$D_1 = \frac{1{,}800 \times 6 \times 3.5}{189 \times 20} = 10''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

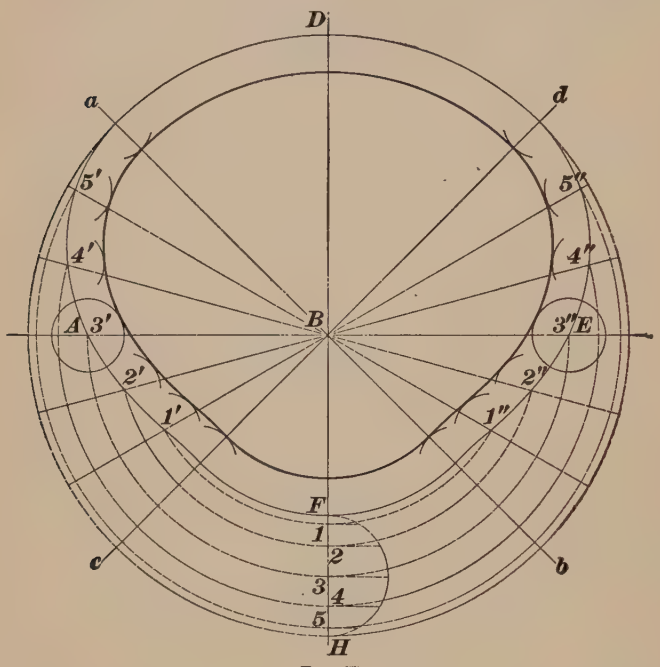

FIG. 77.

(771) See Art. **1481.** $900 \div 150 = 6$; $2 \times 3 = 6$, and $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$. The ratios would then be 2 : 1 and 3 : 1; also 4 : 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$: 1. Other ratios could be used.

(772) See Art. **1483.** (*a*) Effective pull in foot-pounds $= \frac{5 \times 33{,}000}{200 \times 3.1416 \times 3} = 87.54$ lb., nearly. Ans.

(*b*) Diameter in inches $= \frac{5 \times 33{,}000 \times 12}{50 \times 200 \times 3.1416} = 63$ inches. Ans.

(773) By laying out the two pulleys, the arc of contact is found to be about 150°. The allowable effective pull per inch in width, taken from the table is, therefore, 33.8 lb. Ans

The effective pull of the belt $= \frac{6 \times 33{,}000 \times 12}{4 \times 3.1416 \times 1{,}500} = 126.05$ lb. $126.05 \div 33.8 = 3.7$ inches. A 4-inch belt would be used. Ans.

(774) The speed of the belt in feet per minute $= 14 \times 3.1416 \times 90$. Substituting in formula **142**,

$$W = \frac{630 \times 250}{14 \times 3.1416 \times 90} = 40'', \text{ nearly.}$$

The wheel should be 41 inches wide. Ans.

(775) Speed of belt $= 2 \times 205 \times 3.1416$. Substituting in formula **138**, $H = \frac{6 \times 2 \times 205 \times 3.1416}{900} = 8.6$ H. P., nearly. Ans.

(776) Calculating first for a double belt, we find that

$$H = \frac{6 \times 2 \times 205 \times 3.1416}{630} = 12.3, \text{ nearly.}$$

Next, calculating for a single belt with 30-inch pulley, we find that

$$H = \frac{6 \times 2.5 \times 205 \times 3.1416}{900} = 10.7, \text{ nearly.}$$

The double belt would, therefore, be the more effectual remedy. Ans.

(777) (*a*) Substituting in formula **147**,

$18 = d\sqrt{\frac{400}{70}}$; or $d = 18 \div \sqrt{5.7143} = 7.53$ inches. Ans.

(*b*) Substituting in formula **146**, $N = \sqrt{70 \times 400} = 167\frac{1}{3}$ rev. per min. Ans.

(778) (*a*) Substituting in formula **144**,

$$D = \frac{n_1 d}{N} = \frac{400 \times d}{225} = 1.78\, d.$$

Ratio, therefore, $= 1.78 : 1$. Ans.

(*b*) Substituting in formula **146**,

$225 = \sqrt{400 \times n_2}$, or $n_2 = \frac{225^2}{400} = 126.56$ rev. per min Ans

(779) First calculate the middle diameter, using formula **148.**

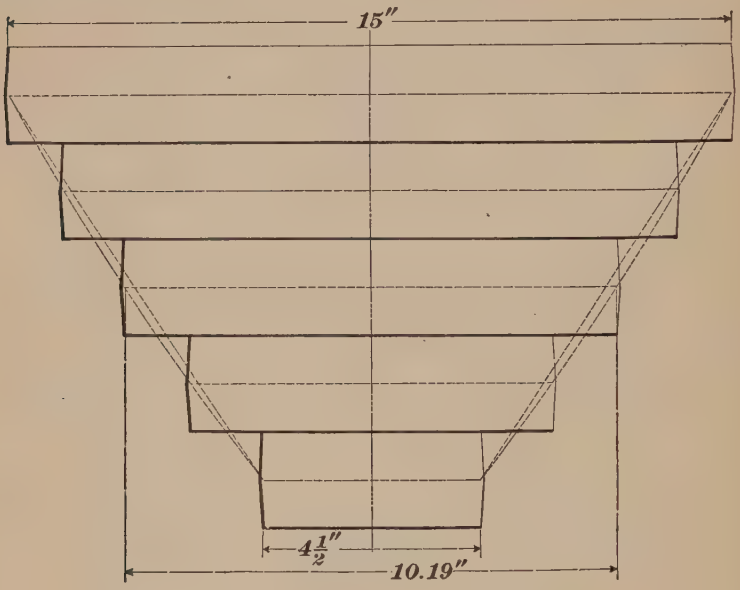

FIG. 78.

$$M = \frac{15 + 4.5}{2} + \frac{.08\,(15 - 4.5)^2}{20} = 9.75 + .44 = 10.19 \text{ inches.}$$

One of the pulleys is shown in Fig. 78.

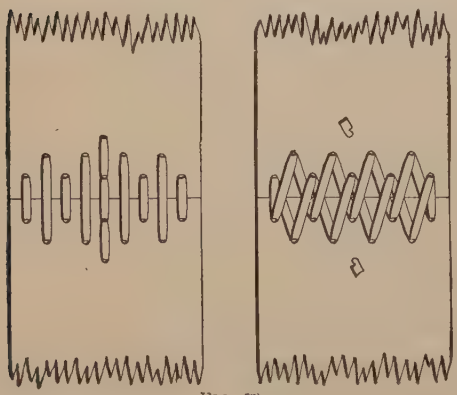

FIG. 79.

(780) See Fig. 79. An 8-inch belt should have a double row of holes, five in the row nearest the end. Space the holes equally.

(781) The arrangement of the pulleys is shown in Fig. 80. The belt leads from point *a*, on pulley *A*, into the plane

of pulley B; and from point b, on pulley B, into the plane of pulley A.

(782) Fig. 81 shows how the two shafts may be connected. The arrangement is entirely similar to that shown in Fig. 392.

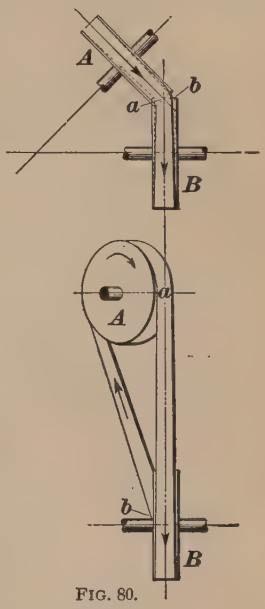

FIG. 80.

(783) $\frac{60 \times 30 \times 60 \times 30}{15 \times 15 \times 10}$ = number of revolutions of last shaft = 1,440 rev. per min. Ans.

The crossed belt and gears each reverse the direction of rotation; the open belt does not change the direction. Hence, the first and last shafts turn in the same direction.

(784) Gears B and C, being idlers, do not affect the number of rotations made by D. Hence, D makes $\frac{90}{90} = 1$ turn for every turn of A. As the number of axes is even, the first and last turn in opposite directions.

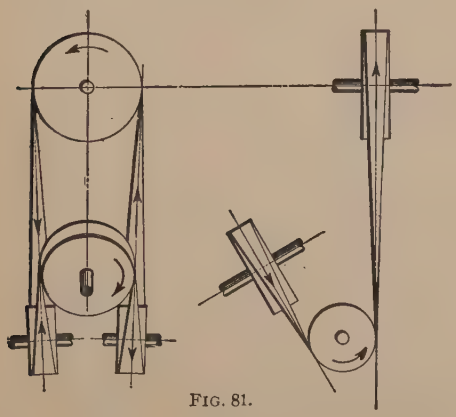
FIG. 81.

(785) Referring to Fig. 398, and applying formula **137**, we have $N \times d_1 \times d_2 = n \times f_1 \times f_2$, N and n being the number of revolutions of the spindle and lead screw, respectively. Solving for d_2,

$$d_2 = \frac{n \times f_1 \times f_2}{N \times d_1}.$$

Now, to cut 4 threads per inch, the spindle must turn 4 times while the lead screw turns 8 times. Hence, sub-

stituting in the formula, we have $n = 8, f_1 = 2, N = 4, d_1 = 1$, and $d_2 = \frac{8 \times 2 \times f_2}{4 \times 1} = \frac{16 f_2}{4} = 4 f_2$.

Since $16 f_2$ remains constant for this lathe, we may hereafter write the formula as $d_2 = \frac{16 f_2}{N}$.

For 5 threads, $d_2 = \frac{16 f_2}{5} = \frac{16}{5} f_2$.

For 6 threads, $d_2 = \frac{16 f_2}{6} = \frac{8}{3} f_2$.

For 7 threads, $d_2 = \frac{16 f_2}{7} = \frac{16}{7} f_2$.

For 8 threads, $d_2 = \frac{16 f_2}{8} = 2 f_2$, etc.

To make out the table, we should aim to use the same gears as many times as possible. Start with 96 teeth for the gear on stud. Then, $f_2 = \frac{96}{4} = 24$ teeth. For 5 threads, $f_2 = \frac{5}{16} \times 96 = 30$, when $d_2 = 96$; for 6 threads, $f_2 = \frac{3}{8} \times 96 = 36$, when $d_2 = 96$; for 7 threads, $f_2 = \frac{7}{16} \times 96 = 42$; for 8 threads, $f_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 96 = 48$. The other gears are found in the same manner.

(786) The gear makes $\frac{1}{2}$ a turn in passing the center at each end of the rack, two turns on top of the rack, and two turns while traveling over the under side.

(*a*) The circumference of the gear $= 10 \times 3.1416 = 31.416''$. Distance that the rack travels uniformly $= 2 \times 31.416 = 62.832'' = 5$ ft. $2.832''$. Ans.

(*b*) The motion is harmonic as the gear passes over the ends, and the horizontal distance traveled by the rack at each end = the radius of the gear; distance traveled at both ends $= 2 \times$ radius, or 10 inches. Hence, 5 ft. $2.832'' + 10'' = 6$ ft. $.832''$, the total travel. Ans.

(787) When driving through the worm and worm-wheel, 40 turns of the worm produce one turn of the driven shaft T. When driving through the gearing, 40 turns of the shaft S produce $\frac{40 \times 80}{20} = 160$ turns of T. Hence, the ratio of the "quick return" is 160 : 1.

(788) Circumference of gear $D_2 = 3.5 \times 3.1416 = 10.9956 = 11''$, nearly. Hence, for every foot travel of the table, D_2 makes $\frac{12}{11} = 1\frac{1}{11}$ revolutions. To find the number of turns made by the pulley for each foot passed over by the table, we have, therefore, $N \times 3.5 = \frac{12}{11} + 26$, or $N = \frac{12 \times 26}{11 \times 3.5} = 8.103+$. This, multiplied by the circumference of the pulley, $= \frac{8.103 \times 30 \times 3.1416}{12} = 63.6$. Hence, the ratio is 63.6 : 1. Ans.

(789) (*a*)

	D	F	A
Wheels locked	$+10$	$+10$	$+10$
Arm stationary	-10	$-10 \times \frac{100}{99}$	0
	0	$+10 - 10 \times \frac{100}{99}$	$+10$

Number turns of $F = 10 - \frac{1,000}{99} = -.101$ turn.

The wheel I, being an idler, it is not considered.

(*b*)

	D	F	A
Wheels locked	$+10$	$+10$	$+10$
	-10	$-10 \times \frac{100}{101}$	0
	0	$+10 - 10 \times \frac{100}{101}$	$+10$

Number turns of $F = 10 - \frac{1,000}{101} = +.099$. Ans.

(790) (*a*)

	D	F	A
Wheels locked	$+4$	$+4$	$+4$
Arm stationary	-4	$-\frac{5}{4}\times 4$	0
Arm stationary	$+1$	$+1\frac{1}{4}$	0
	$+1$	$+\frac{1}{4}$	$+4$

$F = +4 - 5 + 1\frac{1}{4} = +\frac{1}{4}$. Ans.

(*b*)

	D	F	A
Wheels locked	$+5$	$+5$	$+5$
Arm stationary	-5	$-\frac{5}{4}\times 5$	0
Arm stationary	-1	$-1\frac{1}{4}$	0
	-1	$-2\frac{1}{2}$	$+5$

$F = +5 - 6\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{1}{4} = -2\frac{1}{2}$. Ans.

(791)

	D	F, D_1	F_1	A
Train locked	$+6$	$+6$	$+6$	$+6$
Arm fixed	-6	-60	$+\frac{40}{20}\times 60$	
	0	-54	$+126$	$+6$

(792) 20 turns of shaft S will produce $\frac{20\times 12\times 10}{3\times 100} =$ 8 turns of D, L. H. Hence,

	E	H, K	D
Wheels locked	-8	-8	-8
Arm fixed	$+8$	-8	0
Arm fixed	$+20$	-20	0
	$+20$	-36	-8

Pulley K makes -36 revolutions. Ans.

(793) See Arts. **1550** and **1558.**

(794) (*a*) See Art. **1552.**

(*b*) Substituting in formula **150,**

$$C = \frac{3.1416}{4\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3.1416\times 2}{9} = .698 \text{ inch.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) Substituting in formula **149,** $P = \frac{3.1416}{1.1424} = 2\frac{3}{4}$. Ans.

(795) (*a*) From formula **151,**

$$D = \frac{N}{P} = \frac{30}{3} = 10 \text{ inches.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Substituting in formula **152,**

$$O\,D = \frac{30 + 2}{3} = 10.667 \text{ inches.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) Addendum $= \frac{1}{3} = .3333''$; working depth $= 2 \times .3333 =$ .667 inch.

(*d*) Clearance $= .3333 \times \frac{1}{8} = .042''$; whole depth $= .667 + .042 = .709''$. Ans.

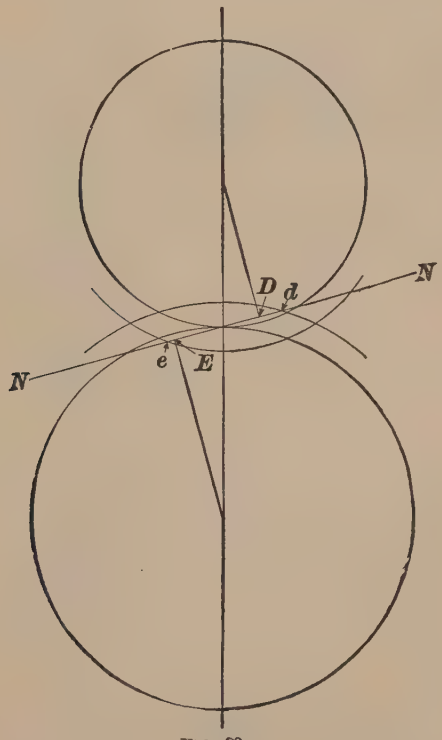

FIG. 82.

(796) See Fig. 414.

(797) (*a*) Number of teeth $= 48 \times 10 = 480$. Ans

(*b*) Number of teeth $= (14 - 2 \times \frac{1}{6}) \times 6 = 82$. Ans.

(798) From formula **153,** $D = \frac{1.25 \times 70}{3.1416} = 27.852$ inches. Ans.

(799) Substituting in formula **154,**

$$d = \frac{2AV}{V+v} = \frac{2 \times 15.5 \times 2}{2+3} = \frac{62}{5} = 12\tfrac{2}{5} \text{ inches.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Substituting in formula **155,** $D = \frac{2 \times 15.5 \times 3}{3+2} = \frac{93}{5} = 18\tfrac{3}{5}$ inches. Ans.

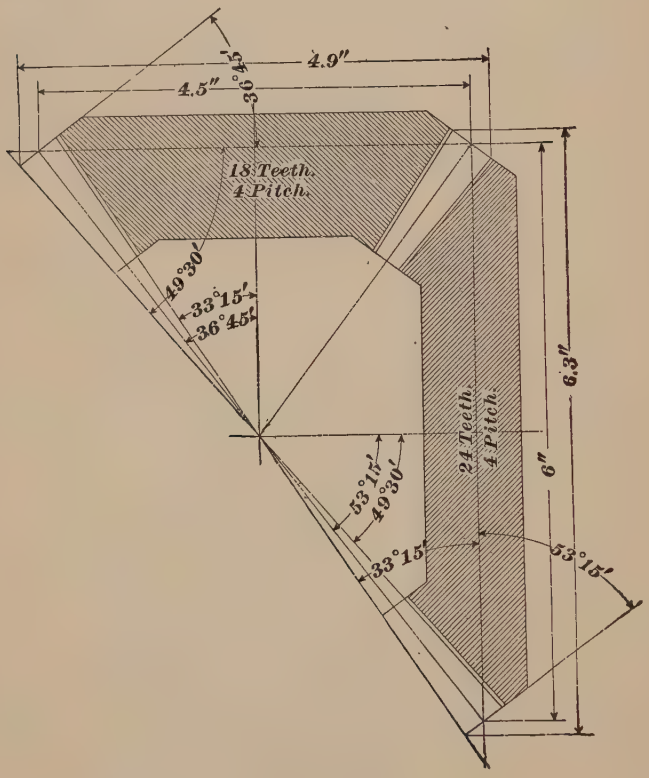

FIG. 83.

(800) (*a*) See Art. **1560.**

(*b*) See Art. **1563.**

(801) See Art. **1573.**

(802) Diameter of internal gear $= 30 \div 3 = 10$ inches.
Diameter of pinion $= 21 \div 3 = 7$ inches.

Diameter of describing circle $= \frac{10 - 7}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

See Art. **1565.**

(803) To determine whether two involute gears will interfere, use the construction shown in Fig. 425. In Fig. 82, it will be observed that the addendum circles of both gears cut the line of action $N\,N$, at points e and d, outside of points E and D. Hence, both gears will interfere.

(804) The solution to this example is shown in Fig. 83.

(805) Since the worm is triple-threaded, it will drive the wheel three teeth at every revolution; in 100 revolutions, it will drive it $100 \times 3 = 300$ teeth, or $\frac{300}{40} = 7.5$ revolutions. Ans.

(806) (*a*) The wheel must have the same circular pitch as the worm, or $\frac{3}{4}''$, and, as the worm is single-threaded, the number of teeth in the wheel is the same as the ratio of speeds, or 40. Hence, $D = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \times 40}{3.1416} = 9.55''$. From Table 34, the addendum $= .3 \times \frac{3}{4} = .23''$; outside diameter $= 9.55 + (2 \times .23) = 10.01$, or, say $10''$; whole depth, $.23 + (.35 \times \frac{3}{4}) = .23 + .26 = .49''$.

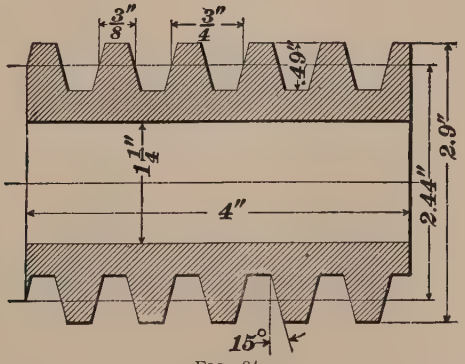

FIG. 84.

(*b*) The section of the worm is shown in Fig. 84.

(807) See Art. **1581.** Tangent of angle of thread $= \frac{\text{circum. of cylinder}}{\text{pitch}} = \frac{2 \times 3.1416}{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 \times 3 \times 3.1416 = 18.8496.$
The angle, therefore, equals 86° 58′, nearly. Ans.

(808) For every tooth moved, the screw would make $\frac{1}{72}$ of a turn. For every turn of the screw, the "feed" would be $\frac{1}{11\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{23}$ inch. Hence, $\frac{1}{72} \times \frac{2}{23} = \frac{2}{1656} = \frac{1}{828}$ inch = the required "feed." Ans.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

(QUESTIONS 809–858.)

(809) Applying formula **156,** H. P. $= .0001904\,R\,WN$ $= .0001904 \times 4.5 \times 70 = 275 = 16.49$ H. P. Ans.

(810) From formula **156,**

$$R = \frac{\text{H. P.}}{.0001904\,WN} = \frac{6}{.0001904 \times 50 \times 200} = 3.15.$$

Might use an arm $3\frac{1}{4}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Ans.

(811) Substituting in formula **157,** H. P. $= .00001586$ $r\,WN = .00001586\,(24 + .4) \times (315 - 8) \times 160 = 19.01$ H. P. Ans.

(812) (*a*) The angle of advance for a valve with neither lap nor lead is 0°.

(*b*) Cut-off would occur at the extreme end of the stroke when the valve was in mid-position.

(*d*) Adding lap would make the cut-off earlier, since it would necessitate turning the eccentric ahead in order to bring the lead right.

(813) Admission, cut-off, compression (on other end), release admission and cut-off (on other end), compression, release (on other end). See Figs. 452 and 453.

(814) (*a*) See Art. **1606.**

(*b*) See Art. **1606.**

(815) Increasing the lap without changing the angle of advance would delay admission, hasten cut-off, and decrease the port opening.

(816) First move the eccentric ahead. This will hasten the cut-off and also increase the lead. To diminish the lead

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and make it the same as before, add lap to the valve, which will also have the effect of hastening the cut-off still more.

(817) Inside lap hastens compression and delays release.

(818) See Art. **1639.**

(819) Mark the position of the cross-head on the guides at the dead points. This gives the position of the ends of the stroke. With the engine on one center, say the forward center, set the valve with the proper lead. Now, move the crank forward until the valve cuts off, and measure the displacement of the cross-head. Move the crank forward until the valve cuts off on the return stroke, and measure the displacement of the cross-head. If the cut-off is earlier at the head than at the crank end, the valve spindle is too long, and *vice versa.* Suppose the valve spindle to be too long; then, to shorten it, turn the engine forward until it gives the head end lead, shorten the valve spindle, which will increase the lead; then, reduce the angle of advance until it gives the proper lead. Try the operation again. The lead at the other end of the cylinder will, of course, be too small, unless the engine is specially designed to give equal cut-off.

(820) Increasing the lead is accomplished by moving the eccentric ahead, which hastens the action of the valve, thus causing admission to occur earlier; when the crank reaches the center, therefore, the port will be open wider, or the lead will be greater. The only effect upon the port opening will be to make it occur earlier. It will not increase the port opening.

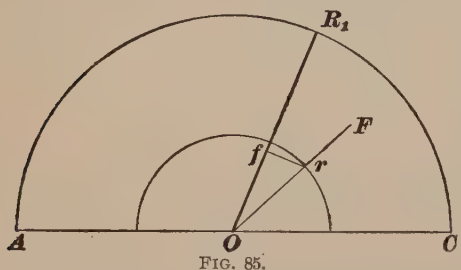

FIG. 85.

(821) (*a*) At mid-position, where the displacement is zero. The displacement of a valve is measured from mid-position.

(*b*) The diagram is shown in Fig. 85. The displacement of the valve for the crank position is equal to $r\ f$.

(822) (*a*) The port opening is always equal to the displacement minus the lap. See Art. **1611.**

(*b*) See Arts. **1613** and **1614** and Figs. 446, 447, and 448, etc.

(823) (*a*) See Art. **1622.** Since the steam should not flow over 6,000 feet per minute, we must have the area of the port $\times$ 6,000 = area of piston $\times$ piston speed in feet per minute.

$$\text{Area of piston} = 18^2 \times .7854 = 254.47 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$\text{Piston speed} = \frac{40}{12} \times 2 \times 90 = 600.$$

Hence, area of port $\times$ 6,000 = 254.47 $\times$ 600, or

$$A = \frac{254.47 \times 600}{6{,}000} = 25.45 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$25.45 \div 18 = 1.41''$, or $1\frac{7}{16}''$, nearly. Ans.

(*b*) Assume a port opening of .8 of this, or $1.41 \times .8 = 1.128''$, say $1\frac{1}{8}''$. Ans.

(*c*) See Art. **1623.** The width of the exhaust port $= 1\frac{7}{16} + 3 + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{15}{16} = 3\frac{5}{8}''$. Ans.

(824) The diagram is shown in Fig. 86. Draw the valve circle with a radius of $2\frac{1}{2}''$, and the lap circle with a radius of $\frac{7}{8}''$, allowing $\frac{1}{16}''$ lead as shown. Maximum port

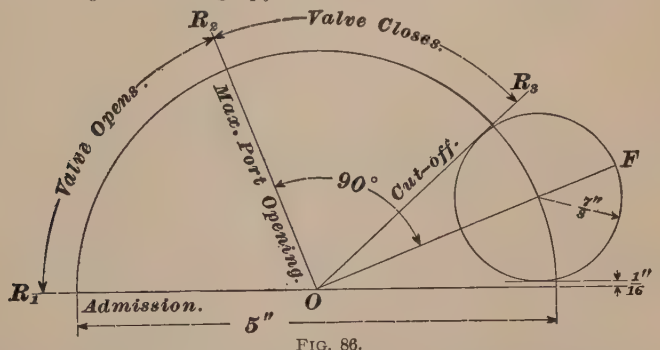

FIG. 86.

opening occurs at crank position $O\,R_2$, at right angles to the angle of advance line $O\,F$. The port, therefore, is open from crank position $O\,R_1$, at admission to $O\,R_2$, and is being closed from $O\,R_2$ to crank position at cut-off at $O\,R_3$.

(825) The diagrams are shown in Figs. 87 and 88. The crank positions at cut-off and release must be found by the

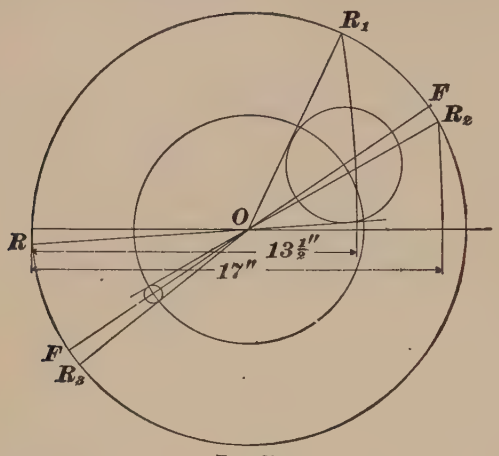

FIG. 87.

method explained in connection with Figs. 445 and 455. In Fig. 87, $O\,R$ is the point of admission; $O\,R_1$, of cut-off; $O\,R_2$, of release, and $O\,R_3$, of compression for the head end.

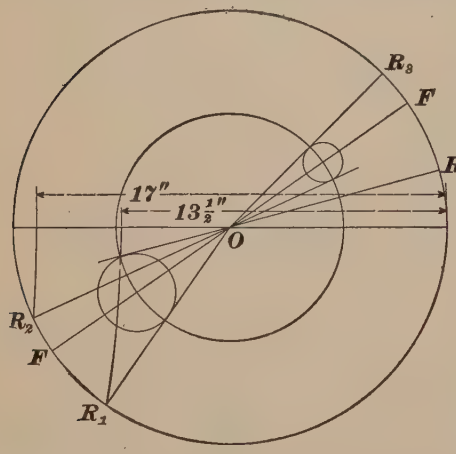

FIG. 88.

In Fig. 88, the same letters refer to corresponding positions of the crank end. $F\,F$ is the angle of advance line in each case, and the diameters of the outside and inside lap circles are determined by drawing these circles tangent to the given crank positions for cut-off and release, respectively.

(826) The length of stroke of the piston must be known and the travel of the valve, both of which can be determined

by turning the engine through a revolution. The other dimensions easiest obtained would be the lead and laps, the former by measuring when the valve-chest cover is off and the engine is on a center, and the latter by removing the valve, taking its dimensions, and also the dimensions of the valve seat. Having these data, the diagram is easily drawn.

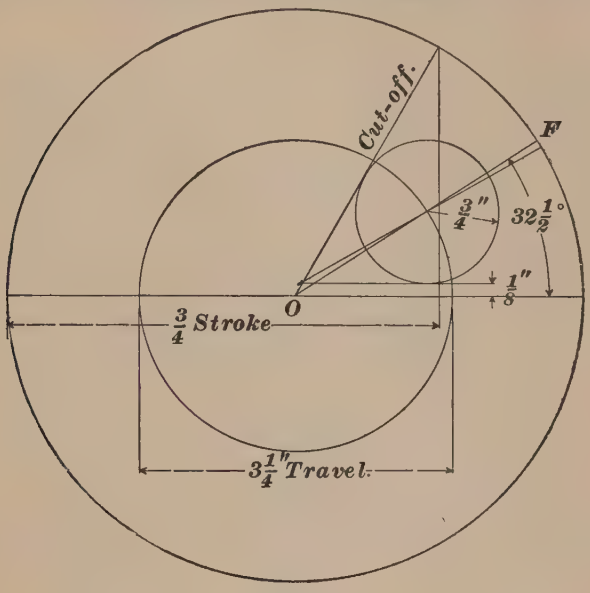

FIG. 89.

(827) The method of solving this problem is entirely similar to the method used in the general problem, Arts. **1627** to **1631.** The diagram is shown in Fig. 89; *O F* is the angle of advance line.

(828) First calculate the width of steam ports and maximum port opening.

$$\text{Area of piston} = 17^2 \times .7854 = 226.98 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$\text{Area of port} \times 6{,}000 = 226.98 \times \frac{26 \times 2 \times 150}{12} = 24.59 \text{ sq. in.}$$

This, divided by 17, which we will assume to be the length of port, gives $1.44 = 1\frac{7}{16}''$, nearly, as the width.

Assume the port opening to be .8 of this, or $1.44 \times .8 = 1\frac{3}{16}''$, nearly. To draw the diagram, draw the stroke circle to a scale of $3'' = 1$ ft., and the valve circle full size. First, draw the stroke circle, and lay off the points of cut-off and release. Then, draw the inner circle with a radius equal to the maximum port opening, or $1\frac{3}{16}''$. Draw the lead line *a b*

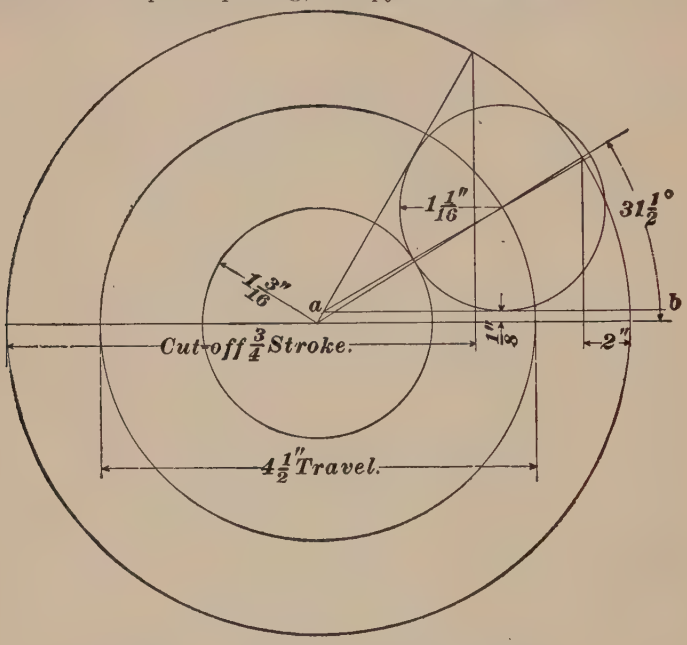

FIG. 90.

to give a lead $= \frac{1}{8}''$ and describe the lap circle tangent to this line, the port opening circle, and the line representing the crank position at cut-off. Measuring the diagram, it will be found that the travel equals $4\frac{1}{2}'' +$, lap $= 1\frac{1}{16}''$, angle of advance $= 31\frac{1}{2}°$.

The inside lap is so small that it may be taken equal to 0.

Before the section of the valve and ports can be drawn, the width of the exhaust port must be calculated. It equals $1\frac{7}{16}'' + 2\frac{1}{4}'' - 1'' = 2\frac{11}{16}''$.

Since a reversing rocker is used the eccentric will be behind the crank an angle equal to $90° - 31\frac{1}{2}° = 58\frac{1}{2}°$. Ans.

The throw of the eccentric should be equal to $\frac{4}{5} \times 4\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{9}{2} = 3.6''$. Ans.

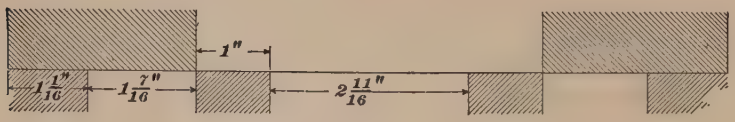

FIG. 91.

The diagram is shown in Fig. 90, and a section of the valve and ports in Fig. 91.

(829) (*a*) Piston valves are used because the steam pressure upon them is perfectly balanced.

(*b*) This type of valve makes it necessary to have a large clearance space in the passages leading to it, which is sometimes a disadvantage. They also offer no relief to any pressure that may arise, owing to water becoming encased in the end of the cylinder near the end of the stroke.

(830) See Art. **1636.**

(831) By means of the equations, Art. **1638,** we have

(*a*) width of passage $= \frac{1}{2}(1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8}) = \frac{7}{16}''$;

(*b*) valve travel $= 2 \times (1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}) = 3\frac{1}{4}''$;

(*c*) width of face $= 2 \times (\frac{5}{8} + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{1}{8}) - \frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{3}{4}''$;

(*d*) width of exhaust port $= 1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{7}{16} - \frac{7}{8} = 2\frac{3}{8}''$.

(832) See Arts. **1637** and **1638.**

(833) Draw the crank circle of some convenient diameter upon the stroke line $A\ C$ (Fig. 92). Lay off $A\ d$ equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ stroke and describe arc $d\ R$, with a radius equal to the length of the connecting-rod. Draw a line through $R\ O$, showing the crank position at cut-off. The diametrically opposite point at R' will be the crank position at cut-off on the forward stroke. Draw lines $l\ l$ and $l'\ l'$ for equal lead at each end. In the figure, the crank circle is drawn to a diameter of $3''$, so that it serves also for the valve circle. Therefore, with a center upon this circle, describe the lap

circle tangent to $O\ R$ and $l\ l$, thus locating the angle of advance line $F\ F'$. Now, it is evident that the other lap circle

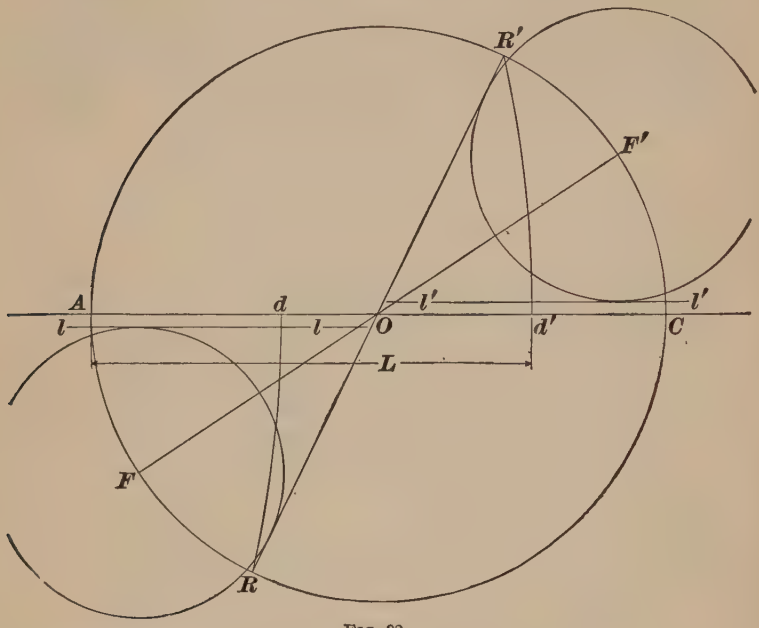

FIG. 92.

which must be drawn about F' will be tangent to $O\ R'$, if it is drawn tangent to $l'\ l'$. Therefore, $O\ R'$ is the required crank position for cut-off, and L is the distance the piston has moved at this point $= \frac{37}{48}$ stroke.

(834) See Art. **1648.**

(835) (*a*) and (*b*). See Art. **1649.**

(836) Its parts are few and simple, and it effects close regulation for high rotative speeds.

(837) An inspection of Fig. 463 will show that screwing the two parts of the cut-off valve together will make the cut-off later, and *vice versa.*

(838) Using formula **156,**

$$\text{H. P.} = .0001904 \times \frac{40}{12} \times 2\tfrac{5}{8} \times 263 = .438158 \text{ H. P.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(839) See Arts. **1652** and **1653.**

(840) See Art. **1657.**

(841) For (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) see Art. **1654.** For (*d*) and (*e*) see Arts. **1655** and **1656.**

(842) See Art. **1657.**

(843) See Art. **1658.**

(844) See Art. **1661.**

(845) See Art. **1660.**

(846) See Art. **1651.**

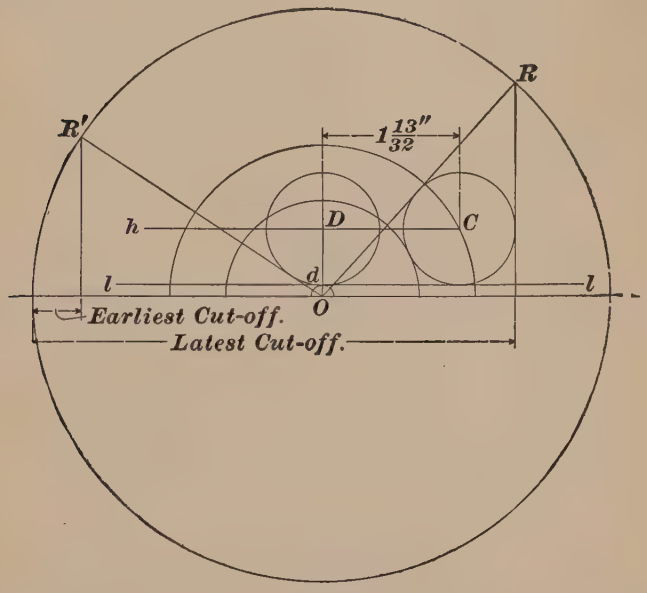

FIG. 93.

(847) The student should answer this question briefly in his own words. Art. **1651.**

(848) (*a*) See Art. **1651.**

(*b*) The same effect could not be produced by this method. Giving the valve lead in this way would hasten the release, it is true, but it would delay the compression by an equal amount.

(849) See Art. **1650.**

(850) No. Changing the angle of advance varies the lead.

(851) See Fig. 93. First find the crank positions $O\ R$ and $O\ R'$ for the latest and earliest points of cut-off. Draw the lap circle about C tangent to $O\ R$ and draw the lead line $l\ l$. Through C draw the horizontal line $C\ h$, and with the compass point upon this line draw a lap circle of the same size as the former one, tangent to $O\ R'$. Its center will fall at D, and $C\ D$ is the distance that the eccentric must shift. The port opening for shortest cut-off is equal to $O\ d$, or $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

(852) The valve diagram is laid out for full gear posi-

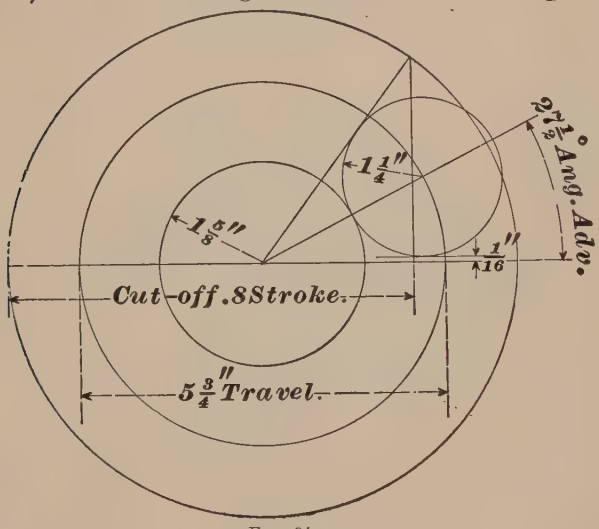

FIG. 94.

tion as shown in Fig. 94. This part of the process is like designing a plain slide valve, remembering that the valve is to over-travel $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

In Fig. 95 are drawn the two link diagrams. In each, the eccentrics are drawn with the angle of advance found above. These diagrams are similar to and are lettered the same as the diagrams shown in Figs. 473 and 474, and further explanation seems to be unnecessary.

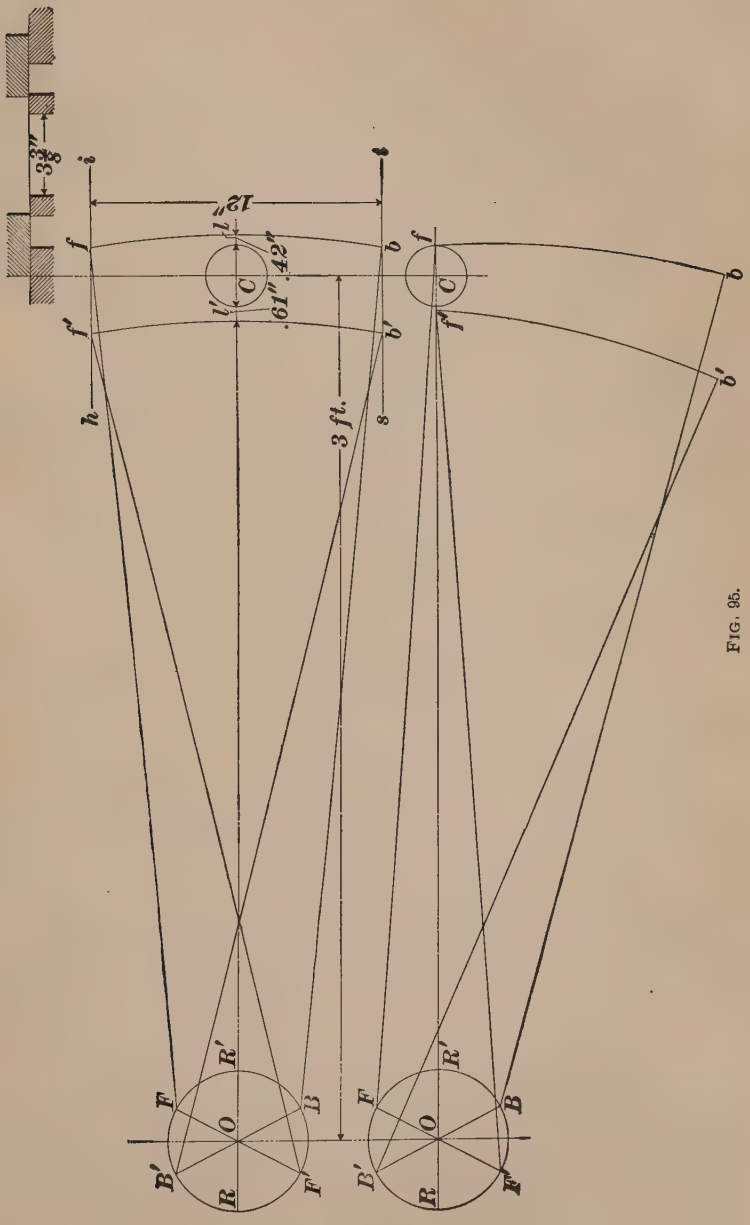

FIG. 95.

(853) (*a*) See Art. **1668.**

(*b*) See Art. **1675.**

(854) Use formula **158,** $N^2 = \frac{35{,}294}{h}$. For a height of 20″ we have $N^2 = 35{,}294 \div 20$, or $N = 42.008$ rev.; for a height of 18″, $N = 42.28$; for a height of 22″, $N = 40.053$ rev.

(*a*) $44.28 - 42.008 = 2.272$ rev. increase. Ans.

(*b*) $42.008 - 40.053 = 1.955$ rev. decrease. Ans.

(855) (*a*) See Art. **1674.**

(*b*) Compare formula **159** with formula **158,** Art. **1668.** Since W equals five times the weight of both balls together, it is equal to $10 \times B$ and

$$H = \left(1 + \frac{W}{B}\right) h = \left(1 + \frac{10}{1}\right) \times 1 = 1 + 10 = 11''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(856) See Art. **1676.**

(857) Substituting in formula **163,**

$$B = \frac{5}{.00000114 \times 10 \times 240^2} - \frac{4 \times 5.85 \times 6.5 + (3 \times 5.4 \times 14)}{9 \times 10} =$$

3.4045 lb.

Substituting in formula **162,**

$$W = \tfrac{1}{9}[.000028 \times 240^2 (4 \times 5.85 \times 6.5 + 3.4045 \times 9 \times 10 + 3 \times 5.4 \times 14) - (3.4045 \times 9 + 4 \times 5.85 + 3 \times 5.4)]$$
$$= 115 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(858) See Art. **1591.**

STEAM BOILERS.

(QUESTIONS 859–958.)

(859) See Arts. **1698** and **1702.**

(860) See Arts. **1764** to **1791.**

(861) Applying formula **168,**

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{p\,l\,d}{1{,}600{,}000}} = \sqrt{\frac{80 \times 15 \times 12 \times 3}{1{,}600{,}000}} = \frac{3}{16}'', \text{ nearly.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(862) Applying formula **177,**

$$d = 1.13\sqrt{\frac{A\,p}{T}} = 1.13\sqrt{\frac{12 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 125}{6{,}000}} = 2\frac{1}{16}'', \text{ nearly.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(863) Applying formula **184,**

$$t = h\sqrt{\frac{p}{k}} = 8\sqrt{\frac{150}{40{,}000}} = .49'', \text{ say } \frac{1}{2}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(864) (*a*) Using formula **190,**

$$h = 14{,}500 \times .80 + 62{,}032\left(.08 - \frac{.06}{8}\right) = 16{,}097.32 \text{ B.T.U.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Using formula **189,**

$$W = 11.6 \times .80 + 34.8\left(.08 - \frac{.06}{8}\right) = 11.8 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(865) Since the number of B. T. U. contained in the gases is directly proportional to the temperature, 600° − 250° = 350° may be considered to represent the amount of heat saved. Then,

$$350 \div 2{,}800 = .125 = 12.5\%. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(866) From Table 41, the factor of evaporation for 120° feed and 80 lb. pressure = 1.131; for 120° feed and 90 lb. pressure = 1.133; hence, the factor for 120° feed and 85 lb. pressure is evidently 1.132. In a similar manner it is found

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that for 130° feed and 85 lb. pressure, the factor is 1.121. Consequently, for a difference of 10° in the feed, difference in the factors is $1.132 - 1.121 = .011 = .0011$ for a difference of 1°. $127° - 120° = 7°$, and $.0011 \times 7 = .0077 =$ difference for a difference of 7°. Hence, the factor for 127° feed and 85 lb. pressure $= 1.132 - .0077 = 1.1243$, and $\frac{28,930 \times 1.1243}{34.5 \times 10}$ $= 94.3$ H. P. Ans.

(867) From the table of the Properties of Saturated Steam, the latent heat of steam at 80 lb. gauge pressure is 886.59, and the temperature is 323.71. Applying formula **204,** and substituting,

$$Q = \frac{1}{886.59}\left[\frac{360}{22}(110 - 44) - (323.71 - 110)\right] = 97.7\%. \text{ Ans.}$$

(868) From the steam table, the volume of a pound of steam at 75 lb. gauge pressure is 4.811 cu. ft. Then, the area of the cross-section of the pipe must be

$$\frac{7,200 \times 4.811 \times 144}{4,000 \times 60} = 20.78 \text{ sq. in.},$$

and the diameter not less than $5\frac{3}{16}''$. Ans.

(869) This example might be worked by applying formula **186** for each pressure; but since there is a constant difference of 5 lb. between any two consecutive pressures, there will also be a constant difference between any two consecutive graduations, and the example may be worked as follows: Applying formula **186** for a pressure of 40 lb.,

$$d = \frac{4.5\,(40 \times 12.5664 - 8.5) - 21 \times 19}{107} = 17.05''. \text{ Ans.}$$

Applying again for 60 lb.,

$$d = \frac{4.5\,(60 \times 12.5664 - 8.5) - 21 \times 19}{107} = 27.62''. \text{ Ans.}$$

Then, $\frac{27.62 - 17.05}{4} = 2.64\frac{1}{4}''$ = distance which weight must be moved in order to produce a difference of 5 lb. per

sq. in. in the blow-off pressure. Hence, for a blow-off pressure of 45 lb.,

$$d = 17.05 + 2.64\frac{1}{4} = 19.69''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

For 50 lb., $d = 17.05 + 2.64\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = 22.34''$. Ans.

And for 55 lb., $d = 17.05 + 2.64\frac{1}{4} \times 3 = 24.98''$. Ans.

(870) See Art. **1695,**

(871) (*a*) 4 ft. 3 in. = 4.25 ft. Total force exerted along one seam $= \frac{12 \times 4.25 \times 144 \times 80}{2} = 293{,}760$ lb. Ans.

(*b*) Total force along a girth seam $= 4.25^2 \times .7854 \times 80 \times 144 = 163{,}426$ lb. Ans.

(872) (*a*) to (*d*) See Arts. **1736** to **1739.**

(*e*) The double-riveted butt joint. (See formula **171.**)

(873) Applying formula **179,**

$$a = .885\, d\sqrt{\frac{T}{p}} = .885 \times 1\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{\frac{9{,}000}{140}} = 12.42'', \text{ say } 12\frac{1}{2}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(874) (*a*) and (*b*) See Arts. **1764** and **1765.**

(*c*) See Art. **1770.**

(*d*) See Art. **1772.**

(875) (*a*) See Art. **1804.**

(*b*) See Art. **1805.** (*c*) $400 \times .4 = 160$ lb. Ans.

(*d*) See Art. **1805.**

(876) Using formula **193,**

$$p = H\left(\frac{7.6}{T_a} - \frac{7.9}{T_c}\right),$$

$$\text{or } H = \frac{p}{\frac{7.6}{T_a} - \frac{7.9}{T_c}} = \frac{.77}{\frac{7.6}{460+60} - \frac{7.9}{460+580}} = 110 \text{ ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(877) See Art. **1833.**

(878) Using formula **205,**

$$Q = \frac{W+R}{W+R+w} = \frac{20.5+\frac{2}{16}}{20.5+\frac{2}{16}+\frac{14}{16}} = 95.9\%. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(879) See Art. **1894.**

(880) See Arts. **1698** to **1703.**

(881) (*a*) Force $= \frac{65 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 12}{2} = 1{,}755$ lb. Ans.

(*b*) Force $= 1{,}755 \div 2 = 877.5$ lb. Ans.

(882) See Art. **1740.**

(883) Applying formula **178,**

$$d = 1.13\, a \sqrt{\frac{p}{T}} = 1.13 \times 3.75 \sqrt{\frac{128}{4{,}000}} = .758'', \text{ say } \frac{3}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(884) From Table 41, the factor of evaporation for a feed temperature of 65° and a pressure of 85 lb. is 1.189; for a feed temperature of 200° and the same steam pressure, it is 1.049. Hence,

$$\text{gain} = \frac{1.189 - 1.049}{1.189} = .118 = 11.8\%. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(885) Applying formula **190,**

$$h = 14{,}500 \times .94 + 62{,}032\left(.01 - \frac{.02}{8}\right) = 14{,}095.24 \text{ B. T. U.}$$

$$14{,}095.24 \div 966.1 = 14.59 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(886) Applying formula **192,**

$$p = H\left(\frac{7.6}{T_a} - \frac{7.9}{T_c}\right) = 135\left(\frac{7.6}{460+65} - \frac{7.9}{460+420}\right) = \frac{3}{4}''$$ of water, nearly. Ans.

(887) See Arts. **1832** and **1813.**

(888) See Arts. **1859** to **1867.**

(889) See Arts. **1897** and **1898.**

(890) See Arts. **1707** to **1709** and Art. **1879.**

(891) Applying formula **165** and taking $\frac{S_1}{f} = 9{,}500$,

$$t = \frac{f p d}{2 S_1 y} = \frac{1 \times 110 \times 38}{2 \times 9{,}500 \times .60} = .37'' = \frac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(892) See Arts. **1740** and **1741.**

(893) Using formula **178,**

$$d = 1.13\, a \sqrt{\frac{p}{T}} = 1.13 \times 4.5 \sqrt{\frac{160}{8{,}000}} = .719'', \text{ say } \frac{3}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(894) (*a*) $120 \times 30 = 3{,}600$ lb. of steam per hour. Applying formula **188,**

$$a = \frac{.5\, w}{p + 10} = \frac{.5 \times 3{,}600}{70 + 10} = 22.5 \text{ sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $22.5 \times 70 = 1{,}575$ lb. Ans.

(895) See Art. **1802.**

(896) (*a*) Applying formulas **197** and **194,**

$$d = 13.54 \sqrt{E} + 4 = 13.54 \sqrt{\frac{.3 \text{ H. P.}}{\sqrt{H}}} + 4 =$$

$$13.54 \sqrt{\frac{.3 \times 700}{\sqrt{105}}} + 4 = 65.3''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Applying formulas **196** and **194,**

$$S = 12 \sqrt{\frac{.3 \times 700}{\sqrt{105}}} + 4 = 58.3''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(897) Using formula **202,** in which $W = 150 \times 34.5$,

$$G = \frac{W}{F e} = \frac{150 \times 34.5}{16 \times 10.25} = 31.55 \text{ sq. ft.} \quad 31.55 \times 36 = 1{,}136 \text{ sq. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(898) See Arts. **1868** to **1873.**

(899) Applying formula **200,**

$F = 2.25 \sqrt{H} = 2.25 \sqrt{135} = 26.14$ lb. of coal per sq. ft. of grate per hour. Then, $26.14 \times 3.5 \times 5 \times 10 = 4{,}575$ lb. Ans.

(900) See Arts. **1717** to **1721.**

(901) Applying formula **165,**

$$t = \frac{f p d}{2 S_1 y} = \frac{4 \times 140 \times 13 \times 12}{2 \times 64{,}000 \times .72} = \frac{15}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(902) Applying formula **170,**

$$h = \left(1 + \frac{7\,d}{4\,t}\right) d = \left(1 + \frac{7}{4} \times \frac{.75}{.375}\right) \times .75 = 3\frac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Applying formula **172,**

$$d = t + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) Applying formula **173,**

$$y = \frac{h - d}{h} = \frac{3\frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{4}}{3\frac{3}{8}} = .78 = 78\%. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(903) Using formula **179,**

$$a = .885\, d \sqrt{\frac{T}{p}} = .885 \times 1 \sqrt{\frac{6{,}000}{150}} = 5.6''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(904) See Arts. **1773** to **1782.**

(905) $11.6 \times .95 = 11.02$ lb. of air required per pound of coal. Then, since 1 lb. of air at 62° has a volume of 13.14 cu. ft., the total number of cubic feet to be furnished per minute =

$$11.02 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 13.14 \times \frac{4 \times 6 \times 12}{60} = 1{,}042.6 \text{ cu. ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(906) (*a*) From Table 38, 632 H. P. Ans.

(*b*) Applying formulas **195** and **194,** we have, since 3 ft. $8'' = 44''$,

$$\text{H. P.} = 3.33\, E \sqrt{H} = 3.33\,(A - .6\sqrt{A})\sqrt{H} =$$

$$3.33 \left(\frac{44^2}{144} - .6 \sqrt{\frac{44^2}{144}}\right) \sqrt{80} = 336 \text{ H. P.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(907) From Table 41, the factor of evaporation for a feed temperature of 120° and a steam pressure of 105 lb. gauge = 1.137; and for 200° feed and 105 lb. gauge = 1.054. Then,

$$\text{gain} = \frac{1.137 - 1.054}{1.137} = .073 = 7.3\%. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(908) See Arts. **1876** and **1877.**

(909) (See Art. **1900.**) $300 \times 30 = 9{,}000$ lb. of water required per hour. Adding 15% for emergencies and 20% for leakage of water past the piston, etc., $9{,}000 + 9{,}000\,(.15 + .20) = 12{,}150$ lb. per hour $= \frac{12{,}150}{62.5} = 194.4$ cu. ft. per hour. Assuming the pump to make 40 strokes per minute, the displacement per stroke $= \frac{194.4 \times 1{,}728}{60 \times 40} = 140$ cu. in. Taking the stroke as twice the diameter,

$d^2 \times .7854 \times 2d = 140$, or $d = \sqrt[3]{\frac{140}{2 \times .7854}} = 4.47''$, say $4\frac{1}{2}''$.

Then, stroke $= 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 9''$. Ans. Ans.

(910) See Art. **1716.**

(911) In Art. **1366** it is stated that a cylinder is twice as strong against transverse rupture as it is against longitudinal rupture. Since, in example 901, the efficiency of the joint is 72%, the relative strengths of the two seams are $\frac{2 \times .72}{1 \times .72} = \frac{2}{1}$, i.e., the girth seam is twice as strong as the longitudinal seam.

(912) See Arts. **1744** and **1745.**

(913) Applying formula **180,**

$d = 1.13\sqrt{\frac{Ap}{T \cos B}} = 1.13\sqrt{\frac{35 \times 80}{6{,}000 \cos 18^\circ}} = .791''$, say $\frac{13}{16}''$.

Ans.

(914) Applying formula **185,**

$$W = \frac{a(pA - W_1) - W_2 c}{d} = \frac{4(110 \times 5^2 \times .7854 - 8) - 12 \times \frac{40}{2}}{40} =$$

209.2 lb. Ans.

(915) See Arts. **1806** and **1807.**

(916) The easiest and most accurate way to solve this example is as follows: Let H, T_a, and T_e represent the height

and absolute temperatures before the economizer is introduced, and H', T_a, and T_c' the same quantities after the economizer has been introduced. Then, since p is the same in both cases,

$$H\left(\frac{7.6}{T_a}-\frac{7.9}{T_c}\right)=H'\left(\frac{7.6}{T_a}-\frac{7.9}{T'_c}\right).$$

Solving this equation for H',

$$H'=H\left[\frac{(7.6\,T_c-7.9\,T_a)\,T_a\,T_c'}{(7.6\,T_c'-7.9\,T_a).T_a\,T_c}\right].$$

Substituting for the letters their values and canceling the two factors T_a,

$$H'=90\left[\frac{(7.6\times 1{,}080-7.9\times 520)\,730}{(7.6\times 730-7.9\times 520)\,1{,}080}\right]=173.2\text{ ft.}$$

Hence, the additional height $= 173.2 - 90 = 83.2$ ft. Ans.

(917) See Art. **1839.**

Applying formula **203,** we have

(*a*) $\dfrac{(H-t+32)}{966.1}=\dfrac{1{,}182.233-113+32}{966.1}=1.1399.$ Ans.

(*b*) $\dfrac{1{,}188.110-73+32}{966.1}=1.1874.$ Ans.

(*c*) $\dfrac{1{,}190.989-87+32}{966.1}=1.1758.$ Ans.

(*d*) $\dfrac{1{,}168.626-158+32}{966.1}=1.0792.$ Ans.

(918) See Arts. **1878** and **1879.**

(919) See Art. **1896.**

(920) See Arts. **1722** to **1728.**

(921) (*a*) and (*b*) See Art. **1750.**

(*c*) The spherical vessel. Art. **1366.**

(922) See Arts. **1748** and **1749.**

(923) Using formula **181,**

$$d=\sqrt[3]{\frac{p\,h\,l^2}{6{,}000}}=\sqrt[3]{\frac{120\times 8\times 33^2}{6{,}000}}=5.585'',\text{ say }5\tfrac{5}{8}''.\quad\text{Ans.}$$

(924) Applying formula **186,**

$$d = \frac{a\,(p\,A - W_1) - W_2\,c}{W} = \frac{4\,(110 \times 5^2 \times .7854 - 8) - 12 \times 20}{265}$$

$= 31.6''$. Ans.

(925) See Art. **1808.**

(926) Applying formula **200,**

(*a*) $2.25\sqrt{H} = 2.25\sqrt{80} = 20\frac{1}{8}$ lb. per sq. ft. of grate per hour. Ans.

(*b*) $2.25\sqrt{115} = 24\frac{1}{8}$ lb. per sq. ft. of grate per hour. Ans.

(927) See Arts. **1840** to **1852.**

(928) See Art. **1880.**

(929) (*a*) At 65 lb. gauge pressure the latent heat of steam is (see steam table) 895.296 B. T. U., and the temperature is 311.605°. Applying formula **204,**

$$Q = \frac{1}{l}\left[\frac{W}{w}(t_2 - t_1) - (t - t_2)\right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{895.296}\left[\frac{327}{24}(120 - 40) - (311.605 - 120)\right] = 1.00346.$$ Ans.

(*b*) The answer to (*a*) shows that the steam is superheated, and the number of degrees of superheat can be determined by means of the expression given in Art. **1853.** Thus,

$$\frac{(Q - 1)\,l}{.48} = \frac{(1.00346 - 1)\,895.296}{.48} = 6.5°,$$ nearly. Ans.

(930) See Arts. **1725, 1726,** and **1714.**

(931) Applying formula **167,** and substituting 12,000 for $\frac{S_1}{f}$,

$$p = \frac{2\,t\,S_1\,y}{f\,d} = \frac{2 \times \frac{5}{16} \times 12{,}000 \times .66}{42} = 118$$ lb. per sq. in. Ans.

(932) Solving formula **174** for p, and substituting,

$$p = \frac{3\,t^2 S}{2\,r^2} = \frac{3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times 10{,}000}{2 \times 24^2} = 6.5 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(933) Applying formula **182,**

$$p = \frac{6{,}000\,d^3}{h\,l^2} = \frac{6{,}000 \times 7.5^3}{10 \times 42^2} = 143.5 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(934) See Arts. **1783** to **1791.**

(935) See Arts. **1820, 1812,** and **1823.**

(936) Applying formula **199,**

$$F = 1.5\sqrt{H} - 1, \text{ or } H = \left(\frac{F+1}{1.5}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{14+1}{1.5}\right)^2 = 100 \text{ ft.}$$

Ans.

(937) (*a*) See Art. **1841.**

(*b*) Total heat of 1 lb. of steam at 60 lb. gauge pressure = 1,175.625 B. T. U. Heat units required to vaporize the water at 52° into steam at 60 lb. gauge = 1,175.625 − 52 + 32 = 1,155.625 B. T. U.

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{1{,}155.625 \times 175{,}000}{19{,}000 \times 13{,}500} = 78.8\,\%. \quad \textbf{Ans.}$$

(938) See Art. **1866.**

(939) See Art. **1861.**

(940) See Art. **1712.**

(941) See solution to (*b*), example 929.

$$\frac{(Q-1)\,l}{.48} = \frac{(1.0148-1)\,884.98}{.48} = 27.29°. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(942) Solving formula **174** for t and applying,

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2\,r^2 p}{3\,S}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 17^2 \times 75}{3 \times 5{,}000}} = 1.7''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(943) Applying formula **183,**

$$p = \frac{k\,t^2}{h^2} = \frac{28{,}000 \times \left(\frac{5}{16}\right)^2}{4.5^2} = 135 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \textbf{Ans.}$$

(944) See Arts. **1794** and **1800.**

(945) $\frac{175 \times 40}{60} = 116\frac{2}{3}$ lb. of coal per minute.

Applying formula **191,**

$$\text{H. P.} = \frac{p\,W\,V}{33{,}000\,y} = \frac{12 \times 116\frac{2}{3} \times 230}{33{,}000 \times .625} = 15.61 \text{ H.P.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(946) $\frac{3{,}000}{9\frac{1}{2} \times 15} = 21$ sq. ft. Ans.

(947) (*a*) $\frac{175{,}000 \times 1{,}155.625}{966.1} = 209{,}331$ lb. Ans.

(*b*) $209{,}331 \div 19{,}000 = 11.02$ lb. per pound of coal. Ans.

(*c*) $209{,}331 \div (19{,}000 \times .93) = 11.85$ lb. per pound of combustible. Ans.

(*d*) Horsepower $= \frac{209{,}331}{34.5 \times 22} = 275.8$ H.P. Ans.

(948) See Arts. **1881** to **1883** and **1698** to **1703.**

(949) Applying formula **190** to find the heat of combustion, $h = 14{,}500 \times .643 + 62{,}032\left(.042 - \frac{.100}{8}\right) = 11{,}153.5$ B. T. U. Heat required to change 1 lb. of water at 100° into steam having a temperature of 240° is found from the steam table to be 1,087.14 B. T. U. Hence, $\frac{11{,}153.5}{1{,}087.14} = 10.26$ lb. Ans.

(950) From Table 41, the factor of evaporation for 55° feed and 40 lb. gauge pressure is 1.187. Consequently, $\frac{935 \times 1.187}{34.5} = 32.2$ H. P. nearly. Ans.

(951) Applying formula **166,**

$$p = \frac{2\,t\,S_1}{f\,d} = \frac{2 \times \frac{3}{8} \times 12{,}000}{30} = 300 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(952) Applying formula **176,**

$$t = \frac{a}{2}\sqrt{\frac{p}{S}} = \frac{20}{2}\sqrt{\frac{30}{12{,}000}} = \frac{1}{2}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(953) Applying formula **184,**

$$t = h\sqrt{\frac{p}{k}} = 4\sqrt{\frac{110}{24{,}000}} = .2712'', \text{ say } \frac{9}{32}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(954) $18 - 11.8 = 6.2$ lb. free air. $8 + 6 = 14\%$ of hydrogen and oxygen. Then, $H - \frac{O}{8} = .08 - \frac{.06}{8} = .0725 =$ 7.25% free hydrogen. Therefore, percentage of water $=$ $14 - 7.25 = 6.75\%$, and the composition of the fuel may be written $C = 80\%$, $H = 7.25\%$, water 6.75%, and ash 6%. The products of combustion are :

Carbonic acid	$80 \times 3.67 =$	2.936 lb.
Water (steam)..	$.0675 + .0725 \times 9 =$	0.72 lb.
Nitrogen	$11.8 \times .77 =$	9.086 lb.
Free air.....	$=$	6.2 lb.
Ash	$=$	0.06 lb.
Total	$=$	19.00 lb.

Then, as in Art. **1802,**

$$t = \frac{16{,}097.32 - .72 \times 966.1}{2.936 \times .217 + .72 \times .4805 + 9.086 \times .2438 + 6.2 \times .2375} =$$

3,297°. Ans.

(955) See Arts. **1816** and **1814.**

(956) $\frac{28{,}930 \times 1.1243}{3{,}120} = 10.43$ lb. of water per pound of coal from and at 212°. Ans.

(957) See Art. **1853.**

(958) See Arts. **1887** to **1893.**

Applying formula **206,**

$$t = 0.0001\,p\,d + \frac{1}{8} = 0.0001 \times 105 \times 4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}'' = .172'',$$

$$\text{say } \frac{11}{64}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

MACHINE DESIGN.

(QUESTIONS 959-1023.)

(959) See Art. **1910.**

(960) See Art. **1911.**

(961) (*a*) See Art. **1915.**

(*b*) See Art. **1912.**

(962) See Arts. **1924, 1925, 1927,** and **1928.**

(963) From Table 43 the number of threads per inch corresponding to the diameters given are 13, 9, 7, and $4\frac{1}{2}$, respectively. Applying formula **211:**

$$d_1 = d - \frac{1.3''}{n} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1.3''}{13} = .4''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$d_1 = d - \frac{1.3''}{n} = \frac{7}{8} - \frac{1.3''}{9} = .731''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$d_1 = d - \frac{1.3''}{n} = 1\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1.3''}{7} = 1.064''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$d_1 = d - \frac{1.3''}{n} = 2 - \frac{1.3''}{4\frac{1}{2}} = 1.711''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(964) (*a*) Apply formula **208.**

For $\frac{1}{4}''$ diameter, $p = .24\sqrt{.25 + .625} - .175'' = .0495''$.

For $\frac{5}{8}''$ diameter, $p = .24\sqrt{.625 + .625} - .175'' = .0933''$.

For $1''$ diameter, $p = .24\sqrt{1 + .625} - .175'' = .131''$.

For $1\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter, $p = .24\sqrt{1.5 + .625} - .175'' = .175''$.

Now, applying formula **210,**

$$n = \frac{1}{.0495} = 20.2, \text{ say 20 threads per inch.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{.0933} = 10.7, \text{ say 11 threads per inch.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

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$$n = \frac{1}{.131} = 7.6, \text{ say } 8 \text{ threads per inch.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{.175} = 5.7, \text{ say } 6 \text{ threads per inch.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(b) By formula **210**, $n = \frac{1}{p}$; or, $p = \frac{1}{n}$. Hence,

$$p = \frac{1}{20}'' = \text{pitch for } \tfrac{1}{4}'' \text{ screw.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{11}'' = \text{pitch for } \tfrac{5}{8}'' \text{ screw.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{8}'' = \text{pitch for } 1'' \text{ screw.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{6}'' = \text{pitch for } 1\tfrac{1}{2}'' \text{ screw.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(965) (a) See Art. **1931.**

(b) $\frac{1}{2}'' \div 3 = \frac{1}{6}''$. Ans.

(966) See Art. **1930.**

(967) From Table 25, the ultimate tensile strength of wrought iron is 55,000 lb. per sq. in. From Table 28, the factor of safety for a varying stress is 6. Hence, the safe stress per square inch is $\frac{55,000}{6}$, and $11,800 \div \frac{55,000}{6} = \frac{11,800 \times 6}{55,000} = 1.2873$ sq. in. = area at bottom of thread. From Table 43, the nearest area in the last column is 1.2928 sq. in., corresponding to a nominal diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}''$. Hence, the bolt should have a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}''$. Ans.

(968) Using formula **217,**

$$a = \frac{11,800}{6,000} = 1.967 \text{ sq. in.}$$

From Table 43, the nearest diameter corresponding to this area is $1\frac{7}{8}''$. Ans.

The reason that this diameter should be used instead of that calculated in the last example is that the bolt is greatly weakened by the sharp corners left by the thread cutting tool,

and the strength is not equal to that of a round bar whose diameter is the same as the diameter at the bottom of the thread.

(969) Using formula **218,**

$$d = .0228\sqrt{12{,}000} = 2\tfrac{1}{2}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$d_1 = 2.5 \times \frac{4}{5} = 2''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Using formula **219,**

$$n_1 = \frac{12{,}000}{300 \times 2^2} = 10 \text{ threads.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(970) The dimensions of both head and nut are the same. Hence, apply formulas **220-226.**

Height of head or nut =

$$h = \frac{7}{8}'' - \frac{1}{16}'' = \frac{13}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Diameter of nut or head across flats =

$$D = 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}'' + \frac{1}{16}'' = 1\frac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Diameter of nut or head across corners =

$$D_1 = 1.73 \times \frac{7}{8}'' + .07'' = 1.58''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Diameter of washer =

$$D_2 = 1\frac{1}{8} \times 1.58'' = 1.78'', \text{ say } 1\frac{25}{32}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Thickness of washer =

$$t = .15 \times \frac{7}{8}'' = .13'', \text{ say } \frac{1}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Fig. 605 shows the manner of representing the bolt, except that a hexagonal head is to be shown instead of a square one, and the letters are to be replaced by the sizes calculated.

(971) In the last example, D was found to be $1\frac{3}{8}''$. The other dimensions are readily obtained from Fig. 606. The student should give the handle of the wrench a slight taper to improve the looks.

(972) From Table 28, Art. **1362,** the factor of safety for a varying stress is 6 for wrought iron. Hence, area of cross-section of eye bolt $= 2{,}500 \div \frac{55{,}000}{6} = .273$ sq. in. The corresponding diameter $= d = \sqrt{\frac{.273}{.7854}} = .59''$, say $\frac{5}{8}''$. Ans.

Applying formula **227,**

$$d_1 = .8 \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{1}{2}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Taking $a\,b$ equal to $\frac{1}{2}d^2$, $a\,b = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^2 = .195$ sq. in.

If we assume that $a = \frac{1}{2}b$, $a\,b = \frac{1}{2}b^2$, and $b = \sqrt{.195 \times 2} = .624''$, say $\frac{5}{8}''$. Ans.

Whence, $$a = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(973) See Art. **1944.**

(974) See Fig. 623. Take height of thin nut as one-half that of outer or standard size nut.

(975) Both devices increase the friction between the threads of the screw and the threads in the nut; in this respect the principle is the same in both devices.

(976) Taking d as $1\frac{1}{4}''$, the various dimensions are readily obtained from Fig. 642. The student may supply any dimension that is omitted, taking such dimensions as he deems best.

(977) Applying formula **233,**

$$b = \frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{6} \times 4 = \frac{2}{3}'', \text{ say } \frac{11}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(978) Applying formula **233,**

$$b = \frac{1}{4} \times 12 = 3''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{6} \times 12 = 2''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(979) Applying formula **235**,

$$b = .2 \times 2\frac{7}{16} + .16 = .65'', \text{ say } \frac{11}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = .1 \times 2\frac{7}{16} + .16 = .4'', \text{ say } \frac{7}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(980) Applying formula **237**,

$$b = \frac{1.5''}{8} + \frac{1}{16}'' = \frac{1}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = \frac{3 \times 1.5''}{7.6} + \frac{1}{16}'' = \frac{5.5''}{16}, \text{ say } \frac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(981) Applying formula **238**,

$$d = 5\sqrt[3]{\frac{1.85}{110}} = 1.26''.$$

Using formulas **236**,

$$b = \frac{1.26''}{3} = .42'', \text{ say } \frac{7}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = \frac{1.26''}{5} = \frac{1}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(982) Area of rod corresponding to diameter $d_1 = \frac{7{,}000}{6{,}000} = 1.167$ sq. in.

Hence, $d_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1.167}{.7854}} = 1.22''$, say $1\frac{1}{4}''$. Ans.

From formula **239**,

$$d_1 = .816\,d, \text{ or } d = \frac{d_1}{.816} = \frac{1.25}{.816} = 1.53'' = 1\frac{17}{32}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

The remaining dimensions are readily calculated by using formula **239.** The dimension b in Figs. 656 and 658 should extend to the top of the cotter instead of to the top of the slot, as shown. The student may take b as the depth of the cotter.

(983) Applying formula **241**,

$$d = 1.5\sqrt{\frac{10{,}000}{\sqrt{14{,}000 \times 400}}} = 3'', \text{ nearly.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Hence, $l = \frac{10{,}000}{3 \times 400} = 8.33'', \text{ say } 8\frac{3}{8}''.$ Ans.

(984) Applying formula **244,**

$$d = 1.06\sqrt{\frac{15{,}000}{\sqrt{14{,}000 \times 1{,}200}}} = 2'', \text{ nearly.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Using formula **245,**

$$l = \frac{15{,}000}{2 \times 1{,}200} = 6\tfrac{1}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(985) From formula **246,**

$$d_1 = d\sqrt[3]{\frac{l_1}{l}} = 1\ 5\sqrt[3]{\frac{2.5}{2.125}} = 1.583'', \text{ say } 1\tfrac{19}{32}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(986) Applying formula **251,**

$$d_1 = \sqrt{8^2 + \frac{15{,}000}{15 \times \pi \times 6}} = 10.9'', \text{ say } 10\tfrac{7}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Since $t = .8\,e$, and $e = \frac{d_1 - d}{2}$, $t = \frac{.8(d_1 - d)}{2} = .4\,(10\tfrac{7}{8} - 8)$ $= 1.15''$, say $1\frac{3}{16}''$. Ans.

(987) Applying formula **249,** second column of Table 47,

$$d = .07\sqrt{1{,}200} = 2.425'', \text{ say } 2\tfrac{7}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(988) (*a*) Apply formula **256.** Here, $m = \frac{4}{7}$; hence,

$$d_1 = 10\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{1 - (\frac{4}{7})\,4}} = 10.38'', \text{ say } 10\tfrac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Diameter of hole $= 10.38'' \times \frac{4}{7} = 6''$, nearly. Ans.

(*c*) Weight of solid shaft per foot of length =

$$\frac{.7854 \times 10^2}{144} \times 490 = 267 \text{ lb., nearly.}$$

Weight of hollow shaft per foot of length =

$$\frac{.7854\,[(10\tfrac{3}{8})^2 - 6^2]}{144} \times 490 = 191 \text{ lb., nearly.}$$

Difference $= 267 - 191 = 76$ lb. per foot. Ans.

(989) (*a*) Using formula **208,**

$$p = .24\sqrt{3.25 + .625} - .175 = .3'', \text{ nearly.}$$

By formula **210,**

$$n = \frac{1}{.3} = 3.333, \text{ say } 3\frac{1}{2}.$$

Then, $p = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{3.5} = \frac{2''}{7}$. Ans.

(*b*) Using formula **212,**

$$p = \frac{7}{5} = 1.4'', \text{ say } 1\frac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) Using formula **215,**

$$p = \frac{2 \times 12}{15} = 1.6'', \text{ say } 1\frac{5}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(990) (*a*) Using formula **210** for each case,

$n = 1 \div \frac{2}{7} = 3\frac{1}{2}$; $n = 1 \div 1\frac{3}{8} = \frac{8}{11}$, and $n = 1 \div 1\frac{5}{8} = \frac{8}{13}$. Ans.

(*b*) Using formula **211** for the first case,

$$d_1 = d - \frac{1.3''}{n} = 3.25'' - \frac{1.3''}{3.5} = 2.879''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

For the second case, it will be remembered that $t = \frac{1}{2}p$; hence,

$$d_1 = d - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}p\right) = d - p = 7'' - 1\frac{3}{8}'' = 5\frac{5}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

For the third case, $t_1 = \frac{3}{4}t = \frac{3}{4}p$; hence,

$$d = d - 2\left(\frac{3}{4}p\right) = d - 1.5p = 12 - 1.5 \times 1.625 = 9\frac{9}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(991) See Art. **1930.**

(992) See Art. **1935.** Using formula **217,**

$$a = \frac{15{,}600}{6{,}000} = 2.6 \text{ sq. in.}$$

Referring to Table 43, this area lies between the areas corresponding to diameters of 2″ and 2¼″; choosing the larger, the outside diameter should be 2¼″. Ans.

(993) From Table 43, the effective area of a 4-inch bolt is 9.993 sq. in. Referring to Art. **1935,** and using formula **217,**

$W = a\,S_t = 2 \times 9.993 \times 8{,}000 = 159{,}888$ lb., say 80 tons. Ans.

(994) (*a*) Using formula **218,**

$$d = .0228\sqrt{3{,}600} = 1.368'', \text{ say } 1\tfrac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Using formula **219,**

$$n_1 = .0052 \times \frac{3{,}600}{1.375^2} = 9.89, \text{ say 10 threads.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(995) Applying formula **217,** and taking S_t as 6,000 lb. per sq. in.,

$$a = \frac{3{,}200}{6{,}000} = .533 \text{ sq. in.}$$

From Table 43, the nearest diameter is 1″.

Applying formulas **220, 221, 224,** and **226,**

$$D = 1\tfrac{1}{2} \times 1'' + \tfrac{1}{16}'' = 1\tfrac{9}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$h = h' = 1'' - \tfrac{1}{16}'' = \tfrac{15}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$D_1 = 2.12 \times 1'' + .09'' = 2.21''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

The student can readily make the drawing by referring to Fig. 605. Omit the washer.

(996) The dimensions are readily obtained by aid of formula **229.**

(997) (*a*) Using formula **233** for all three cases,

$$b = \tfrac{1}{4}d = \tfrac{1}{4} \times 3\tfrac{1}{2} = \tfrac{7}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = \tfrac{1}{6}d = \tfrac{1}{6} \times 3\tfrac{1}{2} = \tfrac{7}{12}'', \text{ say } \tfrac{9}{16}''. \quad \textbf{Ans.}$$

(*b*) $$b = \tfrac{1}{4} \times 5 = 1\tfrac{1}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = \tfrac{1}{6} \times 5 = \tfrac{5}{6}'', \text{ say } \tfrac{13}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) $b = \frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}''$. Ans.

$t = \frac{1}{6} \times 1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}''$. Ans.

(998) Each key takes up $1{,}000 \div 2 = 500$ H. P. Hence, applying formula **232,**

$$b = \frac{18\,H}{l\,d\,N} = \frac{18 \times 500}{10 \times 10 \times 50} = 1.8'', \text{ say } 2''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = \frac{2}{3}\,b = \frac{2}{3} \times 2 = 1.333'', \text{ say } 1\frac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(999) For the driven pulley, apply formula **234.**

$$b = \frac{2.75''}{7} + \frac{1}{4}'' = .64'', \text{ say } \frac{5}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = \frac{2.75''}{12} + \frac{3}{16}'' = .42'', \text{ say } \frac{7}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

For the driving pulley, apply formula **235.**

$$b = .2 \times 4.5'' + .16'' = 1.06'', \text{ say } 1\frac{1}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = .1 \times 4.5'' + .16'' = .61'', \text{ say } \frac{5}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1000) Using formulas **237,**

$$b = \frac{1.75}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = .28'', \text{ say } \frac{5}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = \frac{3 \times 1.75}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = .39'', \text{ say } \frac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1001) It is evident that a $3\frac{3}{4}''$ shaft will transmit a great deal more than 6 H. P. at 135 R. P. M. Hence, using formulas **238** and **236,**

$$d = 5\sqrt[3]{\frac{6}{135}} = 1.77''. \quad \text{Therefore,}$$

$$b = \frac{1.77}{3} = .59'', \text{ say } \frac{5}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = \frac{1.77}{5} = .354'', \text{ say } \frac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1002) The calculation of d, d_1, and the other dimensions is in all respects similar to that required in example 982. The various dimensions in the figure may be obtained by using formula **239.**

(1003) According to Art. **1969,** $b\,t$ should equal $\frac{5}{4}$ times the sectional area of the strap, and $t = \frac{1}{4}\,b$. Hence, $b \times \frac{1}{4}\,b = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 3.5$; or, $b^2 = 13.125$ sq. in., and $b = \sqrt{13.125} = 3.623''$, say $3\frac{5}{8}''$. Ans.

$$t = \frac{1}{4}\,b = \frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8} = \frac{29}{32}''; \text{ say } \frac{15}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

The other dimensions are readily obtained from Fig. 661, and the drawing can be made by referring to it.

(1004) Art. **1969** states that b may be made equal to d when a steel cotter is used in a wrought-iron rod. Hence,

$$b = d = 2\frac{1}{2}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Also, $$t = \frac{1}{4}\,b = \frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1005) From Table 43, the area at the bottom of the thread for a $3\frac{1}{2}''$ standard screw is 7.55 sq. in. Referring to Art. **1935,** it would not be advisable to take S_t greater than 4,000 lb. per sq. in. in this case. Hence, $W = a\,S_t = 7.55 \times 4{,}000 = 30{,}200$ lb. = load which rod may safely carry.

When held by a cotter, the rod is weakened owing to the cutting out of the slot, the equivalent diameter being (see formula **239**) $d_1 = .816\,d = .816 \times 3.5 = 2.856''$; that is, a rod having a diameter of $2.856''$ would be, theoretically, of the same strength as a rod having a slot in it for a cotter and $3\frac{1}{2}''$ in diameter. Hence, the equivalent area is $2.856^2 \times .7854 = 6.41$ sq. in. The area is less than in the first case, but the value of S_t may now be taken as $\frac{55{,}000}{10} = 5{,}500$ lb. per sq.

in., and the safe load is $6.41 \times 5{,}500 = 35{,}255$ lb. Hence, the rod and cotter are, apparently, slightly stronger than the rod and nut.

(1006) (*a*) Applying formula **240,**

$$d = 2.26\sqrt{\frac{5{,}000}{4{,}250} \times 1.5} = 3''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$l = 1\tfrac{1}{2}d = 1\tfrac{1}{2} \times 3 = 4\tfrac{1}{2}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Pressure per square inch of projected area =

$$p = \frac{5{,}000}{3 \times 4.5} = 370 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1007) Applying formula **240,**

$$d = l = 2.26\sqrt{\frac{10{,}000}{8{,}500} \times 1} = 2.45'', \text{ say } 2\tfrac{1}{2}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1008) See example in Art. **1975,** and Table 46, Art. **1978.**

$$d = 1.5\sqrt{\frac{17{,}800}{\sqrt{12{,}000 \times 750}}} = 3.65'', \text{ say } 3\tfrac{5}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Whence, $l = \dfrac{17{,}800}{3\frac{5}{8} \times 750} = 6.55''$, say $6\tfrac{1}{2}''$. Ans.

(1009) As in example 1008,

$$d = 1.5\sqrt{\frac{1{,}750}{\sqrt{8{,}500 \times 275}}} = 1.6'', \text{ say } 1\tfrac{5}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Whence, $l = \dfrac{1{,}750}{1\frac{5}{8} \times 275} = 3.92''$, say $4''$. Ans.

(1010) Here, $l = 2d$. From formula **242,** $l\,d = \dfrac{P}{p}$.

Hence, $2d \times d = 2d^2 = \dfrac{3{,}750}{550}$; or, $d = 1.846''$, say $1\tfrac{7}{8}''$. Ans

Also, $l = 2d = 2 \times 1\tfrac{7}{8} = 3\tfrac{3}{4}''$. Ans.

(1011) Circumference of wheel $= 2.75\pi$.

$$\text{R. P. M.} = N = \frac{5{,}280 \times 40}{2.75\pi \times 60} = 407.$$

Then, $p = \frac{220{,}000}{407} = 540$ lb. per sq. in.

Applying formula **241**, and getting S_f from Table 46,

$$d = 1.5\sqrt{\frac{10{,}000}{\sqrt{12{,}000 \times 540}}} = 2.97'', \text{ say } 3''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Hence, $l = \frac{10{,}000}{3 \times 540} = 6.17'', \text{ say } 6\frac{1}{4}''.$ Ans.

The other dimensions may be obtained from Fig. 665 and formula **247.**

(1012) (*a*) Using formula **243** and Table 46,

$$d = 1.13\sqrt{\frac{9{,}600}{7{,}000} \times 2.5} = 2.09'', \text{ say } 2\tfrac{1}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$l = 2.5\,d = 2.5 \times 2\tfrac{1}{8} = 5\tfrac{5}{16}'', \text{ say } 5\tfrac{1}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) From formula **242,**

$$p = \frac{P}{l\,d} = \frac{9{,}600}{2\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}} = 860 \text{ lb. per sq. in.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1013) Using formula **250,**

$$d = .004\sqrt{PN} = .004\sqrt{25 \times 3{,}000} = 1.1'', \text{ say } 1\tfrac{1}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1014) Using formula **249,**

$$d = .05\sqrt{P} = .05\sqrt{9{,}000} = 4.74'', \text{ say } 4\tfrac{3}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1015) Applying formula **251,**

$$d_1 = \sqrt{6^2 + \frac{7{,}800}{15\pi \times 4}} = 8.8'', \text{ say } 8\tfrac{3}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$e = \frac{1}{2}(d_1 - d) = \frac{1}{2}(8\tfrac{3}{4} - 6) = 1\tfrac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$t = .8\,e = .8 \times 1\tfrac{3}{8}'' = 1.1'', \text{ say } 1\tfrac{1}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Taking s as $2\,t$, $s = 2 \times 1\frac{1}{8}'' = 2\frac{1}{4}''.$ Ans.

(See Fig. 668 for manner of representing the journal.)

(1016) This shaft should be calculated with the help of Table 49. To determine Z, we have, from the table of Bending Moments,

$$B = W\frac{l_1 l_2}{l} = 10 \times \frac{3 \times 5}{8} = 18\frac{3}{4} \text{ tons.}$$

The twisting moment $T = PR = 63{,}025 \times \frac{H}{N}$ in.-lb. (see formula **231**) =

$$\frac{63{,}025}{2{,}000 \times 12} \times \frac{H}{N} \text{ ft.-tons} = \frac{63{,}025}{2{,}000 \times 12} \times \frac{300}{60} = 13.13 \text{ ft.-tons.}$$

Then, $$Z = \frac{B}{T} = \frac{18.75}{13.13} = 1.4, \text{ nearly.}$$

From Table 49, $\sqrt[3]{k} = 1.461$ for $Z = 1.4$. Hence (see Table 32, Art. **1416**),

$$d_1 = d\sqrt[3]{k} = 1.461 \times 3.3\sqrt[3]{\frac{H}{N}} = 1.461 \times 3.3\sqrt[3]{\frac{300}{60}} = 8.25''.$$

Ans.

(1017) Applying formula **253**,

$$d = 68.5\sqrt[3]{\frac{90}{110 \times 7{,}000}} = 3.35''.$$

$$Z = \frac{.75\ T}{T} = .75.$$

From Table 49, $\sqrt[3]{k} = 1.209$ for $Z = .6$, and 1.277 for $Z = .8$. Hence, $1.277 - 1.209 : .8 - .6 = x : .75 - .6$; or, $x = .051$.

Therefore, for $Z = .75$, $\sqrt[3]{k} = 1.209 + .051 = 1.26$, and $d_1 = 1.26 \times 3.35 = 4.22''$, say $4\frac{1}{4}''$. Ans.

(1018) Use formula **256.** In this case $m = \frac{6}{13}$.

Hence, $d = d_1\sqrt[3]{1 - m^4} = 13\sqrt[3]{1 - \left(\frac{6}{13}\right)^4} = 12.8''$, say $12\frac{13}{16}''$.

Ans.

(1019) Use formula **256.** Here $m = \frac{1}{2} = .5$. Hence,

$$d_1 = 16\frac{3}{4}\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{1 - .5^4}} = 17.11'', \text{ say } 17\frac{1}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$d_2 = 17\frac{1}{8} \div 2 = 8\frac{9}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1020) The student should be able to draw the joint by referring to Art. **2000** and Fig. 676. The keys may be proportioned by formula **233.** The student should use his own judgment regarding any dimensions not given.

(1021) Fig. 673 and formula **258** are a sufficient guide for the drawing of this coupling.

(1022) (*a*) From formula **260,**

$$n = \frac{1}{3}D + 2 = \frac{1}{3} \times 11 + 2 = 5\frac{2}{3}, \text{ say } 6. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) From formula **259** and Table 50,

$$d = k\,D = .239 \times 11 = 2.629'', \text{ say } 2\tfrac{5}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*c*) From formula **260,**

$$B = D + 2\,d = 11 + 2 \times 2.625 = 16\tfrac{1}{4}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*d*) $C = D + 4.25\,d = 11 + 4.25 \times 2.625 = 22.16$, say $22\tfrac{3}{16}''$. Ans.

(*e*) $T = \dfrac{2\,D + 1}{7} = \dfrac{2 \times 11 + 1}{7} = 3\tfrac{2}{7}''$, say $3\tfrac{1}{4}''$. Ans.

(1023) Using formula **250,**

$d = .004\sqrt{PN} = .004\sqrt{100 \times 600} = .98''$, say $1''$. Ans.

MACHINE DESIGN.

(QUESTIONS 1024–1063.)

(1024) See Art. **2004.**

(1025) See Art. **2016.**

(1026) Radius of gear $= 15'' = 1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. $= R$. From formula **231,**

$$p = \frac{63{,}025\,H}{n\,R} = \frac{63{,}025 \times 20}{120 \times 15} = 700 \text{ lb., nearly.}$$

From formula **267,**

$$S = \frac{9{,}600{,}000}{v + 2{,}160} = \frac{9{,}600{,}000}{2.5 \times \pi \times 120 + 2{,}160} = 3{,}094 \text{ lb. per sq. in.,}$$

nearly.

Hence, from formula **266,**

$$b\,C = 16.8\,\frac{p}{S} = \frac{16.8 \times 700}{3{,}094} = 3.8 \text{ sq. in.}$$

Assuming that $b = 2\frac{1}{2}C$, $b\,C = 2.5\,C^2 = 3.8$ sq. in., or $C = \sqrt{\frac{3.8}{2.5}} = 1.2329''$. Hence, number of teeth $=$

$$\frac{\pi \times 30}{1.2329} = 76 +, \text{ say } 76. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$\text{Circular pitch} = \frac{\pi \times 30}{76} = 1.2401''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1027) The velocity of a point on the pitch circle is $\pi \times 4\frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 880$ ft. per min., nearly. Hence, from formula **267,**

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$$S = \frac{9{,}600{,}000}{880 + 2{,}160} = 3.158 \text{ lb. per sq. in., nearly.}$$

From formula **231**,

$$p = \frac{63{,}025 \times 300}{60 \times 28} = 11{,}254.5 \text{ lb.}$$

From formula **266**,

$$b\,C = \frac{16.8 \times 11{,}254.5}{3{,}158} = 59.87 \text{ sq. in.}$$

Taking b equal to $3\,C$, $3\,C^2 = 59.87$ sq. in.; whence, $C = 4.4673''$.

$$\text{Number of teeth} = \frac{\pi \times 56}{4.4673} = 39.4, \text{ say } 39 \text{ teeth.}$$

Then, $$C = \frac{3.1416 \times 56}{39} = 4.511''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Breadth of face =

$$b = 3\,C = 3 \times 4.511 = 13.533, \text{ say } 13\tfrac{1}{2}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Thickness of tooth $= .475\,C = .475 \times 4.511 = 2.143''$. Ans.

Height above pitch line $= .3\,C = .3 \times 4.511 = 1.353''$. Ans.

Depth below pitch line $= .4\,C = .4 \times 4.511 = 1.804''$. Ans.

Using formula **123**, Art. **1415**,

$$\text{diameter of shaft} = d = 4.92\sqrt[4]{\frac{300}{60}} = 7.36'', \text{ say } 7\tfrac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

The enlargement for the wheel seat will have a diameter of $1.2\,d = 1.2 \times 7\frac{3}{8} = 8.85''$, say $8\frac{7}{8}''$. Ans.

By formula **273**, thickness of hub =

$$w = \tfrac{1}{3}\sqrt[3]{b\,C\,R} = \tfrac{1}{3}\sqrt[3]{13.5 \times 4.511 \times 28} = 3.983'', \text{ say } 4''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

The length of the hub may be

$$1.4\,b = 1.4 \times 13\tfrac{1}{2} = 18.9'', \text{ say } 19''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Formula **272** gives for the number of arms,

$$z = .55\sqrt[4]{N^2\,C} = .55\sqrt[4]{39^2 \times 4.511} = 5 \text{ arms.} \quad \textbf{Ans.}$$

By formula **270,** width of arm at center of wheel =

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{R\,b}{z}} = \sqrt{\frac{28 \times 13\frac{1}{2}}{5}} = 8.6948'', \text{ say } 8\frac{11}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Assuming the taper to be $\frac{1}{48}$ on each side, the width of arm at pitch line is

$$8\frac{11}{16} - (2 \times \frac{1}{48} \times 28) = 7\frac{1}{2}'', \text{ nearly.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Thickness of arm $= \frac{1}{2}\,C = \frac{1}{2} \times 4.511 = 2.255'' = 2\frac{1}{4}''$. Ans.

Thickness of stiffening rib $= .4\,C = .4 \times 4.511 = 1.804''$. Ans.

(1028) By formula **275,**

$$P = Qf = 280 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{280}{3}.$$

$$\text{Radius of wheel} = R = \frac{6 \times 12}{2} = 36''.$$

Then, by formula **231,**

$$H = \frac{PRN}{63{,}025} = \frac{280 \times 36 \times 110}{3 \times 63{,}025} = 5.864 \text{ H. P.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1029) See Art. **2049.**

(1030) (*a*) By formula **282,**

$$d = \frac{D}{9} = \frac{1}{9}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) By formula **283,** $w = 1.43\,D^2 = 1.43 \times 1^2 = 1.43$ lb. Ans.

(1031) By formula **291,**

$$P = 6{,}600\,d^2 = 6{,}600 \times 1.25^2 = 10{,}312.5 \text{ lb.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1032) See Art. **2005.**

(1033) The values of the different dimensions, as determined from the table of proportions in Art. **2014,** are as follows:

$d = 14''$.

$a = 14 + 1 = 15''$.
$b = .5 \times 14 + 1 = 8''$.
$c = .66 \times 14 = 9.24''$, say $9\frac{1}{4}''$.
$e = .825 \times 14 - .25 = 11.3''$, say $11\frac{5}{16}''$.
$f = .6 \times 14 = 8.4''$, say $8\frac{3}{32}''$.
$g = .1 \times 14 + .5625 = 1.9625''$ say $1\frac{3}{32}''$.
$h = .1 \times 14 + .25 = 1.65''$, say $1\frac{2}{32}''$.
$h' = .08 \times 14 = 1.12''$, say $1\frac{1}{8}''$.
$i = .11 \times 14 = 1.54''$, say $1\frac{17}{32}''$.
$j = \frac{5}{8}''$.
$k = .5 \times 14 + 1.25 = 8\frac{1}{4}''$.
$l = \frac{3}{8}''$.
$m = .175 \times 14 + .3125 = 2.7625''$, say $2\frac{3}{4}''$.
$n = .25 \times 14 + .25 = 3\frac{3}{4}''$.
$n' = .1 \times 14 + .375 = 1.775''$, say $1\frac{3}{4}''$.
$o = 1''$.
$p = .25 \times 14 + .625 = 4\frac{1}{8}''$
$q = 1.75 \times 14 = 24\frac{1}{2}''$.
$q' = 1.5 \times 14 = 21''$.
$r = .15 \times 14 = 2.1''$, say $2\frac{1}{8}''$
$r' = .1 \times 14 = 1.4''$, say $1\frac{3}{8}''$.
$r_1 = 14''$.
$s = .9 \times 14 = 12.6''$, say $12\frac{5}{8}''$.
$t = .15 \times 14 + .375 = 2.475''$, say $2\frac{1}{2}''$.
$t' = .9 \times 14 = 12.6''$, say $12\frac{5}{8}''$.
$u = 1.5 \times 14 = 21''$.
$v = .25 \times 14 + .375 = 3\frac{7}{8}''$.
$w = 1.45 \times 14 = 20.3''$, say $20\frac{1}{4}''$.
$w' = 1.47 \times 14 = 20.58''$, say $20\frac{5}{8}''$.
$w_1 = 1.75 \times 14 = 24\frac{1}{2}''$.
$x = .1 \times 14 = 1.4''$, say $1\frac{3}{8}''$.
$y = .3 \times 14 + .75 = 4.95''$, say $5''$.
$y' = .2 \times 14 + .5 = 3.3''$, say $3\frac{1}{4}''$.
$z = .09 \times 14 = 1.26''$, say $1\frac{1}{4}''$.
$z' = 2\frac{1}{2}''$.

The student may use his own judgment to supply any dimensions not given.

(1034) See Art. **2023.**

(1035) Number of teeth $= N = 56 \times 1\frac{1}{4} = 70$.

$$\text{Circular pitch} = C = \frac{3.1416}{1\frac{1}{4}} = 2.5133''.$$

Applying formula **272,**

$z = .55\sqrt[3]{N^2 C} = .55\sqrt[3]{70^2 \times 2.5133} = 5.79$, or 6 arms. **Ans.**

(1036) See Art. **2037.**

(1037) See Art. **2057.**

(1038) See Art. **2066.**

(1039) See Art. **2074.**

(1040) See Arts. **2005** and **2006.**

(1041) See Art. **2022.**

(1042) The values of the different dimensions, as determined from the table of proportions in Art. **2011,** are:

$d = 3\frac{1}{2}''$.

$a = 3.25 \times 3.5 = 11\frac{3}{8}''$.
$b = 1.75 \times 3.5 = 6\frac{1}{8}''$.
$c = 3\frac{1}{2}''$.
$e = .5 \times 3.5 = 1\frac{3}{4}''$.
$f = .4375 \times 3.5 = 1.53125''$, say $1\frac{17}{32}''$.
$g = .09 \times 3.5 = .315''$, say $\frac{5}{16}''$.
$h = .3125 \times 3.5 = 1\frac{3}{32}''$.
$i = .25 \times 3.5 = \frac{7}{8}''$.
$j = .375 \times 3.5 = 1\frac{5}{16}''$.
$k = 1.0625 \times 3.5 = 3.72''$, say $3\frac{3}{4}''$.
$l = .875 \times 3.5 = 3\frac{1}{16}''$.
$m = 1.75 \times 3.5 = 6\frac{1}{8}''$.
$n = 1.25 \times 3.5 = 4\frac{3}{8}''$.
$o = \frac{1}{8}''$.
$p = \frac{7}{8}''$.
$q = .625 \times 3.5 = 2\frac{3}{16}''$.
$r = .25 \times 3.5 = \frac{7}{8}''$.
$s = .1875 \times 3.5 = \frac{21}{32}''$, say $\frac{11}{16}''$.
$t = .65 \times 3.5 = 2.275''$, say $2\frac{5}{16}''$.
$u = .75 \times 3.5 = 2\frac{5}{8}''$.
$v = 1.375 \times 3.5 = 4\frac{13}{16}''$, say $4\frac{7}{8}''$.
$x = .25 \times 3.5 = \frac{7}{8}''$.
$y = .5 \times 3.5 = 1\frac{3}{4}''$.
$z = .0625 \times 3.5 = \frac{7}{32}''$, say $\frac{1}{4}''$.

(1043) See Arts. **2020** and **2018.**

(1044) Applying formula **268,**

$$b = 4\tfrac{1}{2}\frac{H}{D} = \frac{4.5 \times 21}{44} = 2.148'', \text{ say } 2\frac{1}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1045) Applying formula **274,**

$$e = \frac{Np_1}{Np_1 + K} = \frac{4 \times .5236}{4 \times .5236 + 1\frac{1}{4}} = 62.62\%. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1046) See Art. **2038.**

(1047) Applying formula **276,**

$$t = \frac{B + D}{200} + \frac{1}{16}'' = \frac{10 + 52}{200} + \frac{1}{16} = .3725'', \text{ say } \frac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1048) Applying formula **283,**

$$w = 1.43\,D^2 = 1.43 \times \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 = 1.094 \text{ lb.}$$

$$a = 420 \div 2 = 210.$$

Applying formula **285,**

$$h = \frac{T}{2\,w} - \sqrt{\frac{T^2}{4\,w^2} - \frac{a^2}{2}} =$$

$$\frac{2{,}023}{2 \times 1.094} - \sqrt{\frac{2{,}023^2}{4 \times 1.094^2} - \frac{210^2}{2}} = 12 \text{ ft.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1049) See Art. **2047.**

(1050) See Art. **2050.**

(1051) Velocity $= \frac{18 \times \pi \times 72}{60} = 67.86$ feet per second.

Using formula **281,**

$$H = \frac{v\,D^2}{825}\left(200 - \frac{v^2}{107.2}\right) = \frac{67.86 \times (1\tfrac{1}{4})^2}{825}\left(200 - \frac{67.86^2}{107.2}\right) =$$

20.18 H. P. $20.18 \times 24 = 484.32$ H. P. Ans.

(1052) By formula **283,**

$$w = 1.43\,D^2 = 1.43 \times \left(1\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = 2.23 \text{ lb. per foot.}$$

$$a = 386 \div 2 = 193 \text{ ft.}$$

Applying formula **284,**

$$T = \frac{w\,a^2}{2\,h} + w\,h = \frac{2.23 \times 193^2}{2 \times 9.25} + 2.23 \times 9.25 = 4{,}511 \text{ lb.}$$

Ans.

(1053) See Art. **2070,**

$$n = .13\sqrt[3]{P} = .13\sqrt[3]{5{,}600} = 2.31, \text{ say } 2.$$

$$d = .0115\sqrt{\frac{P}{\sqrt{n}}} = .0115\sqrt{\frac{5{,}600}{\sqrt{2}}} = .7237'', \text{ say } \frac{3}{4}''.$$

$$d' = 1.2\,d = 1.2 \times \frac{3}{4} = .9'', \text{ say } \frac{29}{32}''.$$

Remaining dimensions are the same as those calculated in Art. **2070.**

(1054) The values of the dimensions given in the table of proportions in Art. **2019** are:

$$d = 2\tfrac{1}{2}''.$$

$a = 3 \times 2.5 = 7\frac{1}{2}''$.	$m = .125 \times 2.5 = \frac{5}{16}''$.
$b = 7.5 \times 2.5 = 18\frac{3}{4}''$.	$n = .25 \times 2.5 = \frac{5}{8}''$.
$c = 5.375 \times 2.5 = 13\frac{7}{16}''$.	$o = .1875 \times 2.5 = \frac{15}{32}''$, say $\frac{1}{2}''$.
$e = 3 \times 2.5 = 7\frac{1}{2}''$.	$p = .375 \times 2.5 = \frac{15}{16}''$, say $1''$.
$f = 1.75 \times 2.5 = 4\frac{3}{8}''$.	$q = .625 \times 2.5 = 1\frac{9}{16}''$.
$g = 1.5 \times 2.5 = 3\frac{3}{4}''$.	$r = 1.25 \times 2.5 = 3\frac{1}{8}''$.
$h = 2.125 \times 2.5 = 5\frac{5}{16}''$.	$s = .25 \times 2.5 + .5 = 1\frac{1}{8}''$.
$i = .16 \times 2.5 = .4''$, say $\frac{7}{16}''$.	$v = 1.125 \times 2.5 + .1875 = 3''$.
$j = .25 \times 2.5 = \frac{5}{8}''$.	$w = 1.5 \times 2.5 = 3\frac{3}{4}''$.
$k = 1.875 \times 2.5 = 4\frac{11}{16}''$.	$y = .0625 \times 2.5 = \frac{5}{32}''$.
$l = 1.125 \times 2.5 = 2\frac{13}{16}''$.	$z = 2.5 - .0625 = 2\frac{7}{16}''$.

For the other dimensions necessary to draw the bracket, see Fig. 697.

(1055) Using formula **271,**

$$a = 1.75\sqrt[3]{\frac{6 \times 20}{1\frac{1}{2} \times 6}} = 4.15'', \text{ say } 4\frac{1}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}a = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8} = 2\frac{1}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1056) (*a*) The diameter of the wire composing the rope is, by formula **282,**

$$d = \frac{D}{9} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{9} = \frac{1}{12}''.$$

The weight of the rope per foot is, by formula **283,**

$$w = 1.43\ D^2 = 1.43 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = .8044 \text{ lb.}$$

Stress due to bending is, by formula **287,**

$$S_b = \frac{E_1 d}{2R} = \frac{25{,}000{,}000 \times \frac{1}{12}}{13 \times 12} = 13{,}355 \text{ lb. per sq. in.}$$

Stress due to centrifugal force is, by formula **288,**

$$S_c = \frac{4\,w\,v^2}{\pi d^2 n g} = \frac{4 \times .8044 \times \left(\frac{5{,}000}{60}\right)^2}{3.1416 \times (\frac{1}{12})^2 \times 42 \times 32.16} = 758 \text{ lb. per sq. in.}$$

Hence, $S_t = S - (S_b + S_c) = 25{,}000 - (13.355 + 758) =$ 10,887 lb. per sq. in.

$T_1 =$ maximum tension on driving side $=$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} d^2 n S_t = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^2 \times 42 \times 10{,}887 = 2{,}494 \text{ lb.}$$

$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} T_1 = 2{,}494 \times .5 = 1{,}247$ lb.

$P =$ driving force $= T_1 - T_2 = 2{,}494 - 1{,}247 = 1{,}247$ lb.

$$\text{Horsepower} = H = \frac{PV}{33{,}000} = \frac{1{,}247 \times 5{,}000}{33{,}000} = 189 \text{ H. P.}$$

(*b*) The greatest deflection will, of course, be on the driven, or slack, side. Hence, applying formula **285,**

$$h = \frac{T_2}{2w} - \sqrt{\frac{T_2^2}{4w^2} - \frac{a^2}{2}} = \frac{1{,}247}{2 \times .8044} - \sqrt{\frac{1{,}247^2}{4 \times .8044^2} - \frac{212.5}{2}} =$$

14.7 ft. Ans.

(1057) Circular pitch $= C = \frac{\pi d}{84} = \frac{\pi \times 21}{84} = .7854''$.

Applying formula **272,**

$$z = .55 \sqrt[4]{84^2 \times .7854} = 4.74+, \text{ say } 5 \text{ arms.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1058) Using formula **277,**

$$a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{BR}{n}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8 \times 11}{4}} = 2.8'', \text{ say } 2\tfrac{7}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Assuming the taper to be $\frac{1}{48}$ on each side, the taper for both sides will be $\frac{1}{48} \times 2 = \frac{1}{24}$. The width of the arm at rim will be

$$2\tfrac{7}{8} - \left(\frac{1}{24} \times 11\right) = 2.417'', \text{ say } 2\tfrac{3}{8}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$\text{Thickness at center} = 2\tfrac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\tfrac{7}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$\text{Thickness at rim} \quad = 2\tfrac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\tfrac{3}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1059) Using formula **279,**

$$S' = \frac{A'}{4} = \frac{7 \times 1\frac{3}{8}}{4} = 2.406 \text{ sq. in.}$$

Net section of one bolt $= 2.406 \div 6 = .401$ sq. in.

Hence, according to Table 43, $\frac{7}{8}''$ in. bolts will be used. Ans.

(1060) (1) The dimensions as taken from Table 52, are:

$A = \frac{9}{32}''$; $B = \frac{7}{16}''$; $C = 2\frac{3}{4}''$; $D = 1\frac{3}{4}''$; $E = 8\frac{3}{4}''$; $F = 1\frac{1}{4}''$; $G = \frac{7}{8}''$; $H = 1\frac{1}{2}''$, and $I = \frac{3}{8}''$.

(2) From the table of proportions in Art. **202**,

$d = 3''$.

$a = 2 \times 3 = 6''$.
$b = 1.5 \times 3 = 4\frac{1}{2}''$.
$c = .25 \times 3 + .375 = 1\frac{1}{8}''$.
$e = 1.25 \times 3 = 3\frac{3}{4}''$.
$f = .2 \times 3 + .125 = .725$, say $\frac{3}{4}''$.
$g = 1.75 \times 3 = 5\frac{1}{4}''$.
$h = 1.4 \times 3 = 4.2''$, say $4\frac{1}{4}''$.
$j = .4 \times 3 = 1.2''$, say $1\frac{1}{4}''$.
$k = .3 \times 3 = .9''$, say $\frac{15}{16}''$ or $1''$.
$l = .15 \times 3 = .45''$, say $\frac{15}{32}''$ or $\frac{1}{2}''$.
$m = 1.5 \times 3 = 4\frac{1}{2}''$.
$n = .2 \times 3 + .25 = .85''$, say $\frac{7}{8}''$.
$o = .15 \times 3 = .45''$, say $\frac{1}{2}''$.

(3) The various dimensions are readily obtained from Fig. 735.

(4) The dimensions, as obtained from Table 54, are:

$a = 12''$; $b = .79''$; $c = \frac{7}{8}''$; $d = 3\frac{3}{4}''$; $n = 12''$; $e = 1\frac{1}{4}''$; $f = 16\frac{1}{2}''$, and $g = 19''$.

(1061) Applying formula **280**,

$$w = .3\,D^2 = .3 \times \left(1\tfrac{3}{4}\right)^2 = .91875 \text{ lb. per ft.}$$

Hence, total weight $= 875 \times .91875 = 803.9$ lb. Ans.

(1062) (*a*) Using formula **281**,

$$H = \frac{v\,D^2}{825}\left(200 - \frac{v^2}{107.2}\right) = \frac{\frac{3{,}800}{60} \times \left(1\frac{3}{4}\right)^2}{825}\left(200 - \frac{3{,}800^2}{60^2 \times 107.2}\right) =$$

38.223 H. P. Ans.

(*b*) Referring to the diagram, Fig. 723, the horsepower appears to be about 38 H. P. Ans.

(1063) Applying the method described in Art. **2063,** and assuming that $\frac{R}{d} = 850$, we proceed as follows:

The driving force $= P = \frac{33{,}000\ H}{v} = \frac{33{,}000 \times 125}{4{,}900} = 842$ lb., nearly.

Then, $T_1 = 842 \times 2 = 1{,}684$ lb.

Stress due to bending is

$$S_b = \frac{E_1\, d}{2\, R} = \frac{25{,}000{,}000}{2 \times 850} = 14{,}706 \text{ lb. per sq. in.}$$

Hence, $S_t = 25{,}000 - 14{,}706 = 10{,}294$.

Cross-section of wires $= \frac{T_1}{S_t} = \frac{1}{4}\pi d^2 n$, or

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{4\, T_1}{\pi\, n\, S_t}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 1{,}684}{\pi \times 42 \times 10{,}294}} = .0704.$$

The diameter of the rope is, by formula **282,**

$$D = 9\, d = 9 \times .0704 = .6336, \text{ say } \frac{5}{8}''.$$

A recalculation taking into account the stress due to centrifugal force will not appreciably affect the result; hence, the diameter of the rope is $\frac{5}{8}''$. Ans. (*c*)

(*a*) Diameter of wires is, then,

$$\frac{5}{8} \div 9 = .625 \div 9 = .0694''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(*b*) Radius of pulley $= .0694 \times 850 = 58.99''$, say $59''$.

Diameter of pulley $= 59 \times 2 = 118'' = 9$ ft. $10''$, say 10 ft

Ans.

MACHINE DESIGN.

(QUESTIONS 1064–1078.)

(1064) (*a*) See Art. **2076.**

(*b*) $100 - 8 = 92\%$. See Art. **2076.**

(1065) The values of the various dimensions, as determined from the table of proportions in Art. **2111,** are as follows:

$$D = 8''.$$

$$d = 1\frac{3}{8}''.$$

$$a = 2 \times 1\frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{3}{4}''.$$

$$b = 1.5 \times 1\frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{1}{16}''.$$

$$c = 1\frac{3}{8}''.$$

$$e = .75 \times 1\frac{5}{8}'' = 1\frac{7}{32}''.$$

$$f = .2 \times 8 = 1.6'', \text{ say } 1\frac{5}{8}''.$$

$$g = \frac{7.125}{6} = 1.1875'' = 1\frac{3}{16}''.$$

$$h = \sqrt{\frac{100 \times 8^2 \times .7854 \times 6}{16.5 \times 36}} = 7.125'' = 7\frac{1}{8}''.$$

$$i = .26 \times 8 + .5'' = 2.58'', \text{ say } 2\frac{9}{16}''.$$

$$k = .075 \times 8 = .6'', \text{ say } \frac{5}{8}''.$$

$$l = \frac{7.125}{18} = 4'', \text{ say } \frac{3}{8}''.$$

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$m = \frac{3}{8}''$.

$n = \frac{13}{16}''$.

o must be greater than $a + h - \frac{1}{2}d$, see wrist-pin end of connecting-rod in Fig. 760. But $a = .75 \times .2 \times 8 + .125 = 1.325''$, say $1\frac{5}{16}''$, and

$$h = \frac{.5 \times \pi \times (.155 \times 8 + .0625)^2}{4\left[1.3 \times (.155 \times 8 + .0625) - .25\sqrt{2.5 \times \frac{\pi}{4}(.155 \times 8 + .0625)^2}\right]}$$

$= .53''$, say $\frac{17}{32}''$. Then $o = 1\frac{5}{16} + \frac{17}{32} - \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8} + \frac{7}{32}$ (assumed) $= 1\frac{1}{4}''$.

$p = .5 \times 1\frac{3}{8} = \frac{11}{16}''$.

$q = .75 \times 1\frac{3}{8} = \frac{33}{32}''$, say $1''$.

The student may use his own judgment to supply any dimensions not given.

(1066) See Art. **2076.**

(1067) Using formula **303,** and substituting values given,

$d = .0091\sqrt{p\,L\,B} = .0091\sqrt{120 \times 9 \times 16} = 1.2''$, say $1\frac{1}{4}''$. Ans.

(1068) The values of the various dimensions, as obtained from the table of proportions in Art. **2093,** are as follows:

$D = 20''$.

$d = 3''$.

$a = .18\sqrt{2 \times 20} - .1875'' = .9509''$, say $1''$.

$b = .45 \times 1'' = .45''$, say $\frac{7}{16}''$.

$c = .65 \times 1'' = .65''$, say $\frac{21}{32}''$.

$d' = 2 \times 3 = 6''$.

$e = \frac{.06 \times 20}{4} = .3''$, say $\frac{5}{16}''$.

$$f = 1'' - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}''.$$

$$g = .5 \times \frac{7}{8}'' = \frac{7}{16}''.$$

$$h = .2 \times 20 + 1.5 = 5\frac{1}{2}''.$$

$$i = 1'' - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}''.$$

$$k = \frac{1.4 \times 20}{4} = 7''.$$

$$n = .08\,(20 + 34) = 4.32, \text{ say } 4.$$

The student may use his own judgment to supply any dimensions not given.

(1069) See Art. **2083.** 160 ft. per sec. Ans.

(1070) Using formula **303,** and substituting the values given,

$d = .01\sqrt{p\,L\,B} = .01\sqrt{100 \times 6 \times 8\frac{1}{4}} = .7''$, say $\frac{3}{4}''$. Ans.

(1071) See Art. **2083.**

(1072) (*a*) By formula **300,**

$d = .0118 \times 12\sqrt{100} = 1.416''$, say $1\frac{7}{16}''$. Ans.

(*b*) By formula **301,**

$d = .038\sqrt[4]{12^2 \times 32^2 \times 100} = 2.355''$, say $2\frac{3}{8}''$. Ans.

(*c*) By Art. **2103,**

$d = \frac{4}{25}D = \frac{4 \times 12}{25} = 1.92''$, say $1\frac{15}{16}''$. Ans.

In formula **300,** the assumption is made that the rod is subjected to tension and compression only. In deriving formula **301,** the rod is treated as though it were a long column. In the formula given in Art. **2103,** the length of the rod is assumed to be twice the cylinder diameter, and the steam pressure is assumed to be 80 lb. per sq. in., neither of which is true in this case. The value obtained by formula **301** would be used in practice.

(1073) See Art. **2081.** Take the initial pressure as .92 of the boiler pressure, or as $100 \times .92 = 92$ lb. per sq. in., gauge, and $92 + 14.7 = 106.7$ lb. per sq. in., absolute.

By formula **292,** the real cut-off $= k = \dfrac{22}{22 + 106.7} = .171''$.

By formula **293,** $p_c = \dfrac{106.7 + 16}{2} = 61.35$ lb. per sq. in. = absolute pressure at end of compression. Now draw the theoretical indicator diagram, as shown in Fig. 96. Assume

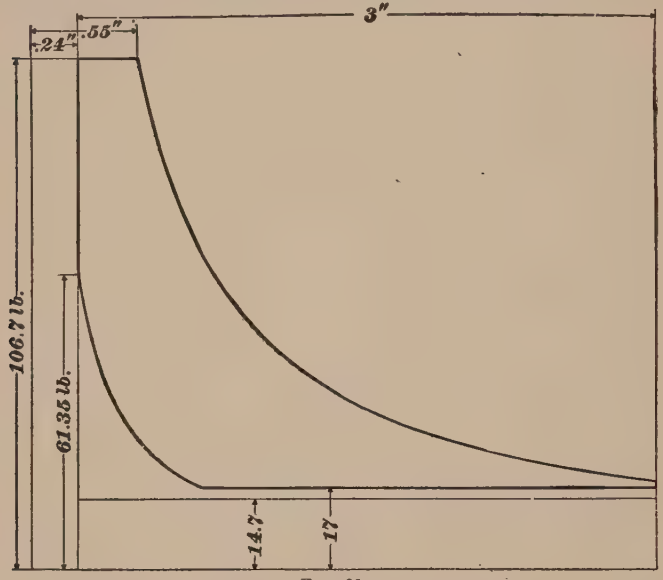

FIG. 96.

any convenient length (we have made the length 3″), also any convenient scale of pressures* (we have assumed 40 lb. = 1″), and then draw the diagram as described in Art. **2081.** Taking the clearance as 8%, the actual distance of the clearance line from the admission line $= 3 \times .08 = .24''$, as shown. The point of cut-off will, therefore, be $3.24 \times .171 = .554''$, say 55, from the clearance line. Since

* NOTE.—The student must use a different length of diagram, and a different scale of pressures, from that used here. We suggest that he use 4″ for the length of his diagram, and 48 lb. = 1 in. or 50 lb. = 1 in., for his scale of pressures.

the engine is non-condensing, the back pressure line is taken 17 lb. above the vacuum line. The apparent cut-off $= \frac{.55 - .24}{3} = .1 = \frac{1}{10}$, very nearly.

If the diagram has been correctly drawn, the M. E. P. ought to be 26 lb. per sq. in. Assuming that the actual M. E. P. is but .85 of the theoretical M. E. P. just found, the actual M. E. P. may be taken as $26 \times .85 = 22.1$, say 22 lb. per sq. in. Then, area of cylinder

$$A = \frac{33{,}000 \times 200}{22 \times 600} = 500 \text{ sq. in.},$$

$$\text{and diameter} = \sqrt{\frac{500}{.7854}} = 25.23''.$$

To avoid fractions, take the diameter as 25″. Then, the area of the piston will be $25^2 \times .7854 = 490.875$ sq. in., and the piston speed, $\frac{33{,}000 \times 200}{22 \times 490.875} = 611$ ft. per min.

Taking the stroke as 30″, the revolutions per minute will be $\frac{611 \times 12}{2 \times 30} = 122.2$ R. P. M.

Hence, we have for our data the following:

Size of engine, 25″ × 30″.
Initial pressure, 92 lb., gauge.
Back pressure, 2.3 lb., gauge.
Pressure at end of compression, 46.65 lb., gauge.
Apparent cut-off, $\frac{1}{10}$.
Mean effective pressure, 22 lb.
Revolutions per minute, 122.2.
Piston speed, 611 ft. per min.
Clearance, 8%.

} Ans

(1074) Applying formula **296** (see Art. **2088**),

$d = .34\,D + 2\frac{1}{2}'' = .34 \times 30 + 2\frac{1}{2}'' = 12.7''$, say $12\frac{3}{4}''$. Ans.

(1075) (*a*) By formula **300**,

$d = .0167\,D\sqrt{p} = .0167 \times 38\sqrt{100} = 6.346''$, say $6\frac{3}{8}''$. Ans.

(*b*) By formula **301**,

$$d = .04\sqrt[4]{D^2 l^2 p} = .04\sqrt[4]{38^2 \times 79^2 \times 100} = 6.928'', \text{ say } 6\frac{15}{16}''.$$

Ans.

(*c*) By Art. **2103**,

$$d = \frac{D}{6} = \frac{38}{6} = 6\frac{1}{3}'', \text{ say } 6\frac{5}{16}''. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

In absence of any further data in regard to the engine, the result obtained by formula **301** ought to be taken, for the reason that more conditions are included in the derivation of the formula.

(1076) See Art. **2079.**

(1077) See Art. **2080.**

(1078) The values of the various dimensions, as obtained from the table of proportions, in Art. **2090,** are as follows:

$$D = 24''.$$

$$R = 52 \div 2 = 26''.$$

$$d = .5 \times 24 = 12''.$$

$$a = 12''.$$

$$b = 1.75 \times 12 = 21''.$$

$$c = .045 \times 12 + .0625 = .6025'', \text{ say } \frac{5}{8}''.$$

$$d' = .28 \times 24 = 6.72'', \text{ say } 6\frac{3}{4}''.$$

$$e = \frac{1}{4}''.$$

$$f = .375 \times 17\frac{1}{4} = 6\frac{15}{32}'', \text{ say } 6\frac{1}{2}''.$$

$$g = \text{(by construction) } 17\frac{1}{4}''.$$

$$h = 1.35 \times 6\frac{3}{4} = 9.1125, \text{ say } 9\frac{1}{8}''.$$

$$i = 1.125 \times 12 = 13\frac{1}{2}''.$$

$$l = .26 \times 24 + .5 = 6.74'', \text{ say } 6\frac{3}{4}''.$$

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS.

(QUESTIONS 1079–1138.)

(1079) The end b; because in looking at that end the current circulates around the helix in an opposite direction to the hands of a watch. (Art. **2160.**)

(1080) (a) Negative. (Art. **2138.**)
(b) Negative. (Art. **2138.**)
(c) Positive. (Art. **2138.**)

(1081) By formula **311,** $C = \frac{E}{R}$, where C is the current in amperes flowing in a closed circuit, E is the total generated E. M. F. in volts, and R is the total resistance in ohms of the circuit. In this example, $E = 20$ volts and $R = 30 + 80 = 110$ ohms; hence, $C = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{20}{110} = .1818$ ampere. Ans.

(1082) Let A represent the first branch and B the second; then, $r_1 = 16.2$ ohms, $r_2 = 14.1$ ohms, and $C = 6.37$ amperes.

The current c_1, in branch A, is found by using formula **315;** substituting, gives $c_1 = \frac{Cr_2}{r_1 + r_2} = \frac{6.37 \times 14.1}{16.2 + 14.1} = 2.9643$ amperes. Ans.

The current c_2, in branch B, is found by using formula **316;** substituting, gives

$$c_2 = \frac{Cr_1}{r_1 + r_2} = \frac{6.37 \times 16.2}{16.2 + 14.1} = 3.4057 \text{ amperes.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1083) From formula **328,** $W = \text{H. P.} \times 746$, where H. P. is the horsepower and W is the power in watts. In this example, H. P. $= 2.33$ horsepower; hence, $W = \text{H. P.} \times 746 = 2.33 \times 746 = 1{,}738.18$ watts. Ans.

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(1084) (*a*) From Art. **2195** and formula **311,** $C = \frac{E'}{R'}$, where C is the current in amperes, E' is the difference of potential in volts between two points, and R' is the resistance in ohms between them. In this example, $E' = 58.4$ volts, and $R' = 2.3$ ohms; hence, $C = \frac{E'}{R'} = \frac{58.4}{2.3} =$ 25.3913 amperes. Ans.

(*b*) From formula **326,** $W = \frac{E^2}{R}$, where W is the power in watts, E is the E. M. F., or difference of potential in volts, and R is the resistance in ohms. In this example, $E = 58.4$ volts and $R = 2.3$ ohms; hence,

$$W = \frac{E^2}{R} = \frac{58.4^2}{2.3} = \frac{3,410.56}{2.3} = 1,482.8521 \text{ watts.}$$ Ans.

(*c*) By formula **327,** H. P. $= \frac{W}{746}$; by formula **326,** $W = \frac{E^2}{R}$; therefore (see Art. **2212**), H. P. $= \frac{E^2}{746\,R}$, where H. P. is the horsepower, E the E. M. F., or difference of potential in volts, and R the resistance in ohms.

Hence, H. P. $= \frac{58.4^2}{746 \times 2.3} = \frac{3,410.56}{1,715.8} = 1.9877$ horsepower. Ans.

(1085) Platinum, as it follows zinc in the list (Art. **2144**).

(1086) Towards the *east* (Art. **2157**).

(1087) By formula **313,** $E = C\,R$, where E is the total E. M. F. in volts developed in a closed circuit, C is the current in amperes flowing, and R is the total resistance in ohms of the circuit. In this example, $C = .75$ ampere, and $R = 17.2 + 8.2 + 11.3 = 36.7$ ohms; hence, $E = C\,R = .75 \times 36.7 = 27.525$ volts, the total E. M. F. developed in the battery.

By derivation from formula **313,** $E' = C\,R'$, where E' is the difference of potential in volts between two points, C is

the current in amperes flowing, and R' is the resistance in ohms between the two points.

Between c and b, $R' = 8.2$ ohms, and $C = .75$ ampere; hence, $E' = C R' = .75 \times 8.2 = 6.15$ volts. Ans.

Between b and a, $R' = 11.3$ ohms, and $C = .75$ ampere; hence, $E' = C R' = .75 \times 11.3 = 8.475$ volts. Ans.

Between a and c, the difference of potential is the difference of potential between a and b plus that between b and c, which is $8.475 + 6.15 = 14.625$ volts. Or, since the difference of potential between a and c is the available E. M. F. of the battery, when a current of .75 ampere is flowing, it can be calculated by using formula **314**, $E' = E - C r_i$, where E' is the available E. M. F., E is the total E. M. F. developed in the battery, C is the current flowing, and r_i is the internal resistance of the battery. In this case, $E = 27.525$ volts, $C = .75$ ampere, and $r_i = 17.2$ ohms; hence, $E' = E - C r_i = 27.525 - (.75 \times 17.2) = 14.625$ volts. Ans.

(1088) The sectional area of a wire .2 in. in diameter is $.7854 \times .2 \times .2 = .031416$ sq. in. or, nearly, .0314 sq. in.

Reduce the specific resistance in microhms to the resistance in ohms by dividing by 1,000,000 (Art. **2175**), which gives $\frac{.5921}{1{,}000{,}000} = .0000005921$ ohm; or, in other words, the resistance of a piece of silver one inch long, and whose sectional area is one square inch, is .0000005921 ohm. Next, from this resistance and length calculate the resistance of 1,000 feet of the silver with a sectional area of 1 sq. in. by using formula **306**, $r_2 = \frac{r_1 l_2}{l_1}$, where r_1 is the original resistance, r_2 is the resistance after the length of the conductor is changed, l_1 is the original length of the conductor, and l_2 is the changed length. In this example, $r_1 = .0000005921$ ohm, $l_1 = 1$ inch, and $l_2 = 1{,}000$ feet, or 12,000 inches Hence, by substituting, $r_2 = \frac{r_1 l_2}{l_1} = .0000005921 \times \frac{12{,}000}{1} =$ .0071052 ohm; that is, the resistance of 1,000 feet of silver having a sectional area of 1 sq. in. is .0071052 ohm. From this result calculate the resistance of 1,000 feet of the

silver when its sectional area is .0314 sq. in., by using formula **307**, $r_2 = \frac{r_1 a_1}{a_2}$, where r_1 is the original resistance, r_2 is the resistance after the sectional area has been changed, a_1 is the original area, and a_2 is the changed sectional area. At this stage of the example, $r_1 = .0071052$ ohm, $a_1 = 1$ sq. in., and $a_2 = .0314$ sq. in. Hence,

$$r_2 = \frac{.0071052 \times 1}{.0314} = .2262 \text{ ohm.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1089) By formula **313**, $E = C\ R$, where E is the total E. M. F. in volts developed in a closed circuit, C is the current in amperes flowing, and R is the total resistance in ohms of the circuit. In this example, $C = .127$ ampere, and $R = 36.2 + 21.7 = 57.9$ ohms. Hence, by substituting, $E = C\ R = .127 \times 57.9 = 7.3533$ volts. Ans.

(1090) By formula **319**, $Q = C\ t$, where Q is the quantity of electricity in coulombs which passes through a circuit, C is the current in amperes flowing in that circuit, and t is the time in seconds during which the current flows. In this example, $C = 8.32$ amperes, and $t = 2.25 \times 60 \times 60 = 8{,}100$ seconds. Hence, by substituting, $Q = C\ t = 8.32 \times 8{,}100 = 67{,}392$ coulombs. Ans.

(1091) By formula **324**, $W = C\ E$, where W is the power in watts, E is the E. M. F. in volts, and C is the current in amperes. In this example, $E = 112.5$ volts, and $C = 12.2$ amperes. Hence, by substituting, $W = C\ E = 12.2 \times 112.5 = 1{,}372.5$ watts. Ans.

(1092) By formula **317**, the joint resistance of a derived circuit of two branches in parallel, $R'' = \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 + r_2}$. In this case, $r_1 = 2.4$ and $r_2 = 987.3$; then their joint resistance in parallel, $R'' = \frac{2.4 \times 987.3}{2.4 + 987.3} = \frac{2{,}369.52}{989.7} = 2.3941$ ohms. Ans.

(1093) By formula **309**, $r_2 = r_1\ (1 + t\ k)$, where r_1 is the original resistance of a conductor, r_2 is the resistance

after a rise in temperature, k is the temperature coefficient, and t is the rise of temperature in degrees F. In this example, $r_1 = 43.2$ ohms, $t = 85 - 60 = 25°$ F., and $k = .002155$, from Table 60. Hence, by substituting, $r_2 = r_1 (1 + t\,k) = 43.2\ (1 + 25 \times .002155) = 43.2 \times 1.053875 = 45.5274$ ohms. Ans.

(1094) By formula **318,** the joint resistance of three conductors in parallel $R''' = \dfrac{r_1\, r_2\, r_3}{r_2\, r_3 + r_1\, r_2 + r_1\, r_3}$, where r_1, r_2, and r_3 are the separate resistances of the three conductors, respectively. In this example, let $r_1 = 37$ ohms, the resistance of A; $r_2 = 45$ ohms, the resistance of B, and $r_3 = 72$ ohms, the resistance of C. Substituting, gives

$$\frac{r_1\, r_2\, r_3}{r_2\, r_3 + r_1\, r_3 + r_1\, r_2} = \frac{37 \times 45 \times 72}{45 \times 72 + 37 \times 72 + 37 \times 45} = \frac{119{,}880}{7{,}569} =$$

15.8383 ohms, the joint resistance of the three conductors A, B, and C, connected in parallel. Ans.

(1095) By formula **313,** $E = C\,R$, where E is the total E. M. F. in volts developed within a closed circuit, C is the current in amperes, and R is the total resistance in ohms of the circuit. In this example, $C = 2.73$ amperes, and $R = 49.3$ ohms; hence, by substituting, $E = C\,R = 2.73 \times 49.3 = 134.589$ volts. Ans.

(1096) From Art. **2174,** the joint resistance of several conductors connected in series is equal to the sum of their separate resistances; hence, in this example, the joint resistance of the four conductors A, B, C, and D, in series, is $3 + 19 + 72 + 111 = 205$ ohms. Ans.

(1097) (*a*) By formula **312,** $R = \dfrac{E}{C}$, where R is the total resistance in ohms of a closed circuit, E is the total E. M. F. in volts developed, and C is the current in amperes flowing in the circuit. In this example, $E = 28.2$ volts, and $C = 5.2$ amperes; hence, $R = \dfrac{28.2}{5.2} = 5.423$ ohms. Ans.

(*b*) The total resistance of a closed circuit, Art. **2191,** is equal to the sum of the internal and external resistances.

Since, in this example, the external resistance is 7 times the internal, and their sum is 5.423, let $\frac{1}{8}$ of the total resistance represent the internal, and, therefore, $\frac{7}{8}$ of the total resistance represents the external resistance. Hence, $\frac{1}{8} \times 5.423 = .677875$ ohm, the internal resistance. Ans.

And $\frac{7}{8} \times 5.423 = 4.745125$ ohms, the external resistance. Ans.

(1098) We here use formula **321,** $J = C^2 R t$, where J is the work in joules, C is the current in amperes, R is the resistance in ohms, and t is the time in seconds. In this case $C = 14.2$ amperes, $R = 8$ ohms, $t = 4,500$ seconds. Then, the work done $= 14.2 \times 14.2 \times 8 \times 4,500 = 7,259,040$ joules. Ans.

(1099) By formula **310,** $r_2 = \frac{r_1}{1 + t k}$, where r_1 is the original resistance of a conductor, r_2 is the resistance after its temperature has fallen, t is the fall of temperature in degrees F., and k is the temperature coefficient. In this example, $r_1 = 214$ ohms, $t = 82 - 50 = 32°$ F., and $k = .002094$, from Table 60. Hence,

$$r_2 = \frac{r_1}{1 + t k} = \frac{214}{1 + 32 \times .002094} = \frac{214}{1.067008} = 200.5608 \text{ ohms.}$$

Ans.

(1100) From Art. **2206,** the separate resistance of any branch of a derived circuit is equal to the difference of potential between where all the branches divide and where they unite, divided by the current in that branch.

Hence, the separate resistance of branch A is $\frac{11.6}{6.7} = 1.7313$ ohms. Ans.

The separate resistance of branch B is $\frac{11.6}{4.9} = 2.3673$ ohms. Ans.

(1101) By formula **312,** $R = \frac{E}{C}$, where R is the total resistance in ohms of a closed circuit, E is the total E. M. F. in volts developed in the circuit, and C is the current in amperes flowing in the circuit. In this example, $E = 22.4$

volts, and $C = .43$ ampere; hence, $R = \frac{E}{C} = \frac{22.4}{.43} = 52.093$ ohms, the total resistance of the circuit. Since the total resistance of a closed circuit is equal to the sum of the external and internal resistances, the external resistance must be the difference between the total resistance and the internal resistance. Hence, the external resistance $= 52.093 - 13.4 =$ 38.693 ohms. Ans.

(1102) By transposition of terms in formula **319,** $C = \frac{Q}{t}$, where C is the current in amperes, Q is the quantity of electricity in coulombs, and t is the time in seconds. In this example, $Q = 368{,}422$ coulombs, and $t = 4.5 \times 60 \times 60 =$ 16,200 seconds; hence, $C = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{368{,}422}{16{,}200} = 22.7421$ amperes. Ans.

(1103) By formula **321,** $J = C^2 R t$, where J is the work done in joules, C is the current in amperes, R is the resistance in ohms, and t is the time in seconds. In this example, $C = 2.4$ amperes, $R = 45$ ohms, and $t = 3{,}000$ seconds. Then the electrical work done $= 2.4 \times 2.4 \times 45 \times 3{,}000 = 777{,}600$ joules. By formula **323,** the mechanical work done $=$ F. P. $= .7373 J = .7373 \times 777{,}600 = 573{,}324.48$ foot-pounds. Ans.

(1104) By formula **327,** H. P. $= \frac{W}{746}$; by formula **324,** $W = CE$; therefore (see Art. **2212**), H. P. $= \frac{E\,C}{746}$, where H. P. is the horsepower, E is the E. M. F. in volts, and C is the current in amperes. In this example, $E = 525$ volts, and $C = 12.5$ amperes; hence,

$$\text{H. P.} = \frac{E\,C}{746} = \frac{525 \times 12.5}{746} = 8.7969 \text{ horsepower.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1105) (*a*) By formula **325,** $W = C^2 R$, where W is the power in watts, C is the current in amperes, and R is the resistance in ohms. In this example, $C = 110$ amperes, and $R = 4.2$ ohms; hence, $W = C^2 R = 110^2 \times 4.2 = 50{,}820$ watts. Ans.

(*b*) By formula **327**, H. P. $= \frac{W}{746}$, where H. P. is the horsepower, and W is the power in watts. In this example, $W = 50{,}820$ watts; hence,

$$\text{H.P.} = \frac{W}{746} = \frac{50{,}820}{746} = 68.1233 \text{ horsepower.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1106) The diagram, Fig. 97, shows the connections of the battery and galvanometer circuits to the circular type of resistance box for measuring unknown resistances by the Wheatstone's bridge method The upper balance arm, Art. **2184**, of the bridge includes the resistance coils from *c* to *a*, the lower balance arm includes the coils from *a* to *d*, and the adjustable arm includes the coils from *d* to *b*. One pole of the battery *B* is connected to the junction of the two balance arms; the other to the junction of the adjustable arm and the unknown resistance *X*. One terminal of the galvanometer *G* is connected to the junction of the lower balance arm and the adjustable arm; the other to the junction of the upper balance arm and the unknown resistance.

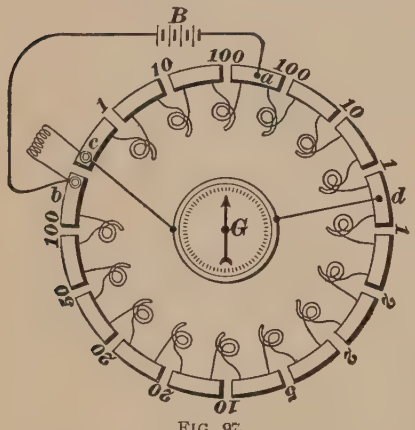

FIG. 97.

(1107) By formula **306**, the changed resistance for variation in length, $r_2 = \frac{r_1 l_2}{l_1}$, where r_1 is the original resistance, l_1 is the original length, and l_2 is the changed length. In this case, $r_1 = 1$ ohm, $l_1 = 1{,}000$ feet, and $l_2 = 2{,}000$ feet. Then, the changed resistance $r_2 = \frac{1 \times 2{,}000}{1{,}000} = 2$ ohms. The next operation is to determine the resistance of the wire when its sectional area is changed. A round wire

.1″ in diameter has a sectional area of $.1^2 \times .7854 = .007854$ sq. in., and a square wire .1″ on a side has a sectional area of $.1 \times .1 = .01$ sq. in. By formula **307,** $r_2 = \frac{r_1 a_1}{a_2}$, where r_1 is the original resistance of a conductor, r_2 is the resistance after its sectional area is changed, a_1 is the original sectional area, and a_2 is the changed sectional area. At this stage of the example, $r_1 = 2$ ohms, $a_1 = .007854$ sq. in., and $a_2 = .01$ sq. in. Hence, $r_2 = \frac{r_1 a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2 \times .007854}{.01} = 1.5708$ ohms. Ans.

(1108) By formula **327,** H. P. $= \frac{W}{746}$, where H. P. is the horsepower, and W is the power in watts. In this example, $W = 54{,}200$ watts; hence, H. P. $= \frac{W}{746} = \frac{54{,}200}{746} =$ 72.6541 horsepower. Ans.

(1109) The sectional area of a round column .04 in. in diameter is $.04^2 \times .7854 = .00125664$ sq. in., or .001257 sq. in., nearly.

Reduce the specific resistance in microhms to the resistance in ohms by dividing by 1,000,000, Art. **2175,** which gives $\frac{37.15}{1{,}000{,}000} = .00003715$ ohm; or, in other words, the resistance of a quantity of mercury 1 in. long, and whose sectional area is 1 sq. in., is .00003715 ohm. Next, from this resistance and length, calculate the resistance of a column of mercury 72.3″ high, with a sectional area of 1 sq. in. by using formula **306,** $r_2 = \frac{r_1 l_2}{l_1}$, where r_1 is the original resistance of a conductor, r_2 is the resistance after its length has been changed, l_1 is its original length, and l_2 is its changed length. In this example, $r_1 = .00003715$ ohm, $l_1 = 1''$, and $l_2 = 72.3$ inches. Hence, $r_2 = \frac{r_1 l_2}{l_1} = \frac{.00003715 \times 72.3}{1} = .002685945$, or .002686 ohm, nearly; or,

in other words, the resistance of a column of mercury 72.3″ high, having a sectional area of 1 sq. in. is .002686 ohm. From this result calculate the resistance of the column when its sectional area is .001257 sq. in., by using formula **307**, $r_2 = \frac{r_1 a_1}{a_2}$, where r_1 is the original resistance, r_2 is the resistance after the sectional area has been changed, a_1 is the original sectional area, and a_2 is the changed sectional area. At this stage of the example, $r_1 = .002686$ ohm, $a_1 = 1$ sq. in., and $a_2 = .001257$ sq. in. Hence,

$$r_2 = \frac{r_1 a_1}{a_2} = \frac{.002686 \times 1}{.001257} = 2.1368 \text{ ohms.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1110) By formula **311**, $C = \frac{E}{R}$, where C is the current in amperes flowing in a closed circuit, E is the total E. M. F. in volts generated, and R is the total resistance in ohms of the circuit. Since the total resistance of a closed circuit is the sum of the external and internal circuits, $R = 33 + 30 = 63$ ohms, and $E = 45$ volts; hence, $C = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{45}{63} = .7143$ ampere. Ans.

(1111) In Fig. 28, question No. 1111, the reading of the voltmeter gives the total E. M. F. of the battery. Hence, after the connections are made, as shown in Fig. 29, question No. 1111, there is a closed circuit in which the total E. M. F. developed is 24.4 volts, and through which a current of .8 ampere is flowing. By formula **312**, $R = \frac{E}{C}$, where R is the total resistance in ohms of a closed circuit, E is the total E. M. F. in volts developed, and C is the current in amperes flowing. In this example, $E = 24.4$ volts, and $C = .8$ ampere; hence, $R = \frac{E}{C} = \frac{24.4}{.8} = 30.5$ ohms, the total resistance of the circuit.

From the reading of the voltmeter, after the connections are made as shown in Fig. 29, it will be seen that when a current of .8 ampere flows through the external resistance

from b to a, through R, there is a drop or loss of potential of 18 volts. By formula **312,** $R' = \frac{E'}{C}$, where R' is the resistance of a conductor, E' is the drop or loss of potential in that conductor, and C is the current in amperes flowing through it. In this case, $E' = 18$ volts, and $C = .8$ ampere; hence, $R' = \frac{E'}{C} = \frac{18}{.8} = 22.5$ ohms, the resistance of the external circuit from b to a, through the resistance R. Ans.

Since the total resistance of a closed circuit is the sum of the external and internal resistances, Art. **2191,** the internal resistance must be the difference between the total and external resistances. Hence, $30.5 - 22.5 = 8$ ohms, the internal resistance of the battery B. Ans.

(1112) By formula **324,** $W = C\,E$, where W is the power in watts, E is the E. M. F., or difference of potential in volts, and C is the current in amperes. In this example, $E = 510$ volts, and $C = 24.3$ amperes; hence, $W = 510 \times 24.3 = 12{,}393$ watts. Ans.

(1113) Referring to Art. **2187,** the total E. M. F. developed by connecting several cells in series is equal to the E. M. F. of one cell multiplied by the number of cells; hence, the E. M. F. of one of the groups of 6 cells is $6 \times 1.5 = 9$ volts. In the same article it is stated that connecting cells in multiple, or parallel, does not change the E. M. F. between the main conductors. In this case each group of six cells can be considered as one large cell developing an E. M. F. of 9 volts, and, consequently, the E. M. F. of the four groups connected in multiple, or parallel, is 9 volts, which would be the E. M. F. indicated by a voltmeter, connected to the main conductors C and C', as shown in Fig. 30, question No. 1113. Ans.

(1114) By formula **327,** H. P. $= \frac{W}{746}$; by formula **324,** $W = C\,E$; therefore (see Art. **2212**), H. P. $= \frac{E\,C}{746}$,

where H. P. is the horsepower, E is the E. M. F. in volts and C is the current in amperes. In this example, $E =$ 250 volts, and $C = 65.7$ amperes; hence, H. P. $= \frac{EC}{746} = \frac{250 \times 65.7}{746} = \frac{16{,}425}{746} = 22.0174$ horsepower. Ans.

(1115) In Art. **2157** it is stated that when a compass is placed under a conductor in which an electric current is flowing from the south to the north, the north pole of the compass needle tends to point towards the west, and if the direction of the current in the conductor is reversed, the north pole will point towards the east. Since, in this example, the north pole of the needle tends to point towards the east, the current must be flowing *from* the north *to* the south.

(1116) End a; since (Art. **2160**), in looking at the face of the end a, the current circulates around the core in the same direction as the movement of the hands of a watch.

(1117) Attract one another; since (Art. **2138**), a positive charge is developed upon the ivory when rubbed with silk, and a negative charge upon sealing-wax when rubbed with fur; and from Art. **2137,** electrified bodies with dissimilar charges are mutually attractive.

(1118) The exposed end of the iron; since, from Art. **2144,** the iron forms the positive element of the cell, and, from Art. **2143,** the pole, or electrode, attached to the exposed end of a voltaic element is always of opposite sign to the element itself.

(1119) From Art. **2152,** iron and its alloys, nickel, cobalt, manganese, oxygen, cerium, and chromium.

(1120) Towards the south pole, since, from Art. **2151,** unlike poles attract one another.

(1121) Towards the north pole, since, from Art. **2151,** unlike poles attract one another.

(1122) *From* the north *to* the south, since, from Art. **2157,** the north pole of a compass needle tends to point to-

wards the east when the compass is placed over a conductor in which the current is flowing from the south to the north; and, by reversing the direction of the current in the conductor, the north pole of the needle tends to point towards the west, and the south pole towards the east.

(1123) The current should enter the wire at end b; since (Art. **2160**), in looking at the face of the south pole of the magnet, the current should circulate around the core in the direction of motion of the hands of a watch.

(1124) By formula **306**, $r_2 = \frac{r_1 l_2}{l_1}$, where r_1 is the original resistance of a conductor, r_2 is the resistance after its length has been changed, l_1 is the original length, and l_2 is its changed length. In this example, $r_1 = 100.8$ ohms, $l_1 = (112 \times 12) + 6 = 1{,}350$ inches, $l_2 = 11.7$ inches. Hence,

$$r_2 = \frac{r_1 l_2}{l_1} = \frac{100.8 \times 11.7}{1{,}350} = .8736 \text{ ohm.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1125) By formula **308**, $r_2 = \frac{r_1 D^2}{d^2}$, where r_1 is the original resistance of a round conductor, r_2 is the resistance after its diameter has been changed, D is its original diameter, and d is its changed diameter. In this example, $r_1 = 86.5$ ohms, $D = .1$ inch, and $d = .02$ inch; hence, $r_2 = \frac{r_1 D^2}{d^2} = \frac{86.5 \times .1^2}{.02^2} = \frac{86.5 \times .01}{.0004} = 2{,}162.5$ ohms. Ans.

(1126) By formula **309**, $r_2 = r_1 (1 + t\,k)$, where r_1 is the original resistance of a conductor, r_2 is the resistance after its temperature has risen, k is the temperature coefficient, and t is the number of degrees rise Fahrenheit. In this example, $r_1 = 91.8$ ohms, $t = 72 - 45 = 27$ degrees, and $k = .000244$, from Table 60. Hence, $r_2 = r_1 (1 + t\,k) = 91.8\ (1 + 27 \times .000244) = 91.8 \times 1.006588 = 92.4048$ ohms. Ans.

(1127) By formula **310**, $r_2 = \frac{r_1}{1 + t\,k}$, where r_1 is the original resistance of a conductor, r_2 is the resistance after its temperature has fallen, t is the number of degrees

fall Fahrenheit, and k is the temperature coefficient of the material. In this example, $r_1 = .144$ ohm, $t = 87 - 41 =$ 46 degrees Fahrenheit, and $k = .002155$, from Table 60. Hence,

$$r_2 = \frac{r_1}{1 + t\,k} = \frac{.144}{1 + 46 \times .002155} = \frac{.144}{1.09913} = .131 \text{ ohm.}$$

Ans.

(1128) First reduce the specific resistance in microhms to the resistance in ohms by dividing by 1,000,000, Art. **2175,** which gives $\frac{3.565}{1{,}000{,}000} = .000003565$ ohm; or, in other words, the resistance of a block of platinum one inch long, and whose sectional area is one square inch, is .000003565 ohm. Next, from this resistance and length, calculate the resistance of 126 feet of platinum with a sectional area of 1 sq. in., by using formula **306,** $r_2 = \frac{r_1 l_2}{l_1}$, where r_1 is the original resistance of a conductor, r_2 is the resistance after its length has been changed, l_1 is the original length of the conductor, and l_2 is its changed length. In this example, $r_1 = .000003565$ ohm, $l_1 = 1$ inch, and $l_2 = 126 \times 12 = 1{,}512$ inches. Hence,

$$r_2 = \frac{r_1 l_2}{l_1} = \frac{.000003565 \times 1{,}512}{1} = .005390280 \text{ ohm;}$$

that is, the resistance of 126 feet of platinum having a sectional area of 1 sq. in. is .00539 ohm, nearly. From this result calculate the resistance of 126 feet of platinum when its sectional area $= .1^2 \times .7854 = .007854$ sq. in., by using formula **307,** $r_2 = \frac{r_1 a_1}{a_2}$, where r_1 is the original resistance of a conductor, r_2 is the resistance after its sectional area is changed, a_1 is its original sectional area, and a_2 is its changed sectional area. At this stage of the example, $r_1 = .00539$ ohm, $a_1 =$ 1 sq. in., $a_2 = .007854$ sq. in. Hence, $r_2 = \frac{.00539 \times 1}{.007854} =$ .6863 ohm. Ans.

(1129) From Art. **2184,** the fundamental equation of the Wheatstone's bridge is $X = \frac{M}{N} \times P$, where X is the

unknown resistance, M is the resistance of the upper balance arm, N is the resistance of the lower balance arm, and P is the resistance of the adjustable arm. It will be seen from the connections of the battery and galvanometer circuits in the diagram that the coils lying between c and a form the upper balance arm of the bridge, and, hence, in this example, $M = 1$ ohm; the coils between a and d form the lower balance arm, and, hence, $N = 100$ ohms; the coils between d and b form the adjustable arm, and, hence, $P = 500 + 200 + 20 + 2 + 1 = 723$ ohms. Substituting these values in the fundamental equation, gives

$$X = \frac{M}{N} \times P = \frac{1}{100} \times 723 = 7.23 \text{ ohms.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1130) By formula **311,** $C = \frac{E}{R}$, where C is the current in amperes flowing in a closed circuit, E is the total E. M. F. in volts developed in the circuit, and R is the total resistance in ohms of the circuit. In this example, $E = 36$ volts, and $R = 24 + 18 = 42$ ohms; since, Art. **2191,** the total resistance of a closed circuit is the sum of the internal and external resistances. Hence, $C = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{36}{42} =$ .8571 ampere. Ans.

(1131) By formula **312,** $R = \frac{E}{C}$, where R is the total resistance in ohms of a closed circuit, E is the total E.M.F. in volts developed in the circuit, and C is the current in amperes flowing through the circuit. In this example, $E =$ 12.6 volts, and $C = 2.7$ amperes; hence, $R = \frac{E}{C} = \frac{12.6}{2.7} =$ 4.6667 ohms. Ans.

(1132) By formula **313,** $E = CR$, where E is the total E. M. F. in volts developed in a closed circuit, C is the current in amperes flowing through the circuit, and R is the total resistance of the circuit. In this example, $C =$ .8 ampere, and $R = 31.5 + 11 = 42.5$ ohms, since, Art.

2191, the total resistance of a closed circuit is the sum of the internal and external resistances. Hence, $E = CR = .8 \times 42.5 = 34$ volts. Ans.

(1133) By formula **313,** $E' = C R'$, where E' is the difference of potential in volts between two points in a circuit, C is the current in amperes flowing through the circuit, and R' is the resistance of the circuit between the two points. In this example, $C = .12$ ampere, and $R' = 204$ ohms; hence, $E' = C R' = .12 \times 204 = 24.48$ volts. Ans.

(1134) (*a*) By formula **312,** $R' = \frac{E'}{C}$, where R' is the total resistance in ohms between two points in a circuit, E' is the drop or loss of potential in volts between the two points, and C is the current in amperes flowing in the circuit. In this example, the two conductors leading to and from the receptive device can be considered as in series, forming one single conductor 1,200 feet in length, in which the drop or loss of potential is 10% of 250 volts, or $.10 \times 250 = 25$ volts; that is, $E' = 25$ volts. Since, $C = 80$ amperes, then, $R' = \frac{E'}{C} = \frac{25}{80} = .3125$ ohm; or, in other words, the sum of the resistances of two conductors which transmit a current of 80 amperes to and from the receptive device with a loss of 25 volts is .3125 ohm. Ans.

(*b*) The resistance per foot of any conductor is found by dividing its total resistance by its length in feet. Assume the two conductors leading to and from the receptive device to be one single conductor 1,200 feet in length, and offering a resistance of .3125 ohm; hence, its resistance per foot is

$$\frac{.3125}{1{,}200} = .00026 \text{ ohm.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1135) By formula **311,** $C = \frac{E}{R}$, where C is the current in amperes flowing in a closed circuit, E is the total E. M. F. in volts developed in the circuit, and R is the total resistance in ohms of the circuit. In this example, $E = 24$ volts, and $R = 8.1 + 15.9 = 24$ ohms, since, Art.

2191, the total resistance of a closed circuit is the sum of the internal and external resistances. Hence,

$$C = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{24}{24} = 1 \text{ ampere.}$$

By formula **314,** $E' = E - C r_i$, where E' is the available, or external, E. M. F. in volts of a battery or other electric source in a closed circuit, E is the total E. M. F. in volts developed in the source, C is the current in amperes flowing through the circuit, and r_i is the internal resistance of the battery or electric source. In this example, $E = 24$ volts, $C = 1$ ampere, and $r_i = 8.1$ ohms. Hence, $E' = E - C r_i = 24 - (8.1 \times 1) = 15.9$ volts. Ans.

(1136) Let A represent the first branch, and B the second; then $r_1 = 1.2$ ohms, $r_2 = 2.2$ ohms, and $C = 45$ amperes.

The current c_1 in branch A will then be found by substituting these values in formula **315,** which gives

$$c_1 = \frac{C r_2}{r_1 + r_2} = \frac{45 \times 2.2}{1.2 + 2.2} = \frac{99}{3.4} = 29.1176 \text{ amperes.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Since the sum of the currents in the two branches is 45 amperes, the current in branch B is, therefore, the difference between 45 amperes and the current in branch A, or $45 - 29.1176 = 15.8824$ amperes. Ans.

(1137) By formula **317,** the joint resistance of two conductors connected in parallel is equal to the product of their separate resistances divided by their sum, or $\frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 + r_2}$, where r_1 and r_2 are the separate resistances of the two branches. In this example, $r_1 = 45$ ohms, and $r_2 = 63$ ohms. Hence, $\frac{45 \times 63}{45 + 63} = 26.25$ ohms, the joint resistance of the two conductors connected in parallel.

(1138) From Art. **2203,** the joint resistance of three conductors connected in parallel is given by formula **318,** $R''' = \frac{r_1 r_2 r_3}{r_2 r_3 + r_1 r_3 + r_1 r_2}$, where r_1, r_2, and r_3 are the separate

resistances of the three conductors, respectively. In this example, let $r_1 = 414$ ohms, $r_2 = 810$ ohms, and $r_3 = 1{,}206$ ohms. Then, the joint resistance of the three conductors A, B, and C when connected in parallel is

$$\frac{r_1 r_2 r_3}{r_2 r_3 + r_1 r_3 + r_1 r_2} = \frac{414 \times 810 \times 1{,}206}{810 \times 1{,}206 + 414 \times 1{,}206 + 414 \times 810} =$$

$$\frac{404{,}420{,}040}{976{,}860 + 499{,}284 + 335{,}340} = \frac{404{,}420{,}040}{1{,}811{,}484} = 223.2534 \text{ ohms}$$

Ans.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS.

(QUESTIONS 1139–1188.)

(1139) By formula **329,** $E = \frac{2\,N\,S\,n}{10^8}$. In this example, $N = 6{,}250{,}000$ lines of force, $S = 100$ outside, or face, wires in series, for if 200 turns were wound around the core, there would be 200 outside, or face, wires, and, from Art. **2236,** one-half would be connected in series, and $n = \frac{1{,}200}{60}$ revolutions per second. Substituting these values in above formula gives $E = \frac{2\,N\,S\,n}{10^8} = \frac{2 \times 6{,}250{,}000 \times 100 \times 1{,}200}{100{,}000{,}000 \times 60} =$ 250 volts. Ans.

(1140) From Art. **2249,** it will be seen that the current in the shunt field of a dynamo is equal to the difference of potential between the brushes divided by the resistance of the shunt field circuit, or $C_s = \frac{E}{R_s}$. In this example, $E =$ 220 volts, and $R_s = 440$ ohms; hence, $C_s = \frac{E}{R_s} = \frac{220}{440} = .5$ ampere. Ans.

(1141) See Arts. **2226** and **2227.**

(1142) In Art. **2214,** it is stated that a current will be induced in a closed coil or circuit when there is a change in the number of lines of force passing through that coil or circuit. In this case, as the magnetic field is uniform, there is no change in the number of lines of force passing through the coil C when it is moved from its original position to the position C', as shown by the dotted outlines; and, hence, no current will flow around the ring.

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(1143) Use formula **333.** In order to determine the result in watts, it is necessary to reduce all quantities to the same units; hence, the first operation is to reduce the input from horsepower to watts. From Art. **2212,** one horsepower is equivalent to 746 watts; therefore, the input = 18 × 746 = 13,428 watts. And, by formula **333,** the output

$$O = \frac{13{,}428 \times 88}{100} = 11{,}816.64 \text{ watts.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1144) In this example, it is first necessary to determine the input in watts. By formula **332,** the input $I = \frac{100 \times 17{,}500}{87.5} = 20{,}000$ watts. As in Art. **2277,** it will be seen that the watts lost in field coils are equal to the input in watts multiplied by the per cent. loss and divided by 100. Hence, the loss $= \frac{20{,}000 \times 2.6}{100} = 520$ watts. Ans.

(1145) In Art. **2280,** $C_s = \frac{E_e}{r_s}$. In this example, $C_s = \frac{110}{55} = 2$ amperes. By formula **324,** the watts lost in the shunt circuit are equal to the difference of potential between the terminals of that circuit multiplied by the current in amperes flowing through the circuit; or, $W = E \times C$. Substituting, we have $W = 110 \times 2 = 220$ watts. Ans.

(1146) See Art. **2227** and Art. **2232.**

(1147) From Ohm's law, the resistance of the field circuit is equal to the difference of potential between the brushes divided by the current in the field circuit. Let E_e be the difference of potential between the brushes of the dynamo, C_1 be the strength of current when the resistance is all in circuit, and C_2 be the strength of current when the resistance is cut out, or short-circuited. If r_1 represents the resistance of the field circuit, including that of the rheostat, then $r_1 = \frac{E_e}{C_1} = \frac{360}{1.5} = 240$ ohms; and if r_2 represents the resistance of the field circuit when the resistance of the rheostat

has been cut out, or short-circuited, then $r_2 = \frac{E_e}{C_2} = \frac{360}{1.8} =$ 200 ohms. Hence, the amount of resistance which was cut out, or short-circuited, in the rheostat is the difference between these two resistances, or $240 - 200 = 40$ ohms. Ans.

(1148) Use formula **332.** In this example, the input $= \frac{100 \times 65{,}000}{90.5} = 71{,}823.2044$ watts. Since one horsepower equals 746 watts, then 71,823.2044 watts equal $\frac{71{,}823.2044}{746} =$ 96.2778 horsepower. Ans.

(1149) If the current circulates in the direction indicated by the arrow-heads, *neither* pole-piece will be a north pole; for, by applying the rule given in Art. **2160,** it will be seen that the north pole of one field coil is opposite the south pole of the other, and the lines of force circulate around the magnets without passing through the armature. If the winding of the right-hand coil were reversed, its top would be a north pole, and the top of the left-hand coil being also north, the pole-piece P would become a north consequent pole.

(1150) See Arts. **2232** and **2234.**

(1151) In this example, it is first necessary to change the input from horsepower to watts. Since one horsepower is equivalent to 746 watts, then 10 horsepower are equivalent to $10 \times 746 = 7{,}460$ watts. Then, by formula **330,** the efficiency $\mathbf{E} = \frac{6{,}341 \times 100}{7{,}460} = 85$ per cent. Ans.

(1152) From b to a through the conductor; for, by applying the thumb-and-finger rule given in Art. **2221,** as indicated, it will be seen that the middle finger is pointing towards a from b.

(1153) In this example, it is first necessary to find the input in watts. In this example, the output = 11,900 watts, and the per cent. efficiency = 85. Then, by formula **332,** the input $= \frac{100 \times 11{,}900}{85} = 14{,}000$ watts input. As in Art.

2277, the watts lost are found by multiplying the input by the per cent. loss and dividing by 100. Hence, $\frac{14{,}000 \times 1.8}{100} = 252$ watts lost in core by eddy currents and hysteresis. Ans.

(1154) (*a*) See Art. **2241.** (*b*) See Art. **2238.**

(1155) According to Art. **2283** and formula **325,** $W_i = C^2 r_i$. In this example, $C = 120$ amperes, and $r_i = .040$ ohm; hence, $W_i = 120^2 \times .040 = 576$ watts. Ans.

(1156) From example 1155, the normal output from the dynamo is 120 amperes at 125 volts, or $120 \times 125 = 15{,}000$ watts. The next step is to determine the input at this output when the efficiency is 75%. By formula **332,** the input in this case is $\frac{100 \times 15{,}000}{75} = 20{,}000$ watts. From example 1155, there are 576 watts lost in the armature due to its resistance, and, from Art. **2285,** the loss in the armature due to its resistance is $\frac{576 \times 100}{20{,}000} = 2.88\%$. Ans.

(1157) See Arts. **2289** and **2290.**

(1158) Under Field Losses, in Art. **2279,** the watts lost in the series coils is found by using formula **325,** where $W = C^2 R$. In this example, $C = 40$ amperes, and $R = .04$ ohm; hence, $W = 40^2 \times .04 = 40 \times 40 \times .04 = 64$ watts, which represents the loss in the series coils. The watts lost in the shunt coil is given by formula **326,** where $W = \frac{E^2}{R}$. In this case, $E = 550$ volts, and $R = 550$ ohms; hence, $W = \frac{E^2}{R} = \frac{550 \times 550}{550} = 550$ watts, which is the loss in the shunt field. The total loss in the fields of a compound dynamo is equal to the sum of the losses in the series and shunt coils. Hence, the total loss in this case is $64 + 550 = 614$ watts. Ans.

(1159) P' is the south consequent pole of the field, since, from the rule in Art. **2160,** in looking through the coils c and d from a position near P', the current is circula-

ting around the field cores in the same direction as the movements of the hands of a watch; while, on the contrary, in looking through the coils a and b from a position near P, the current is circulating around the upper field cores in a direction opposite to the movements of the hands of a watch.

(1160) See Art. **2242.**

(1161) From Art. **2277,** the total loss in a dynamo is the sum of the separate losses; hence, in this example, the total loss in watts is $356 + 178 + 263 + 423 + 50 = 1{,}270$ watts. From Art. **2272,** the input to the dynamo in this case is $15{,}000 + 1{,}270 = 16{,}270$ watts. By formula **330** the efficiency $\mathsf{E} = \dfrac{15{,}000 \times 100}{16{,}270} = 92.1942\%$ at this output. Ans.

(1162) From example 1161, the loss in mechanical friction is 356 watts, and the input is 16,270 watts; hence (see Art. **2285**), the per cent. loss is $\dfrac{356 \times 100}{16{,}270} = 2.1881\,\%$. Ans. (*a*).

From example 1161, the loss in the core by eddy currents and hysteresis is 178 watts, and the input is 16,270 watts; hence (see Art. **2285**), the per cent. loss is $\dfrac{178 \times 100}{16{,}270} = 1.094\,\%$. Ans. (*b*).

From example 1161, the loss in the field coils is 263 watts, and the input is 16,270 watts; hence, the per cent. loss is $\dfrac{263 \times 100}{16{,}270} = 1.6165\,\%$. Ans. (*c*).

From example 1161, the loss in the armature $(C^2 r) =$ 423 watts, and the input is 16,270 watts; hence, the per cent. loss is $\dfrac{423 \times 100}{16{,}270} = 2.5999\,\%$. Ans. (*d*).

From example 1161, the sum of the separate losses is 1,270 watts, and this is the difference between the input and the output; the input is 16,270 watts; then, by formula **331,** the total per cent. loss $L = \dfrac{100 \times 1{,}270}{16{,}270} = 7.8058\,\%$. Ans. (*e*).

(1163) From Art. **2235,** it will be seen that the electromotive force generated in an armature is proportional to the speed, other conditions and quantities remaining unchanged. Hence, in this example, if E represents the electromotive force which is generated when the armature is driven at 1,400 revolutions per minute, then, by proportion, $440 : E :: 1{,}200 : 1{,}400$, or $E \times 1{,}200 = 440 \times 1{,}400$; therefore, $E = \frac{440 \times 1{,}400}{1{,}200} = 513\frac{1}{3}$ volts. Ans.

(1164) See Art. **2286,** and those following.

(1165) In Art. **2219,** under Mutual Induction, it is stated that when the current in the primary circuit tends to increase in strength, the induced current in the secondary coil will tend to circulate around the core which forms the magnetic circuit of both coils, in the opposite direction to that of the current in the primary circuit. In this case the current in the primary circuit flows from the positive terminal n of the battery when the circuit is closed, around the coil to the negative terminal m; or, in other words, the current circulates around the core in an opposite direction to the movements of the hands of a watch, as viewed by a person looking through the coil from a position near C. Consequently, the momentary current induced in the secondary coil S would tend to circulate around the core in the reverse direction, that is, in the same direction as the movements of the hands of a watch. The direction of the current in the secondary circuit would, therefore, be from the terminal x through the coil to y, and then through the resistance R to x again.

(1166) In Art. **2219,** under Mutual Induction, it is stated that when the strength of the current in the primary circuit suddenly decreases, the momentary current induced in the secondary coil will circulate around the core which forms the magnetic circuit of both coils in the same direction to that of the current in the primary coil. In this case, when the strength of the current in the primary circuit suddenly decreases, it continues to flow in the same direction

as in example 1165; that is, from the terminal n through the primary coil P to m, and completing the circuit to n through the battery B. Consequently, the current in the secondary coil S circulates around the core in the same direction; that is, from y through the secondary coil S to x, completing the circuit to y again through the resistance R.

(1167) See Arts. **2291** and **2292.**

(1168) Yes; because (Art. **2214**) a change takes place in number of lines which pass through the coil. From the rule given in Art. **2220,** it will be seen that the current will circulate around the ring in the same direction as the movements of the hands of a watch; for the effect of the motion is to diminish the number of lines of force which pass through the coil, and the observer is looking along the magnetic field in the direction of the lines of force.

(1169) See Art. **2255.**

(1170) From Art. **2224,** it will be seen that the *rate of cutting* lines of force is found by dividing the number cut by the time required to cut them; hence, in this case, the rate of cutting is $\frac{8,000,000}{.25} = 32,000,000$ lines of force per second.

(1171) Because the solid iron core would act as a large conductor cutting lines of force at an angle, and thereby producing *local*, or *eddy*, currents in the core, heating it badly, and uselessly dissipating a large amount of energy. (Art. **2229.**)

(1172) By formula **329,** $E = \frac{2NSn}{10^8}$. In this example, if 150 complete turns of wire are wound upon the drum core, there will be 300 outside, or face, wires, and one-half of these will be connected in series, as explained in Art. **2234,** then, $S = 150$ outside wires connected in series, $N = 2,500,000$ lines of force, and $n = \frac{1,020}{60}$. Hence,

$$E = \frac{2NSn}{10^8} = \frac{2 \times 2,500,000 \times 150 \times 1,020}{100,000,000 \times 60} = 127.5 \text{ volts. Ans.}$$

(1173) From Art. **2235,** it will be seen that the electromotive force generated in an armature is proportional to the number of lines of force passing through the core. Let E represent the electromotive force which is generated when 1,250,000 lines of force are passing through the core; then, by proportion, $200 : E :: 750{,}000 : 1{,}250{,}000$, or $E \times 750{,}000 = 200 \times 1{,}250{,}000$; therefore, $E = \frac{200 \times 1{,}250{,}000}{750{,}000} = 333\frac{1}{3}$ volts. Ans.

(1174) (*a*) See Art. **2278.** (*b*) See Art. **2283.** (*c*) See Art. **2279.**

(1175) Towards the side *a*; for by applying the thumb-and-finger rule given in Art. **2239,** and making the fore-finger point in the direction of the lines of force and the middle finger in the direction of the current, the thumb will point towards the side *a*.

(1176) Use the formula given under Field Losses in Art. **2280,** $C_s = \frac{E_e}{r_s}$, which is a modification of formula **311.** In this example, $E_e = 525$ volts, and $r_s = 650$ ohms; hence, $C_s = \frac{E_e}{r_s} = \frac{525}{650} = .8076$ ampere. Ans.

(1177) The increase in voltage from no load to full load is $124.2 - 115 = 9.2$ volts, which is $\frac{9.2 \times 100}{115} = 8\%$ of the normal voltage. Therefore, the over-compounding is 8%. Ans.

(1178) See Art. **2233.**

(1179) First change the input from horsepower to watts. Since one horsepower is equivalent to 746 watts, 44 horsepower are equivalent to $44 \times 746 = 32{,}824$ watts. By formula **330,** the efficiency

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{100 \times 29{,}820}{32{,}824} = 90.8481\%. \quad \textbf{Ans.}$$

(1180) In this example, the input $I = 20{,}000$ watts, and the output $O = 17{,}500$ watts. Then, by formula **331,** the per cent. loss $L = \frac{100 \times (20{,}000 - 17{,}500)}{20{,}000} = 12.5\%$. Ans.

(1181) In this example, the output is 12,500 watts, and the efficiency is 92.5%. Consequently, by formula **332,** the input $I = \frac{100 \times 12{,}500}{92.5} = 13{,}513.5135$ watts. Reducing this input from watts to horsepower, gives

$$\frac{13{,}513.5135}{746} = 18.1146 \text{ horsepower.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

(1182) See Art. **2286.**

(1183) In this example, it is first necessary to change the input from horsepower to watts. Since one horsepower is equivalent to 746 watts, fifty-five horsepower are equivalent to $55 \times 746 = 41{,}030$ watts. The output of the dynamo, by formula **333,** $= \frac{41{,}030 \times 88.5}{100} = 36{,}311.55$ watts. Ans.

(1184) In the same manner as shown in Art. **2277,** it will be seen that the loss in watts in the field coils is equal to the input multiplied by the per cent. loss and divided by 100. In this example, it is first necessary to change the input from horsepower to watts. Since one horsepower is equivalent to 746 watts, forty-five horsepower are equivalent to $45 \times 746 = 33{,}570$ watts. Consequently, the loss in the field coils is $\frac{33{,}570 \times 2}{100} = 671.4$ watts. Ans.

(1185) See Arts. **2247, 2249,** and **2252.**

(1186) From Art. **2285,** the per cent. loss in the core is found by dividing the watts lost in the core by the input, and multiplying by 100. Reducing 64 horsepower to watts gives $64 \times 746 = 47{,}744$ watts. Consequently, the loss in the core is $\frac{800 \times 100}{47{,}744} = 1.6756\%$. Ans.

(1187) See Art. **2289.**

(1188) See Art. **2256.**

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS.

(QUESTIONS 1189–1273.)

(1189) (*a*) and (*b*) See Art. **2330.**

(1190) See Art. **2338.**

(1191) See Art. **2369.**

(1192) (*a*) Ring. See Art. **2319.** (*b*) Drum. See Art. **2319.**

(1193) See Art. **2293.**

(1194) See Art. **2327.**

(1195) See Art. **2322.**

(1196) An open circuit in the armature winding, probably in the lead to the burned commutator segment. See Art. **2372.**

(1197) (*a*) See Art. **2351.** (*b*) See Art. **2340.**

(1198) (*a*) and (*b*) See Art. **2316.**

(1199) See Art. **2313.**

(1200) See Art. **2326.**

(1201) (*a*) The length of the arm of the brake being 36 inches, or 3 feet, the torque of the motor is $27 \times 3 = 81$ foot-pounds (Arts. **2346** and **2347**). The revolutions per minute being 900, the H. P. output of the motor is, from formula **334,**

$$\text{H. P.} = \frac{2 \times 3.1416\, TS}{33{,}000} = \frac{6.2832 \times 81 \times 900}{33{,}000} = 13.88 \text{ H. P. Ans.}$$

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(b) To find the efficiency, it is first necessary to find the input and reduce the input and the output to the same units (Art. **2347**). In this case the input is $25 \times 480 = 12{,}000$ watts. Reducing 13.88 H. P. to watts, $13.88 \times 746 = 10{,}354$ watts. Then, by formula **330,** the efficiency $\mathbf{E} = \frac{100 \times 10{,}354}{12{,}000} = 86.3\%$. Ans.

(1202) See Art. **2352.**

(1203) (a) and (b) See Arts. **2381** and **2374.**

(1204) The connections would be about as shown in Fig. 98, in which F is the field circuit, B, B_1 the brushes of the motor, R the starting resistance, $R.\ S.$ the reversing switch, $F.\ B.$ the fuse boxes, and S the main switch.

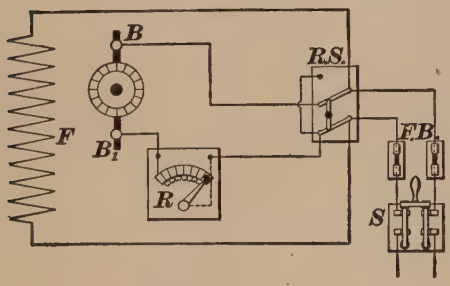

FIG. 98.

(1205) By varying the applied E. M. F. or the strength of the field. Art. **2341.**

(1206) See Art. **2329.**

(1207) Because the self-induction of the coil having the lesser E. M. F. prevents the flow of current. Art. **2306.**

(1208) Circuit No. 4 (Fig. 925, Art. **2390**) would first be short-circuited by plugging in a cable from terminal -3 to terminal -4. The cable from terminal -3 to terminal $+4$ may now be removed from terminal $+4$ and connected to terminal $+1$, and a cable plugged in from terminal -1 to terminal $-B$. Then, by pulling out the cable from terminal -3 to terminal -4, circuit No. 1 is connected in series with circuit No. 3, on dynamo B, as required. The cable from terminal -4 to terminal $-B$ should be removed to make circuit No. 4 "dead."

(1209) (*a*) See Art. **2378.** (*b*) See Arts. **2367** and **2368.**

(1210) (*a*) See Art. **2295.** (*b*) See Art. **2297.**

(1211) (*a*) 29 amperes flowing out. (*b*) See Art. **2325.**

(1212) See Art. **2353.**

(1213) The input to the motor being $33 \times 230 = 7{,}590$ watts, and the efficiency being 85%, the output, by formula **333,** is $\frac{7{,}590 \times 85}{100} = 6{,}451.5$ watts. This is equal to $\frac{6{,}451.5}{746} = 8.65$ H. P. The arm of the brake being 2 feet long and the pressure on the scale platform being 20 lb., the torque of the motor must be 40 foot-pounds $= T$. Knowing the H. P. and the torque, the speed may be found from formula **335,** $S = \frac{33{,}000 \text{ H. P.}}{2 \times 3.1416\, T}$. Substituting the above values for H. P. and T, $S = \frac{33{,}000 \times 8.65}{2 \times 3.1416 \times 40} = \frac{285{,}450}{251.328} =$ 1,136 revolutions per minute. Ans.

(1214) The frequency is equal to the number of revolutions per second multiplied by the number of pairs of poles (Art. **2318**). In this case, $\frac{1{,}080}{60} \times \frac{14}{2} = 126$ cycles per second. Ans.

(1215) (*a*) and (*b*) See Art. **2393.**

(1216) See Art. **2342.**

(1217) See Art. **2354.**

(1218) See Art. **2376.**

(1219) (*a*) See Art. **2323.** (*b*) See Art. **2322.**

(1220) See Arts. **2320** and **2321.**

(1221) See Art. **2360.**

(1222) See Arts. **2389** and **2407.**

(1223) See Art. **2309** and Fig. 897.

(1224) See Art. **2334.**

(1225) See Art. **2399.**

(1226) See Art. **2356.**

(1227) See Art. **2304.**

(1228) See Art. **2402.**

(1229) See Art. **2365.**

(1230) See Art. **2338.**

(1231) See Art. **2381.**

(1232) See Art. **2384.**

(1233) See Art. **2349.**

(1234) See Art. **2403.**

(1235) See Art. **2315.**

(1236) See Art. **2331.**

(1237) See Art. **2406.**

(1238) When in the position of least action, a coil is momentarily disconnected from the external circuit, then is thrown in parallel with the coil ahead of it, then in series with the other two coils which are then in parallel, then in parallel with the coil behind it, and then disconnected from the circuit again. See Art. **2312,** also Fig. 898.

(1239) (*a*) See Art. **2352.** (*b*) See Arts. **2356** and **2359.**

(1240) (*a*) Of the 5 amperes input, by Ohm's law, $\frac{125}{62.5} = 2$ amperes go to the field, the loss being, therefore, $2 \times 125 = 250$ watts. The rest, or $3 \times 125 = 375$ watts, make up the friction and core losses of the machine (Art. **2349**).

When taking an input of 77 amperes at 125 volts, or 9,625 watts, there would still be required 250 watts for the field, and 375 watts for the core losses and friction. Of the 77 amperes, 75 flow through the armature, and as this has a resistance of .04 ohm, the armature C^2r would be $75^2 \times .04 = 225$ watts. The total losses would then be $250 + 375 + 225 = 850$ watts, and the output would, therefore, be $9{,}625 - 850 = 8{,}775$ watts, or $\frac{8{,}775}{746} = 11.76$ H. P. Ans.

(*b*) The output being 8,775 watts, and the input 9,625, the efficiency is, by formula **330,** $\frac{100 \times 8{,}775}{9{,}625} = 91.17$ per cent. Ans.

(1241) See Art. **2379.**

(1242) (*a*) and (*b*) See Art. **2317.**

(1243) See Art. **2302.**

(1244) See Art. **2338.**

(1245) (*a*) and (*b*) See Art. **2396,** and Figs. 928 and 929.

(1246) From Art. **2358,** the speed of the field would be $\frac{72}{5} = 14.4$ revolutions per second, or $14.4 \times 60 = 864$ revolutions per minute. With 2.5% slip, the speed of the armature would be $864 - (864 \times .025) = 842.4$ revolutions per minute. Ans.

(1247) See Art. **2367.**

(1248) (*a*) See Art. **2336.** (*b*) and (*c*) See Art. **2337.**

(1249) When the whole of the coil is directly under one pole piece. See Art. **2386.**

(1250) See Art. **2357.**

(1251) See Art. **2318.**

(1252) See Art. **2405.**

(1253) See Art. **2343.**

(1254) See Art. **2369.**

(1255) (*a*) and (*b*) See Art. **2340.** (*c*) See Arts. **2339** and **2340.**

(1256) See Arts. **2313** and **2314.**

(1257) See Art. **2371.**

(1258) See Art. **2355.**

(1259) See Art. **2336.**

(1260) See Art. **2331.**

(1261) See Art. **2356.**

(1262) There is no definite answer for this problem, as a great number of different arrangements is possible. See Art. **2404.** By comparing it with Fig. 931, Art. **2402,** it will be seen if the connections are correctly made and all the necessary instruments in place; the exact arrangement is a matter of taste and judgment.

(1263) See Art. **2347.**

(1264) See Art. **2319.**

(1265) The frequency being 132, and there being 11 pairs of poles, the motor will run at $\frac{132}{11} = 12$ revolutions per second, or $60 \times 12 = 720$ revolutions per minute. See Art. **2352.**

(1266) (*a*) and (*b*) See Arts. **2356** and **2357.**

(1267) See Art. **2298.**

(1268) See Art. **2341.**

(1269) See Art. **2372.**

(1270) See Art. **2298.**

(1271) The diameter of the driving pulley may be found from the rule given in Art. **1478.** In this example, the diameter of the driven pulley is 13 inches, its number of revolutions 700, and the number of revolutions of the driving pulley is 182. Then, $\frac{13 \times 700}{182} = 50$ inches, the diameter of the driving pulley. Adding 2% for belt slip (Art. **2361**) gives $50 + (50 \times .02) = 51$ inches. Ans.

(1272) (*a*) The strength of the direct current would be the same as the *effective* strength of the alternating current, which is .7 of its maximum strength. See Art. **2326.** Then, $.7 \times 12 = 8.4$ amperes. Ans.

(*b*) See Art. **2326.**

(1273) See Art. **2341.**